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LOS ANGELES

SEE PAGES 10 and 11

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR THE SARY OF MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

STRATOR OF MARSHALL AID

warm and sincere welcome to the distinguished visitors from Europe and Asia to join us in the battle for world recovery. The people of the United States have pledged themselves to help our friends abroad to help themselves. We in the Administration have found it a great privilege to be a part of this new statesmanship more keenly than we that the best security for this unparalleled investment, harmony between giver and receiver, and the only earnest of victory in our promote free institutions throughout the world is that we work together in for a common cause. That faith and that cause are being dramatised with e Hollywood Bowl tonight, and you have our unlimited confidence and support. world the ideological counterpart of the Marshall Plan.

PAUL G. HOFFMAN

MINISTER OF FRANCE

are at grips with grave and difficult material problems of feeding, production, They see peace between nations endangered by the prejudices of race and by the nterests. Inside nations people are seeking the reconciliation of liberty with rstanding between the classes. I salute in Moral Re-Armament one of the pro-temocracy which is destined to re-establish the supremacy of all the spiritual ur tormented humanity.

ROBERT SCHUMAN

EMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

ime fight to restore the spiritual foundations of e Moral Re-Armament has greatly heartened and d us who carry heavy political responsibilities. For ort you can count on our full support. Madame iding heartiest good wishes.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK

ER OF LABOUR OF INDIA

n sympathy with the ideals of Moral Re-Armament. al programme neither economic rehabilitation nor ill save the peoples of the world from disasters plate.

THE HON. JAGJIVAN RAM

TER PRESIDENTS OF GERMANY

birthday you can look back with pride on your life's work. You can be assured that the seed i the hearts of men has sprung up and has already borne fruit. for your message, which has restored meaning again in daily life to many old and eternal truths, and unselfish love of one's fellow men is what is needed to bring Germany through her present future. Moreover, the ideology of Moral Re-Armament is the indispensable foundation for ruction of Europe and the world. millions of Germans think of you on your seventieth birthday, with best wishes for the continued and for your own health and happiness.

THE HON. HENRICH WILHELM KOPE, LUEDEMANN, MAX BRAUER, W. KAISEN,

NEW STATESMANSHIP

FROM ITALY

I AM glad to be able to send you, through my friend, Umberto Calosso, Member of the Italian Parliament, my best wishes for the tenth anniversary of Moral Re-Armament, which I would like to spread, not only throughout Italy, but all over the world, because in this is found the solution to social and international problems, which, if they are not solved, lead inevitably to war.

GUISEPPE SARAGAT,
Vice-Premier.

THE Italians are with you when you ask for moral freedom, for independence of the spirit, for more social justice. We'll never forget what America did for us. We'll be happy to work beside America for the cause of peace in a world without slaves.

COUNT SFORZA,
Foreign Minister.



Delegates from twenty-four nations to the World Assembly for the tenth Anniversary of Moral Re-Armament in California.

Seated, reading left to right : Mr. Roy Pinsent, industrial lawyer, Great Britain ; Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, President of the Foreign Service Training Institute, Japan ; Hon. U. Calosso, M.P., Italy ; Professor N. A. Halbertsma, Utrecht, Holland ; Hr. Knud Kristensen, Prime Minister, 1947, Denmark ; Count Kanellopoulos, former Prime Minister, Greece ; Admiral Ekstrand, Sweden ; Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, M. Ernst Boerlin, M.P., Switzerland ; U Ba Lwin, war-time Ambassador to Siam, Burma ; Mr. Vishnu Dalmia, industrialist, India ; Baron Karwinsky, minister in Dollfus and Schuschnigg cabinets, Austria ; General de Benouville, Executive member R.P.F. Party, France ; Dr. Chen Li-Fu, Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan, China ; Herr von Harwarth, Director of Bavarian State Government.



NEW ORDER IN JAPAN

BY KENSUKE HORINOUCHI

Mr. Horinouchi was Ambassador to the United States from 1938 until October, 1940, when he was recalled after dissenting from his Government's foreign policy. He lived in retirement until the end of the war and is now President of the Foreign Service Training Institute of the Japanese Foreign Office

THE Pacific War ended in the complete defeat of Japan. And it opened the eyes of the Japanese people. We were, however, slow to find our own faults. Some of our people blamed the Government and military leaders for their miscalculations and fraud. But they forgot the fact that without their cooperation their leaders could not have waged the war. Gradually they have come to realise that they should share the responsibility for this tragedy.

We are now making reparations as well as we can to the nations who suffered damage at our hands in the war. I strongly feel, however, that material reparations are not sufficient; spiritual restitution must be made. I take this opportunity to express my personal heartfelt sorrow for all the wrong

we have done to our good neighbours in the past, and I am certain that most of my fellow Japanese feel the same way. We Japanese want to learn from our mistakes and to remake our country as a cultured and peaceful nation.

It is true that after the war the Japanese people were in confusion for a time. But they have recovered their presence of mind and their initiative. With the help of the Allied Powers they have made many fundamental changes in their political and social life during the past three years. In fact, it has been a bloodless revolution. In Japan's history of many centuries we have never seen before such far-reaching changes.

First of all, we now have a new Constitution.

Probably it is the most democratic Constitution any nation has ever had. It came into operation on the third of November last year. In the former days the Emperor was the sovereign. He was the highest political and military power of the nation, though not infrequently he was made a figurehead, with the actual power being exerted by the military party. Today the Constitution speaks of him as being only the symbol of national unity. He has no political powers. He has only to perform more or less perfunctory duties.

By virtue of the new Constitution the equality of all citizens has been established. All members of the Imperial family, except the immediate relatives of the Emperor, have lost their position and privileges, