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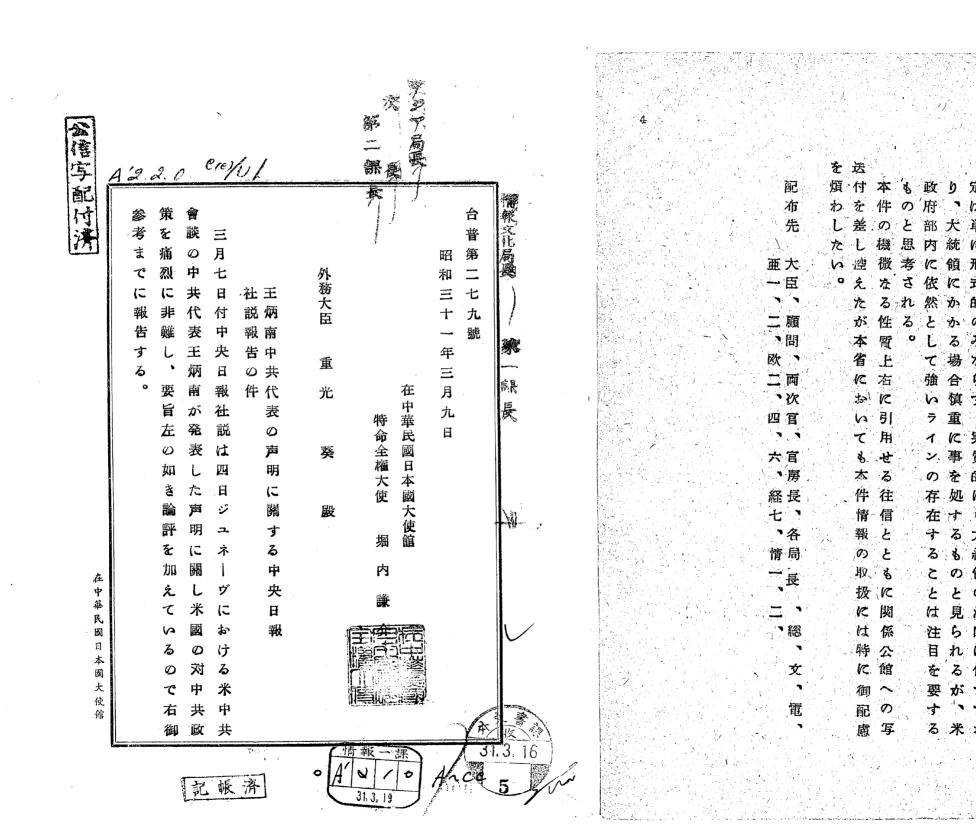
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の一政で とに南来な し決方がく

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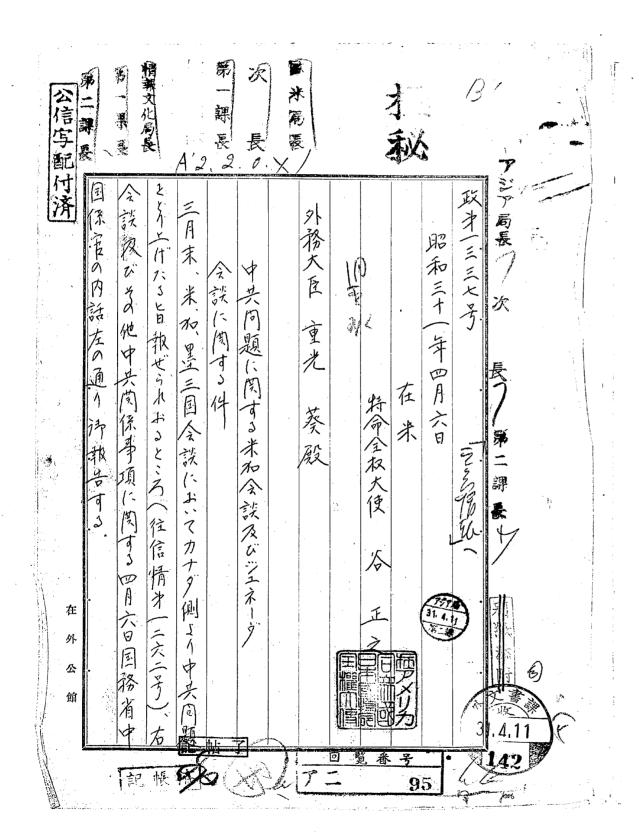
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近の国際情勢につて米側見解とフリ

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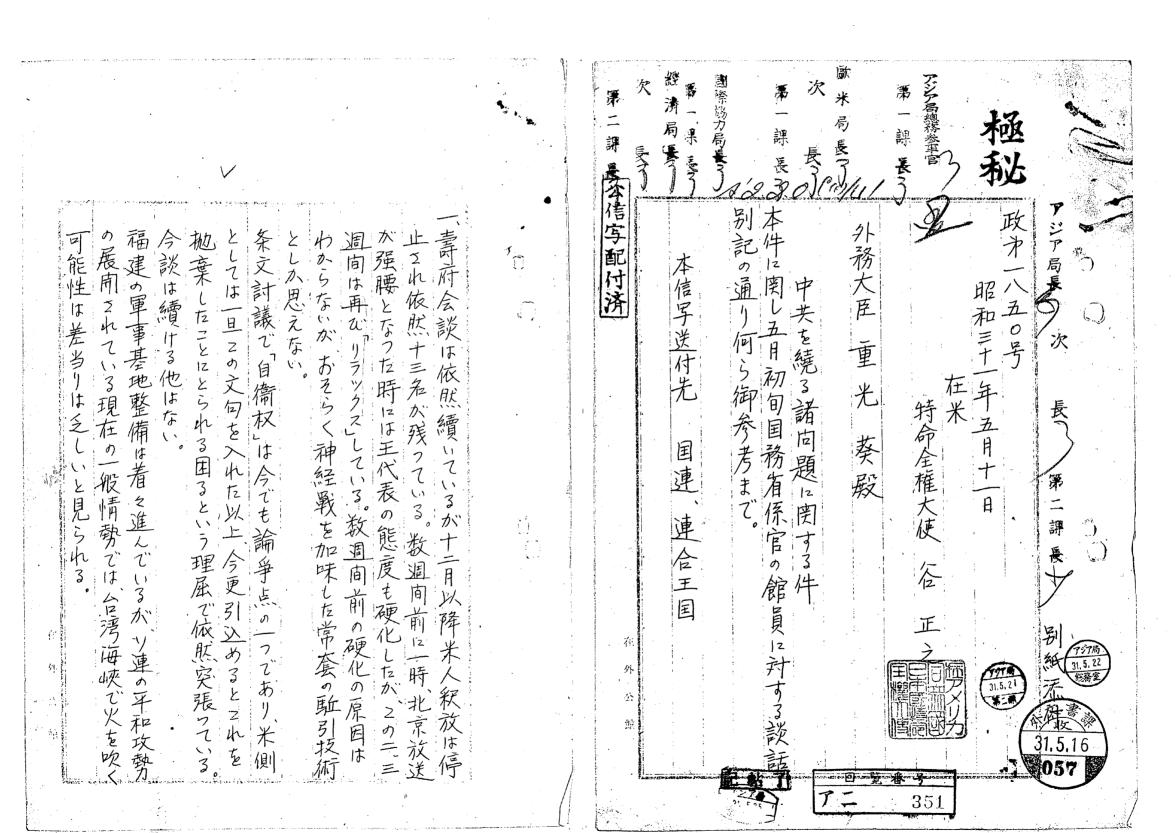
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本信身送付先 ジュネーヴ

対する実力不行使のつきっ 親族関係及び 米国の国府支持と 中共政权下において何ら 中共不ら 豹人 かの機 他方中

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X 9 二英ソ会談 選撃の結果民主党の西院における優位が強まつても、 麦面的にふれたことは承知している英ソ会談で中国問題にふれたの 石会談に先立つ英米事務当局の中共分析では、英・米の 党右派は限らず民主党はも強く、或る程度まで超党派は変っているととによると解釈する他ない。この感情は共和 撃民の朝鮮事受に関する反感が未だ消えてからぬとと 国連代表权問題を続り、米国の中国政策が西欧諸国から 政权が續く限り行政所の態度に大した変化は期待出ま **T** かかることが大であろう するに到る危険はない訳ではないが 民主党大統領となっても変化は極めて徐々にしか の中国に対する友愛感情(敢て「チャイナ・ロビー」に 竟したし又シンガポール問題で英国自身反省、その後、次期總会を大統領選舉後に延期 デン」会談では、英は何らの「コニットメント」をも子 会り態度が極端に感情的であるのは選 tz. が、それ以上のことは聞いて は 佛印は関連して極 、内題は英国の態

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に基いた対策となると依然として英米自は食達いが出て 来た次才であった。

かその理由として考えられるのは、 根本的は英国の国力が今日

中国及び中国周辺まで手が廻らなくなって終って極東に おける対中共防衛の責任が全く米国に転嫁されており従 つて英国政府は議会に対し国防及がMSA予算を要求す る父要もなく むしろ外交上通商上の見地を主として考え

をとるためには前記の様な米議会に対し 权を認めてもよい等すかどにも出し得ずやはり対中共強 本政府の立場は異り、議会から極東防衛及びMSAの系 中共四連代表

右の議会対策の他米政府当局としては中共の国連

1

その他日本を初め他の東南西諸国民に与える影響も憂 て重視している、特に現在不安定な「インド 代表权承認が東南亚諸国の華僑に与える影響を極め が同国共産党の資金援助を強めたら重大な結果になる 日本の場合ソ連が中共代表权问題を日本の加盟に引かけて 魔されるところで、貴見を承りたい位である。 が常で、インドネシア」の経済上の実力を握っている華僑 華僑は北京台北の何れ水が勝つか見渡しかつく ば忽ち勝者の側に財政的支持を与える様になる

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代表权向題と新加盟

の問題とは法律的手續的に別個

北京のみならず共産側全体の外交

あろう反響がどの程度まで「シリアス」となる太は正確な日本の通商代表部設置が政府部内及公議会に呼起すで まれる場合日本の反米感情を刺戟するであろうことは充 英国の場合、禁輸緩和の压力は実業界しより 張って中共代表权承認を拒否するために日本の加盟が阻 で用るぬという様な決定は米政府部内で行われておらぬ での意見食達いのため未だに完了 ココム」会議を「コングレス」用会後ま て表ると 限るま 米国が頑 ておらぬ

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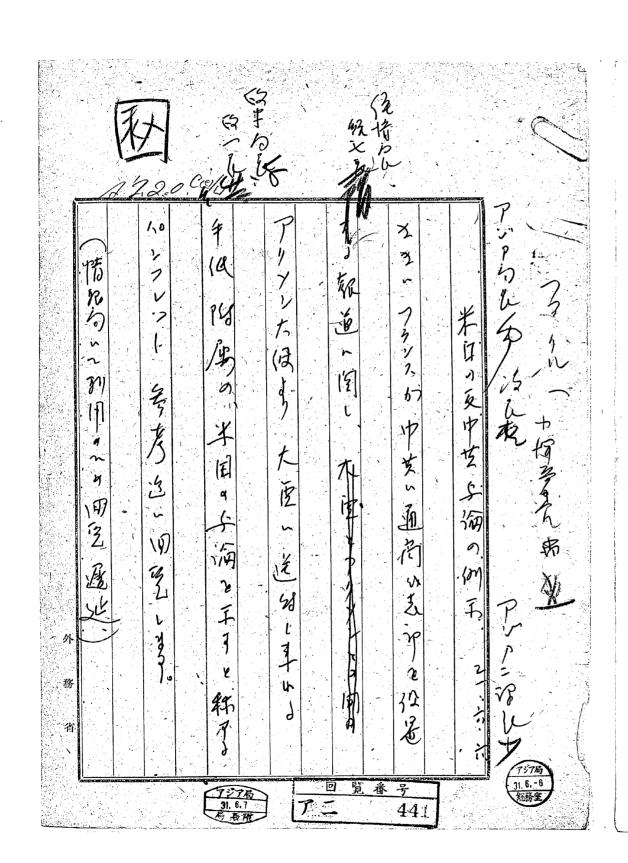
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働組合を母体とする労働党に強く政治的色彩が強い

况か安定を續ける限り外部崩壊の危険はないと言って未台湾の外政については最近の現地報告も從未通り経済状 前記三の様な議会の空気にかんがみ 中共の郷土訪の勧誘のでときもあまり效果がない模 が議会及が政府を「ディスタ 如何上哥和下。 しての持觸

白湾の根本的处理に関する米政府の方針について しても最も深い関心を抱いているか

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THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION

Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations

NEWSLETTER

Membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and which . . . are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

—Article 4. Charter of the United Nations

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8 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, NEW YORK . LACKAWANNA 4-2520

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF AMERICANS OPPOSE U.N. SEAT FOR RED CHINA

By SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD

Americans who favor the admission of Red-China to the United Nations base part of their argument on the false premise that opposition to such admission comes from a minority and lunatic conservative fringe of American politics. They claim that most of the responsible people in this country are not against the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

Facts belie this statement. Let me take this opportunity to state but a few of these facts.

...the Congress of the United States has passed four unanimous resolutions opposing the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

... 1,037,000 Americans signed the Petition against the admission of Communist China to the United Nations circulated by the Committee of One Million, of which I am proud to be a member.

... millions more have endorsed this Petition through the official action of all major national, fraternal, civic, womens' and labor organizations.

... 24 Senators of both parties are members of the Committee of One Million; 97 Representatives of both parties are members of the Committee; 9 Governors of both parties are members of the Committee; 8 former Ambassadors and 1 former Secretary of State (Gen. George C. Marshall) are members of the Committee.

... Mr. George Meany, President of the AF of L-GIOssaid this spring: "We are opposed, in principle, to-admitting the Peiping clique into the U.N. It would mean rewarding the organizers of Communist civil war with international diplomatic recognition and economic and political assistance merely because they have seized power. Such a policy is not realism — unless suicide be considered realism."

These facts and statements are but a few indications of the true feelings of the American people, and their leaders, on the admission of Communist China to the United Nations It is necessary only to consult back newspaper files to discover categoric statements against the admission of Communist China to the United Nations made by every American leader, including both President Truman and President Eisenhower, from every walk of life. We believe it to be vital that both our friends and our enemies be kept aware of the American peoples' sentiments. The dissemination of such information is one of the prime responsibilities of the Committee of One Million.

CANDIDATES CALLED UPON TO TAKE STAND ON RED CHINA U.N. SEAT

By SENATOR WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND

This country, in order to approve admission of Red China into the United Nations, would necessarily have to withdraw its recognition of the legitimate government, the Republic of China on Formosa.

What would be the implications of such an act? It would constitute withdrawal of official approbation of a government recognized by the United States for a period of over twenty-six years. It would repudiate a government which has given constant and heroic resistance to the world-wide movement of Communism over a long period of years. It would constitute repudiation of a government that was our staunch ally against Japan during World War II. It would open the last door of resistance to the final domination of all Asia by world Communism.

The record of Communist China in Asia to date shows the following: brutal persecution of religious and missionary organizations on the mainland, colonialization of North-Korea and the deliberate violation of the United Nations Armistice negotiated in that country; inciting and supplying of Communist aggressive activities in Vietnam and Communist guerrillas in Malaya, Burma and Indonesia; institution of blood purges of the Chinese people, which have been estimated as resulting in approximately fifteen million deaths. What can the people of Asia or the Free Worldwexpect in the future from this record of the past?

After the 1956 American elections, the Soviet Bloc, the so-called neutrals, and some of our allies have given strong indications that they will seat Communist China in the General Assembly.

I wish to say to the American people that it is later than they think.

Each candidate for President of the United States, or other Federal public office, in both the Republican and Democratic parties, should give a forthright answer to the question as to whether he would, if elected, instruct our representative at the United Nations to work and vote against the admission of Communist China, including, if necessary, the use of the veto.

The American people are entitled to a clear answer to this question before they nominate or elect candidates in either party. It is bound to be an issue in the solemn referendum of 1956.

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"JUSTICE" IN COMMUNIST CHINA

By MARCIA L. KAHN



Father Rigney comes home after 4 years in a Red hell.

"For days and nights the 'judge' had been pressing me to confess. The guard ordered me to sit on the cement floor with my legs stretched out. He then proceeded to place fetters which were of rough, rusty, dirty iron on me. He fastened them with an iron bolt that he hammered tight with a heavy hammer, making loud, dull bangs. The guard then seized my hands and as roughtly as he could, handcuffed them behind my back. There was no chain between each cuff, so that my wrists almost touched. The handcuffs were rough, rusty and dirty and in a day or so cut into my skin.

"I got blood poison from these filthy fetters and would have died, but they wanted me to live. I was of more value to them alive than dead. A living prisoner can confess. A dead one cannot."

Excerpts from a book on medieval torture? No. This happened to Father Harold W. Rigney, a Catholic Missionary released from a Communist Chinese prison on September 16, 1955, less than one year ago:

Much of Father Rigney's first-hand knowledge of Communism at work is told in his newly published book, "4 YEARS IN A RED HELL" (Henry Regnery Co., Chicago). Although it primarily tells of the 50 months of torture and abuse the priest endured in Communist prisons in Peiping, light is also shed on what the Chinese people have to endure under Communism.

Writes Father Rigney: "In the land of the police state of the red star, the

system of spying on people, keeping track of their movements, occupations, activities, contacts, statements, etc., is organized as never before. I often thought that Red China might have a chance to succeed if the manpower and hours of labor devoted to police work, to witch hunting, to spying on every single person in the land, were devoted to real production of food or other material wealth. However, this is impossible in a Communist country because Communism is so contrary to human desires and aspirations that it can maintain itself only by force, by the police state."

In Communist China, Father Rigney tells us, even little children "were forced to act against their finest, deepest, noblest sentiments." At the time of his arrest, some 40 to 50 little children were forced by the Communists to clap and approve the act. "I shall never forget that scene," Father Rigney writes. "Handcuffed, I looked at them. Their little faces were distorted and torn by strong conflicting emotions: fear of the cruel Communist police; love and sympathy for me, in chains. The poor little creatures were all crying. Some faintly clapped their little hands."

Father Rigney's experience in Communist prisons has earned him a practical insight into applied Chinese Communism. "Before my arrest, I knew much about Communism, especially of the Mao Tse-Tung brand, but I learned much more in prison," he writes. "I learned that Chinese Communists are not to be trusted. This holds for all of that brood of vipers from Mao Tse-Tung who betrayed China to the Kremlin; from the smooth, suave Chou Enlai who has deceived and is still pulling the wool over the eyes of many outstanding statesmen and politicians in many parts of the world; on down to the last received member of the party, who is every inch an unthinking puppet, dancing to the hideous tune of his masters, who in turn are controlled by the Kremlin."

In a recent recording made for the Committee of One Million, Father Rigney stated: "I am unalterably opposed to admitting Communist China to the United Nations. The government of Communist China exists only by keeping the Chinese people in a state of terrible fear. It would be a disgrace to all free countries to admit the rulers of these people, rulers whose

hands are full of the blood of millions, and put them at a table to talk with representatives of respectable govern-

In the New York HERALD TRIBUNE of March 11, 1956, just a few weeks ago, there was a dispatch from Hong Kong stating that Rev. John Houle, of Glendale, California, a Catholic priest, had been arrested as an American spy and was sentenced to four years in prison. At this moment, as you are reading this Newsletter, Father Houle and six other priests are in jail in Shanghai. We do not know how many more Protestant missionaries, and American soldiers and civilians are in other prisons in Red China. But at this moment Father Houle and his colleagues are undergoing the constant tortures described by Father Rigney. They are squatting in crowded filthy cells, undernourished, harangued by frightened fellow prisoners, who are themselves under pressure from sadistic and calloused guards. They are be-ing forced to confess to any crime which will give the Communists "proof" that it was right to remove them from their dangerous positions where they could give some spiritual comfort to others.

We are being asked to recognize the perpetrators of these injustices, which are being committed at this moment, as the rightful rulers and representatives of the very people they are enslaving. If Communist China is admitted to the UN, we must share the guilt with the Red Chinese.



Bishop Ferroni, a living skeleton, just after his release from Red prison.

CANADIANS FIND EISENHOWER FIRM AGAINST PEIPING

President Tells Them U. S. Public Would Not Tolerate China Tie or U. N. Entry

By JAMES RESTON
special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, March 30—
President Eisenhower has told
the Canadians that United States
public opinion would not tolerate
recognizing the Chinese Communists or bringing them into the
United Nations.

President Cites Korea

President Eisenhower responded by saying that "many people" in the United States were unalterably opposed to recognizing a regime "whose hands were dripping with the blood of Americans killed in Korea."

AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION BACKS IKE

The story reprinted from the NEW YORK TIMES of March 31st proves the effectiveness of the work of the Committee Of One Million. Our Committee, its members and friends, are the spearhead of the "many people" to whom the President referred. We are fortunate to live in a nation where the voice and the sentiment of the people are heard. Our adherence to the cause of international ethics and justice, and our refusal to betray an ally for the sake of expediency, backs up the President, the Secretary of State, and all our public officials who deal in the international forum.

If such broadly based groups as ours had been organized in time in the Free World, during the crucial years of the rise of Hitler and the Axis powers, the catastrophe of World War II might have been averted. Winston Churchill, in his book "The Gathering Storm", calls this pre-World War II period one of "easy going placatory appeasement."

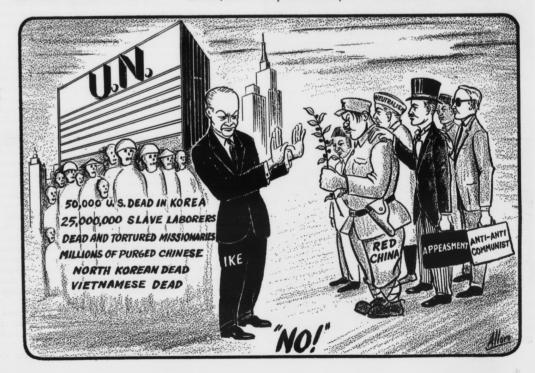
of "easy going placatory appeasement."
Mr. Churchill continued: "In this sad tale of wrong judgments formed by well-meaning and capable people, we now reach our climax. That we should all have come to this pass makes those responsible, however honourable their motives, blameworthy before history.

"Here is a line of milestones to disaster. But now at last was the end of British and French submission. Here was decision at last taken at the worst possible moment and on the least satisfactory ground, which must surely lead to the slaughter of tens of millions of people. Here was the righteous cause deliberately committed to mortal battle after its assets and advantages had been so improvidently squandered.

"Still, if you will not fight for the right when you can easily win without bloodshed; if you will not fight when your victory will be sure and not too costly; you may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all the odds against you and only a precarious chance of survival.

"There may even be a worse case. You may have to fight when there is no hope of victory, because it is better to perish than live as slaves."

Mr. Churchill's words hold a great and terrible lesson. The work of the Committee of One Million is vital if we are to avoid the pitfalls of the past. An alert, informed and vocal American public opinion is one of the great resources which the cause of freedom in Asia has left. This precious resource is in our hands.



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Brain washing in Red China.



The fate of Chinese peasants under Red "Agrarian Reform."



"Voluntary" Slave Labor

THE TRIUMPH OF TERROR HOW THE PEIPING REGIME KEEPS CHINA ENSLAVED

Among the 80,000 ideographs in the Chinese language, none are charged with more meaning for the people of China today than *Hsiao Mieh*. In the abstract but exact language of China, *Hsiao Mieh* means "deprived of existence...done away with . . . otherwise disposed of." In the broader language of humanity, *Hsiao Mieh* today symbolizes the greatest planned massacre in the history of mankind.

In the village of Liuchiatsun a peasant named Liu resented the eximple of his time (three-acre) form and carelessly talked of

the seizure of his tiny (three-acre) farm and carelessly talked of resisting. The Communists' answer was quick, final. The local peasantry was called together at the new brick Public Security Station to see Liu standing before a Circuit Tribunal A People's Procurator charged him with being a "reactionary." To Procurator asked the assembled crowd: "Comrades, what do we do with these inhuman counter-revolutionaries, these c' bandits, secret agents of capitalism, and organizers of aoist sects?" Voices cried: "Kill them! Kill them!" The peasants understood from the accents of the words that the response had been made by people from another part of the country, but they took their cue. "Kill him! Kill him!" they echoed.

Next day Liu's name was brushed on the wall newspaper at the Public Security Station. Beside it was brushed the dreaded

THE MONSTROUS PYRE

Since October 1949, when the Chinese Communists officially set up the Chinese People's Republic, *Hsiao Mieh*, by the account of Red China's press, has been written officially against the names of millions of Chinese. Foreign specialists, carefully sifting reports from refugees and other sources, estimate that at least 20 million Chinese have been deprived of existence, done away with, or otherwise disposed of.

Because it is hard for the mind to visualize so vast a slaughter in human terms, the Communists have been able to reap an advantage from the very size of their funeral pyre. Many Westerners, finding the monstrous incredible, cannot see the blood on the hand of pretended friendship proferred by Chinese Communist Leader Mao Tse-tung.

The trial of the peasant Liu is only a village echo of n. adreds of mass trials, often involving thousands of blood-yelling participants, carried out in the big cities, usually at a popular sports ground, in which the victims are publicly denigrated, then publicly shot. (In one Shanghai mass trial, described by a Shanghai business man, relatives were allowed to take the body away in a wooden coffin after paying the cost of the bullets

used to kill the victim – approximately \$38.)

Back in 1951 Communists had already liquidated tens of thousands of landowners, rich and poor. Red forces carried on the program with scientific thoroughness. Nominally, their campaign was directed against "exploiting landlords," but in pracpargin was undered against special because their parents or grand-parents were landlords, because they were intellectuals, village elders, held religious beliefs, objected to Communism in principle, or simply would not cooperate. The Red cadres were given target quotas for grain and confiscated land, so that even if a village had few landlords, a necessary percentage of *Hsiao*

Mich was written up.
With "land reform" launched, the Peiping regime turned its attention to the cities. "Two ways are open to all counter-revolutionaries: the way of death for those who resist, and the

way of life for those who confess."
In cities like Shanghai (pop. 7,000,000), the Communists

made sure that people would know about "the way of death" by staging machine gun executions on the paddyfields, and sending through the streets open wagons bearing people bound sending through the streets open wagons bearing people bound hand and foot. Then one spring night in 1951 the sirens wailed in Shanghai, and all night long the police wagons sped about the city. Next morning there was nothing in the newspapers to indicate what had happened, but as people began checking with friends, horror spread through Shanghai: it was reckoned that 100,000 people had been arrested that night.

PUBLICIZING MURDER

Red newspapers were not silent about arrests and executions in other parts of the country, Month after month, the Hsiao Mieh totals were issued, almost always in round figures: "1,1 "900 in the central-south provinces"; "1,176,000 in four adm trative regions"; "300,000 in the five northwest provinces"; and so on. Says Peiping calmly: "A large number of people with blood debts have been executed."

Other hundreds of thousands committed suicide. At one time

in Shanghai, the Bund on the Whangpoo River was roped off, the roofs of tall buildings were guarded to prevent suicides, and residents developed the habit of avoiding walking on the pave-ment near skyscrapers for fear that suicides might land on them from the rooftops.

An anti-U.S. campaign (during the Korean war) gave the Reds an excuse to arrest Chinese doctors, technicians and professionals educated in the West (and therefore suspected counter-revolutionaries). An anti-Christian campaign was conducted, designed to cut the local churches off from the rest of Christendom, but failed when Roman Catholic authorities refused to bend to a rump Catholic Church that the Reds tried to organize. So the Communists went ahead arresting missionaries, priests and clergymen as spies, or harried them into leaving the country. Of China's 6,475 foreign missionaries, only eleven priests (eight in prison and three under house arrest) and 14 Franciscan Sisters now remain.

Ordinary people stay off the streets after 8 p.m., and people enture out are shadowed by police, often disguised as begga or pedicab drivers. Although today the mass trials are mostly held in country areas, arrests are still frequent in the hibition in Country areas, are still hauled to the crematories in low-sided trucks, with splashes of blood visible on the victim's

A feature of Chinese Communist "justice" is collective responsibility and collective punishment. A neighborhood may be punished for a misdemeanor committed by one family. Fisherman are forced to guarantee each other mutually, in units of from five to 15 fishing boats. Peasants must join Peasant Associations which are collectively responsible for the behavior of individual members. In state factories and mines, Comrade Tribunals composed of Communist workers, conduct "cases that are of educational significance and are related to labor discipline and work regulations," i.e., workers suppress workers.

In the background of the terrorist picture there are the forced labor camps. Why kill opponents when work can be got out of them? Like the Soviet Communists, the Chinese believe in the theory of "reform through labor," Millions, including many with "suspended death sentences," have been trucked to railroad and water conservation projects all over China and to lumber camps in Manchuria. Risings in these remote camps have been frequent. Mobile units of slave laborers have been reported as far distant as Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Something of deep significance to China, to Asia and all the world occurred in the last six months of 1955. The crescendo of terror in 1951, and the skillfully timed and carefully calculated applications of terror since, had their cumulative effect. One of the most enduring and resilient of peoples apparently gave up hope. On this important fact most of the foreign agencies whose work it is to observe, analyze and report on Communist China agree. Millions of Chinese – something in the order of 100 million families – had surrendered not to the idea of Communism, but to its iron system.

THE LOSS OF HOPE

This collapse of the will to resist surprised even the Communists themselves, who suddenly revised their calculations upward. In July Mao predicted that the New China was about to witness the "high tide of the great socialist revolution." In January of this year he said the tide was running. Last July Mao announced that only 16.9 million of the 110 million "peasant households" had been forced into producer cooperatives; by December he was able to announce that "more than 60% of peasant families" were in cooperatives - an astonishing in crease of 53.1 million peasant families in six months. Mao and his subordinate leaders presented other evidence of a widespread consolidation of Communist power and, elated by their success, announced a speedup in their socialization programs. Plans which were to have been accomplished in ten or 15 years were cut to five years. "The socialist revolution, in the main, said Mao, "could be completed on a national scale within about three more years."

The non-Communist world, which had not been able to prevent this vast upheaval, at least had a duty to understand it. The triumph was not the victory of the "Uncle Mao" of Peking propaganda, the benign statesman who has charmed such outstanding humanists as Attlee, Nehru and U Nu. It was the triumph of terror.



Red promises mean empty rice bowls.

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NEW ISOLATIONISM IN EUROPE

By SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS

The Committee Of One Million has been organized to mobilize American public opinion against the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. The Committee is unique in that its membership represents not only both our political parties, but also a wide divergence of opinion within each party which has come together on this one

The Peiping record in international affairs is sufficient to bar them from a seat in the United Nations. They have violated every concept of the Charter of that organization. In addition to this international record of dishonor and deceit, however, the Peiping regime has violated every pre-cept contained in the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. In a recent official report made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the 21st Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, documented facts were cited giving a record of Communist China's inhumanity to its own people. These facts have a night-marish quality. The Peiping regime has literally enslaved twenty-five million of its own people. This is perhaps the greatest slave labor force in modern times with the only runnerup being the slave laborers in the Soviet Union. This evil regime which promised the Chinese people peace and plenty not only pressed its people into slavery in their own country, but actually, according to the United Nations report, exports slaves to European Communist countries. The report estimates that 1,500,000 — let me repeat this figure — 1,500,000 Chinese have been shipped to Eastern Europe to work as slaves so that wages due to them could be used as payment for weapons and ammunition shipped to Red China. Is this not a story of infamy?

We are quite well aware that public opinion in many nations is contrary to the position which we take. To my mind such a contrary point of view is dangerously mistaken. If the Communists take Asia it seems to me to be almost inevitable that Communist strength will be enormously increased, especially in Europe. It is not possible, in spite of wishful thinking, to divorce Europe and Asia from each other. The view that the new nations in Asia are tiny out-of-the-way places, with which Europeans have no concern, is as ill-founded as was Neville Chamberlain's position at the time of Czechoslovakia. In my opinion our European friends are isolationists in their attitude towards Asia if they believe they can maintain insular freedom in a world of tyranny. Just as the Europeans called on the Unite States to abandon isolationism when they were in danger from the Hitler onslaught, so we must now call on Europe to abandon a defunct isolationism against a potential Com-

When every one of the United Nations soldiers and civilians, the missionaries and businessmen who are still held captive in Red Chinese and North Korean prison camps are returned to freedom; when the 25 million people are freed from slavery; when 1,500,000 Chinese are returned to their homeland and freed; and, finally, when the millions of Chinese on the mainland of China have the opportunity to chose the government they want in free elections supervised by really neutral nations . . . only then could Red China be considered for membership in the

NATION MUST BE AROUSED

By SENATOR RALPH E. FLANDERS

The Committee Of One Million is a group of citizens, actually exceeding that number, who are determined that Communist China shall not be admitted to membership in the United Nations if they can help it. The Chairman and the Steering Committee of this group includes such men of experience and public service as Warren R. Austin, our first Ambassador to the United Nations, the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, Congressman Walter H. Judd, who has been a medical missionary in China and Senator H. Alexander Smith, a high ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee

I have supported this Committee not merely by the written work and the spoken voice, but by substantial contributions. I believe that the situation is a critical one to

which the nation needs to be aroused.

Conventional diplomacy accepts the idea that the recognition of a nation or its admission to international bodies has nothing to do with the morals of the government of that nation. It has been asserted, and is now being asserted, that while we find the practices of the government of Red China abhorrent, that has nothing to do with the question of deciding whether or not to recognize that government or to permit its membership in the United Nations. This view of the professional diplomat is dead wrong.

The situation we face at the present time is something new the world's history. The enslavement of whole peoples, mass slaughter of citizens, and the destruction of the elementary rights of personal liberty are not something which

Red China seeks for its own unfortunate people alone. Like Soviet Russia, it seeks to extend these horrors over the whole face of the world, with particular reference to the continent of Asia. Never in history has humanity met wisuch a threat as is posed to us by the program of Communists, both Russian and Chinese,

In addition to the moral aspect, there is a question of international policy involved as well. Red China seeks admission under false pretenses. The United Nations was intended to be a family of peace loving nations. Red China seeks to become a member of such a family. Meanwhile, she hides behind a bamboo curtain and announces to the world, thereby, that she will not become a bonafide member of the family of nations. She cannot confine her people within a curtain and honestly ask for membership.

Russia gained its membership under false pretenses. We must not let another Communist government enter by the same route of hypocrisy and deceit.

The situation is a critical one. Not merely the so-called neutral nations, but nations who are our allies, are continuously applying pressure to us to support the admission of Communist China. I am glad to make this brief statement to help arouse the citizens of the country to resist this pressure for the admission of Communist China, whether that pressure comes from the outside or from our own govern-

Let each citizen see to it that our State Department is not unaware of our deep concern in this matter.

RED CHINA THREAT TO U.S. SECURITY

By SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH

As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, and also the ranking Republican member of the Far Eastern Sub-committee, I am gravely concerned over a situation which will probably arise at the next session of the UN Assembly. The situation involves a proposal to unseat the Nationalist Government of China as representing the Republic of China in the UN, and to substitute the credentials of the Red Communist Government in Peiping.

I believe strongly that no compromise can possibly be made with the Red Communist government in Peiping while that Government is a part and parcel of the Kremlin's worldwide program to take over the peoples of the world. I believe we must continue to have as one foundation of r foreign policy the ultimate freedom and independence all Asia. The key to that freedom and independence is a

free and independent China.

Any compromise with this principle will simply entrench the diabolical form of colonialism under which the hundreds of millions of Chinese people are now suffering. The importance of Chinese freedom from external controls has been fundamental in our American foreign policy since the late nineteenth century.

There could be no worse time to abandon this historic

policy than the present moment.

The Communist leaders are today nearer than ever to their goal, namely, the control of Formosa and other stratheir goal, harley, the conduct of Formosa and other strategic areas as steps in the conquest of Asia. To achieve their goal they know they must be given a place in the United Nations to build up their prestige in Asia and to frustrate permanently the UN's ability to rally the public opinion of the Free World in the struggle for a just peace.

The President and Congress have reacted to this challenge with firmness, making clear both their desire for peace and their refusal to be intimidated. Unhappily, however, the same cannot be said of some of the governments of other free nations, nor of some of the leaders of American opinion. Despite the Peiping Government's insulting de-fiance of the United Nations, influential voices are raised iging further negotiations outside the UN, on the model of Geneva Conference which resulted in the partition of Indo-China. The ultimate hope of those who favor this

kind of negotiation is to conciliate the Chinese Communists by admitting them to the United Nations, an aim which is more and more openly expressed.

The Chinese Communists have never observed, or even

paid lip service to, the UN Charter provision respecting the obligations of all nations to preserve peace and to fulfill their international engagements, The Peiping Com-munist regime has sacrificed whatever integrity it might have had as a legitimate government by refusing to honor its signature at Panmunjon to release all the thousands of UN prisoners of war. The Chinese Communist regime has violated its commitment NOT to build up its armies or air force in Korea, The Communists have broken a similar Vietminh, and their promise to allow all who wish freely to leave North Vietnam for the South. Communist China is now openly and officially fostering the international drug traffic, which is used as a weapon to weaken the Free World and to finance subversive international Communis activities in all the nations of the world.

These are only the latest Chinese Communist acts of perfidy - acts which have followed their direct and indirect aggression in Korea, Vietnam, Malaya and Tibet. At the very time when the UN is urged to admit the Peiping leaders, they are giving new proofs of why they cannot be admitted without tearing up the Charter! For the Charter specifically authorizes admission only of "peace-loving nations" whose record shows that they are prepared to fulfill their international obligations.

Who can blame the small and relatively weak nations of

Asia if, under these circumstances, they accept whatever terms are offered them by the Red Chinese? What nation in the area, will be able to remain free and independent if its people have before them the spectre of the fate of the Free Chinese who, for fourteen years, fought both alone and with us against Japanese aggression, who placed their trust in us and in the UN, and who, in their hour of peril, were let down?

In the light of this deadly threat to the security of the United States and to peace and freedom in Asia all Americans must stand fast in their opposition to Communist China's admission to the United Nations



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THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS RECENTLY RECEIVED:

Steering Committee The Committee of One Million

.. I have learned of your Committee and I would like very much to be considered as one of this one million.

I spent three months actively fighting in Korea and nearly three years as a POW of the Communists. As a consequence of these experiences, I cannot help but feel that were Red China admitted as a civilized and peaceful nation into the United Nations all that so many have fought, suffered, and died for would be betrayed.

I realize that I alone can do very little, but there are more than just one million who feel the way I do and together perhaps we can make ourselves heard. There are many who would forget the principles so many died for in order that they might make some commercial gain and others who honestly believe that Communism can be appeased as many believed Hitler could be satisfied. Many of these people mean well, and it will take a concerted effort to talk some sense into them. I hope that in some way I can help.

Please excuse the diatribe but this is something I feel very strongly about. Enclosed is my small contribution. I wish it could be much more.

Yours truly.

Robert S. Wood Washington, D. C.

PLEASE ADD YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO ROBERT WOOD'S SO THAT WE CAN CARRY ON THE FIGHT. IF YOU HAVE GIVEN BEFORE, GIVE AGAIN! IF YOU HAVE NOT YET CONTRIBUTED, NOW IS THE TIME!

I wish to join with ROBERT WOOD, and other Americans, in upholding inter
national morality and the honor of our country, and in keeping faith with
the thousands of American boys who gave their lives in Korea fighting
against Communist aggression, by opposing the admission of Communist
China to the United Nations.
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THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION 8 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y.

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I enclose \$to help carry out the program of the Committee of One Million.
Name (PLEASE PRINT) Address
City

THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations

8 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

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Steering Committee SEN PAUL H DOUGLAS HON, CHARLES EDISON HON. JOSEPH C. GREW REP. WALTER H. JUDD SEN. H. ALEXANDER SMITH REP, FRANCIS E. WALTER

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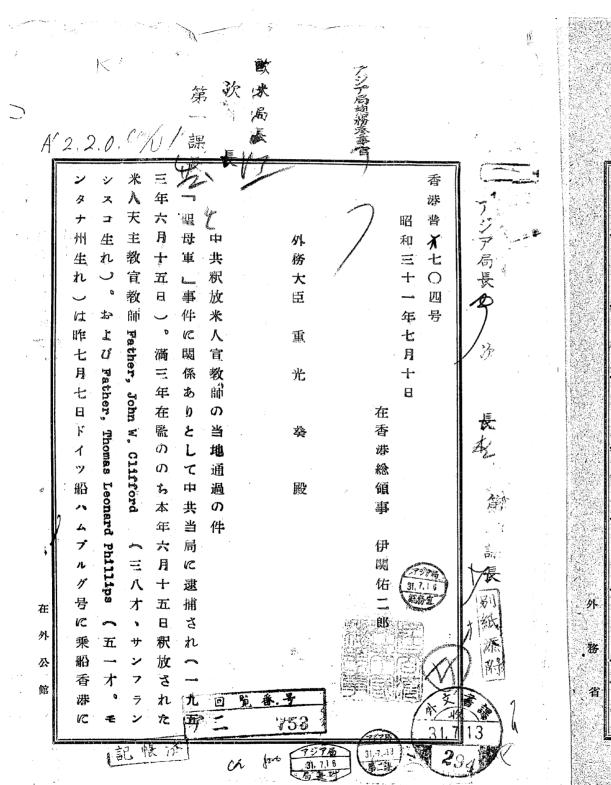
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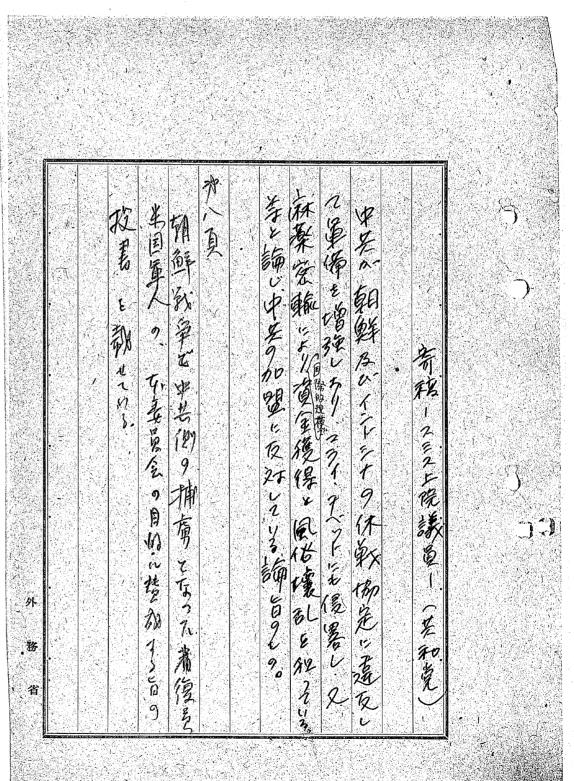
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S. C. M. P.

8 JUL 1958

Now they're free



PRIESTS TELL OF ORDEAL IN CHINESE PRISONS

One of two American Catholic Fathers who arrived yesterday stated that bitterness and hatred of the Catholic Church in China had increased compared with the feeling at the time of their own arrest in Shanghai in June, 1953.

If a man preached the Gospel as he rightly should, he was bound to get into trouble with the

Communists.

The two American Jesuit priests were Father John W. Clifford, '38, of San Francisco, and Father Thomas L. Phillips, 51, of Montana, who arrived aboard the se Hamburg after spending exactly three years in Chinese Communist prisons.

The two Fathers, released on June 15, exactly three years in Chinese Communist prisons.

The two Fathers, released on June 15, exactly three years after their arrest in 1953, both expressed their gladness at being free again.

As soon as the Hamburg had tied up to her buoy in the harbour, newspaper correspondents and photographers tried to board ther, but the captain ordered them all off the gangplank.

Father Clifford and Father Fhillips readily answered questions later at the Catholic Centre.

Revolvers drawn

Revolvers drawn

Father Phillips, who had been in China since September 21, 1928, was the Superior of the Christ the King Church, Shanghai, when he was arrested on June 15, 1958.

While askep in his room, he was suddenly awakened at about 11 pm, by three poleemen holding drawn revolvers. They ordered him up and then told him that he was being charged as an imperialist. Not even given time to gather any belongings, he was rushed off

PRIESTS' ORDEAL IN CHINESE PRISONS

(Continued from Page 1)

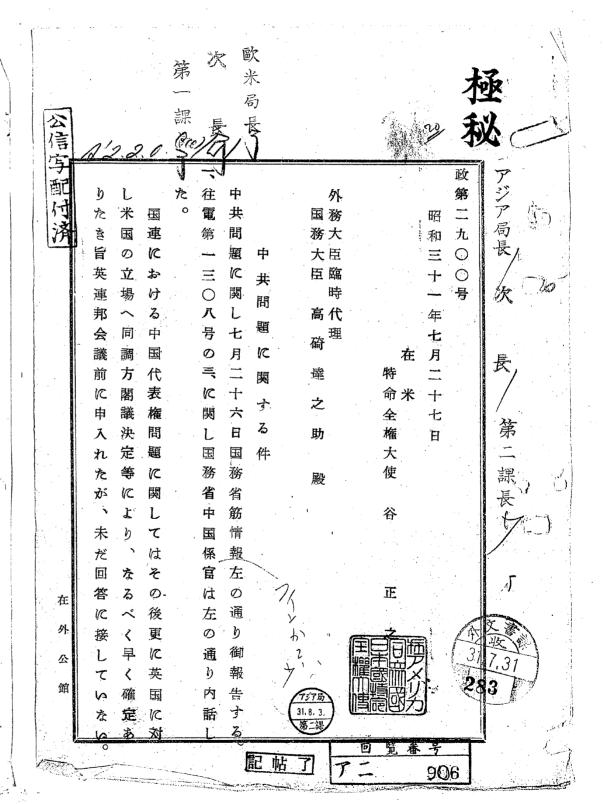
There was no definite charge against him except that he was an "imperialist and a disrupter of activities." After he had subtered the state of the continue and activities of the continue and activities." After he had subtered to get out of the peep and return to his room. Why he was taid to get out of the peep and return to his room. Why he was taid to get out of the peep and return to his room. Why he was taid to do that. Father Ethics Clifford and he did not know whether any priests, other than Father Philips and himself, were arrested that time he was taken to the Lo Chai Wai Prison, where he had continue and himself, were arrested that other priests, were also read that the command that an incident three weeks after his might be the continued with his prayers, and the guarante he rule, no movement of the hands, eyes or lips being allewed without the permission of the Father Clifford and he made, eyes or lips being allewed without the permission of the Father Clifford and the Father carried on the Father Clifford sold, he was summer as the father earnied on the proper to the peep and the proper to the peep

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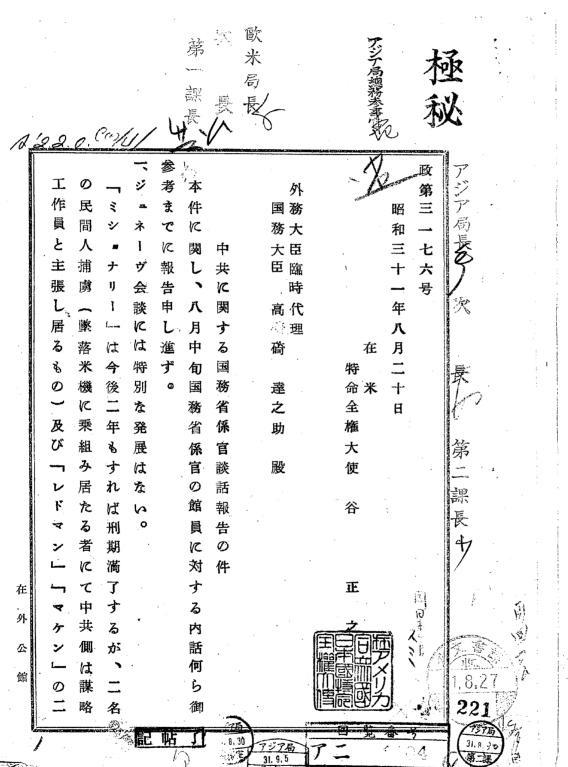
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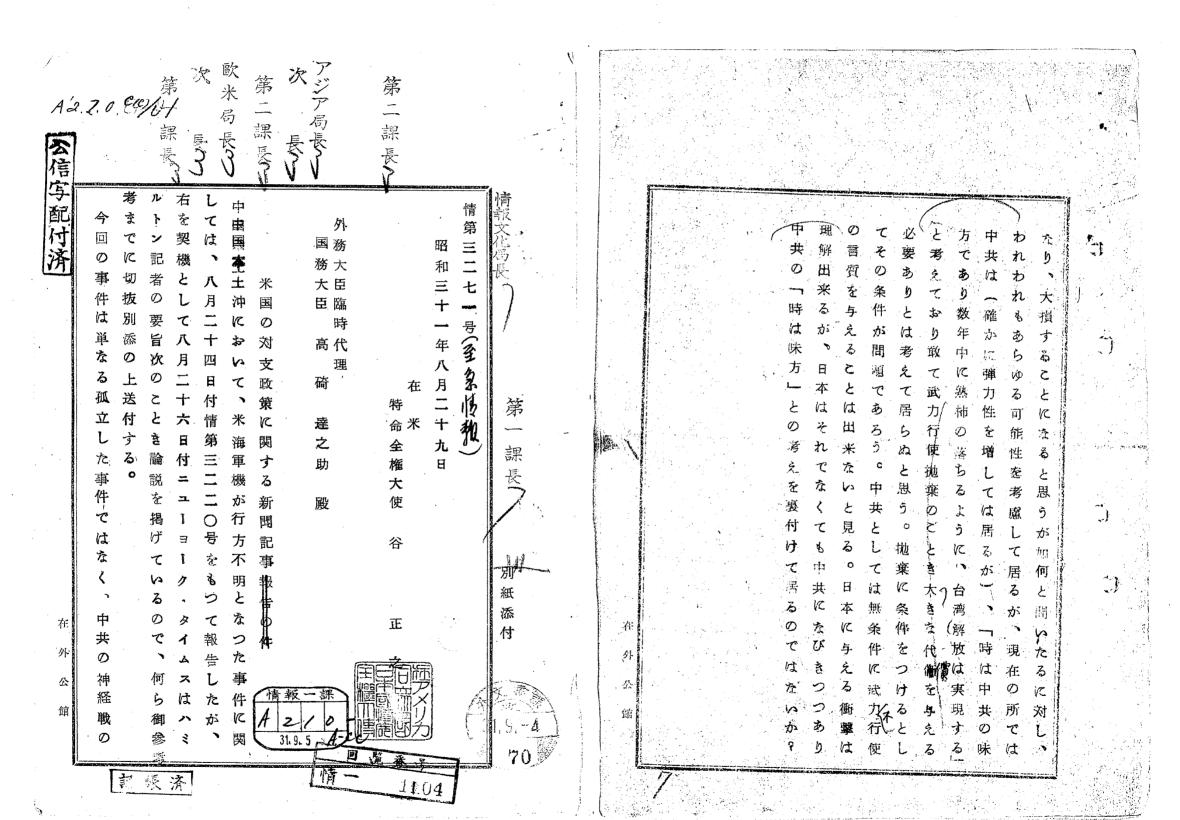
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PLANE INCIDENT AGAIN. POINTS UP CHINA ISSUE

With Both U.S. Parties Committed To Opposing Admission, Other Members Will Renew Fight

ELECTION DELAYS DECISION

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

The West, which for the last year has been confronted with one crisis after another in the Near East, has now been reminded that its chronic troubles in the Far East are not over. At first/glance, it would appear that the shooting down of a United States naval plane off the China coast was merely an isolated incident. But there is at least a possibility that its foreshadows the revival of the war of nerves launched by the Peiping Government in the fall of 1954, when it was threatening to "liberate" Taiwan (Formosa) and was actually shelling Quemoy and Matsu.

Whatever the reasons, Communist China has been notably quiet for more than a year. The case of the United States

me of the American civilians have also been allowed to com

Nor has the Peiping Govern-ment utilized its opportunity to cause serious trouble over the re fusal of the non-Communist Govfusal of the non-Communist Government of South Vietnam to permit an all-Vietnam election last month, as agreed at Geneva two years ago. But, despite the very understanding of United States policy. When revolutions reduction of tension, the funda-mental problems remain.

fall into the hands of the Com- Americans bitterly resent the munists, who are equally deter-mined to acquire the island. But for American protection, it may keep them out, be supposed that the Peiping nent would have invaded Decision Postponed Taiwan before now, and cerreplaced the Nationalists in the

No Change Seen

Since both the Democratic and the Republican platforms oppos the seating of Communist Chin in the United Nations, there is election. To make doubly sure no prospect of a change in the the opening of the Assembly. United States position, whatever which normally takes place in the outcome of the Presidential mid-September, was postpone election. Neither party, more-over, attached any kind of time limit or specified any conditions under which the United States would ever agree to the accreding announced that it will use tation of the Peiping Governthe veto if a majority in the

In the past, the Eisenhower In the past, the Eisenhower Administration has implied that it would drop its opposition if the Peiping Government would "purge" itself of its interventions its interventions.

airmen captured during the Kor-airmen captured during the Kor-ably by agreeing to the unifica-ean war was closed with their tion of Korea under a non-Com-States position in other words.

has been further hardened by the stresses of the Presidential campaign.
Although nearly seven years

occur in other countries, the The United States is determined not to allow Taiwan to ton, but it is realized that many Communist's, victory and are

During the General Assembl session last fall, it develope that Britain, which recognize munist China back in Jan would join in opposing a deci-sion until after the Presidentia until Nov. 12.

The Security Council offers another possibility. But, since the Eisenhower Administration Council should vote to seat the Communists, this rules out any

NEW YORK TIMES

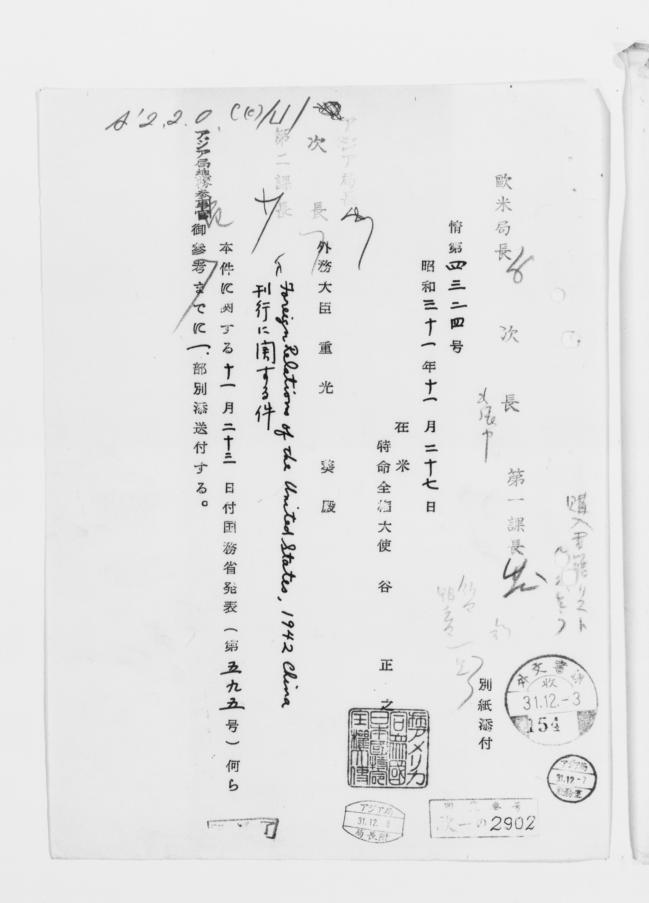
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Peiping's taking over China's seat after the election. This is despite the fact that the per-centage of United Nations members recognizing the Peiping Government has risen somewhat.

Up to last December, only seventeen of the then sixty memseventeen of the then sixty members had done so. Then came the admission of ten new nations, of which eight recognize Communist China. Egypt, Syria and Yemen have recently granted recognition, presumably to annoy the State Department, and this makes twenty-eight out

Soviet Position

From the very start of the Chinese representation dispute, it has been clear that the Soviet Union, while of course, championing the admission of the Communists for the record, has actually opposed a decision that would give Peiping a means of communicating its views without going through Moscow. The United States position, moreover, is so unpopular with most Asian-African countries, where it is called a manifestation of the hated "colonialism," that the Kremlin will hardly go out of its way to remove this cause of friction,

If any Government makes a fight in November, it will probably result in their admission, whatever the abelia and this despite United States does. Already the part in the United Nations, would displace India as the

land, present restrictions on trade derive from the United

African group.

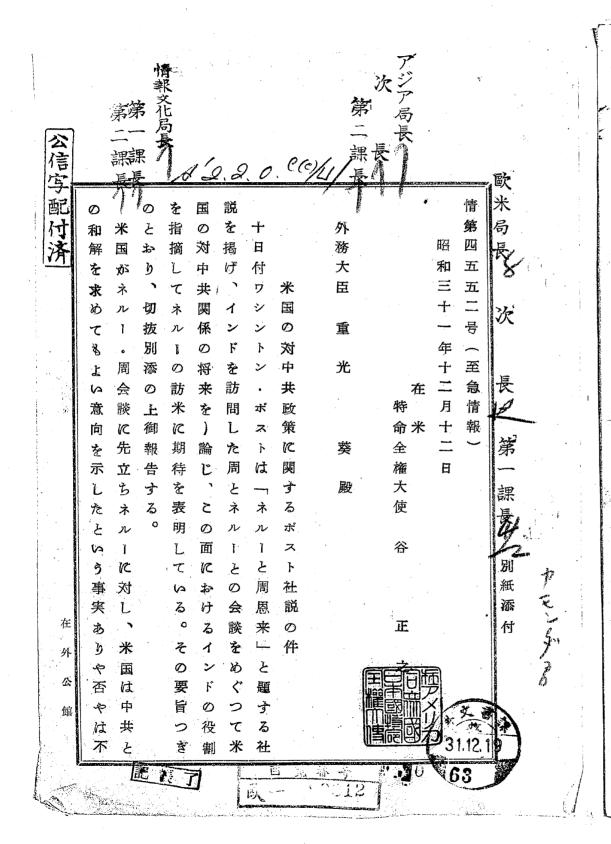
There are two principal reasons against a decision this year.

The first is a negative reason.
Although the industrial nations of Western Europe are increasly insistent upon the right to trade with the Chinese mainther weakened the United States plain because the United States has protested, year in and year out, against both Iron and Bam-boo Curtains.

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Foreign Relations of the United States, 1942 China

The Department of State released today Foreign Relations of the United States, 1942, China. This volume is the first of a series which will cover the record of relations of the United States and China for the years 1942-1949.

This volume deals with the first year in which the United States was at war in the Far East, and the subjects treated are for the most part directly related to the war effort. The documents tell of conditions in China, which was isolated from the other Allies by Japan's operations in the South Pacific, They tell also of the problems caused by that isolation and by the early concentration of allied war effort against Germany.

The present volume tells the story of relations with China chiefly as viewed by the Department of State and the Foreign Service. Treatment of military matters is given as a necessary part of the diplomatic picture. For further study on military affairs citation is given in the preface to narrative histories published by the Departments of the Army and Air Force. Likewise matters of primary concern to the Treasury Department and to special wartime agencies are covered only in so far as they were of diplomatic importance.

The major emphasis in this volume is on the following subjects: general wartime relations between the United States and China; political conditions in China including Sino-Soviet relations and threatened Kuomintang-Communist conflict; negotiations for relinquishing by the United States of extraterritorial rights in China; financial relations between the United States and China.

Foreign Relations of the United States, 1942, China, was compiled in the Foreign Relations Branch of the Historical Division by John G. Reid, Francis C. Prescott and Ralph R. Goodwin under the supervision of the Editor of Foreign Relations, E. R. Perkins. Technical editing was in charge of Elizabeth A. Vary, Chief of the Foreign Relations Editing Branch Division of Publishing Services. Copies of this volume (v, 782 pp.) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. for \$3.75 each

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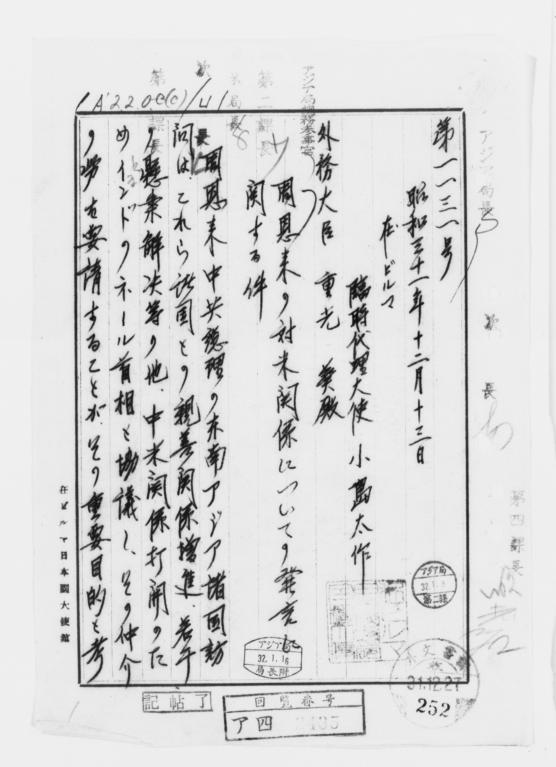
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Nehru and Chou

what was discussed by Mr. Nehru and Mr. Chou En-lai during the latter's visit to India. Did the United States indicate to Mr. Nehru in advance, for example, that it might be willing to seek an accommodation with Communist China? There is no surface evidence of it. Nevertheless, there have been hints that China soon may be willing to release the remaining Americans imprisoned there—

determine of danger to Talwan has by the Hungary and Suez might seem to invite a Chinese excursion But nothing has happened. No doubt the Bandung Conference of last year continues to exert some determine effect. But it is conceivable to the sum of certainly a precondition of any agreement—and there also have been reports that the Administration, now that the election is over, may be preparing to revive efforts toward an understanding been having troubles with their own satellite of

In any such accommodation India could be of great utility, and it is not unlikely that this will be among the subjects of consultation between Presi- lessen China's dependence on Russia as her spo dent Eisenhower and Mr. Nehru later this month. sor and to chip away at the Communist mor visit to India has had little of the fanfare that accompanied the Bulganin-Khrushchev visit last year. India's reputation suffered because of that fawning. But this time the exchange has been dignified and correct. Mr. Nehru, indeed, did not join in the Chinese proposal for cooperation in obtaining the withdrawal of "invading forces" from Egypt. In all of this Mr. Nehru may have had his mind on his effectiveness as a mediator.

Such an effort would need involve no illusions about the nature of the regime in Peiping; in any case, it would be unrealistic to look for quick action. But a readjustment of American policy is being forced by world opinion, for the pressures are becoming in extracting the necessary concessions from China to start the process going, and this fact adds a new dimension to Mr. Nehru's visit to Washington. It is noteworthy that the Chinese Prime Minister's

mind on his effectiveness as a mediator.

If an accommodation is possible at all, what might it consist of? Obviously the United States is not prepared, nor could it be in conscience, to sacrifice the independent status of Taiwan (Formosa). But in return for a Chinese renunciation of force and the release of American prisoners, this country might agree to allow the doormat islands of Quemoy and Matsu to go to mainland China and might contemplate diplomatic recognition and sup-port for a seat for Peiping in the United Nations. Beforehand, the State Department might relax its silly policy of forbidding American newsmen to go to China and report facts and impressions

go to China and report rates independently.

Even the thought of such a step would of course stir up a tempest from Senator Knowland. It is unlikely, moreover, that Peiping would agree for the China policy that contempts. mally to any sort of two-China policy that contem-

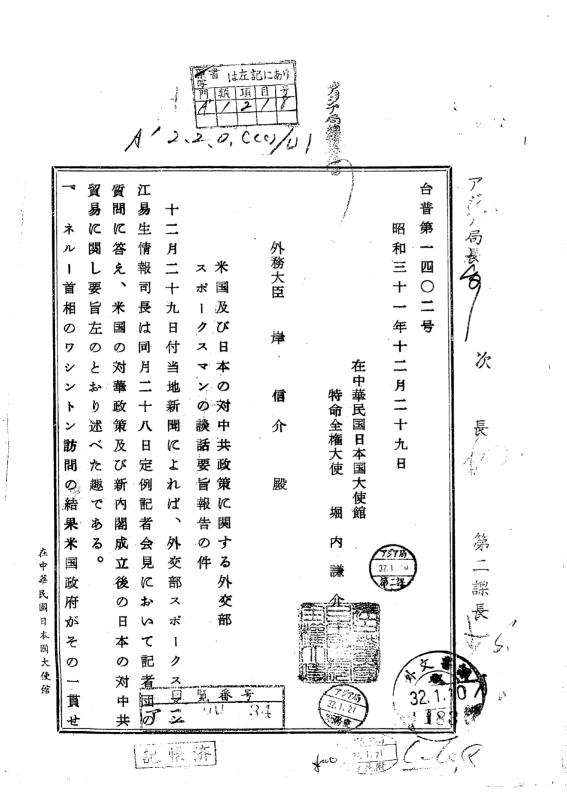
plated a separate U. N. seat for Taiwan. But it is not impossible, if the tempests from both direction It would be highly interesting to know in detail were braved, that some sort of tacit agreement

North Vietnam.

Such an effort would need involve no illusions about

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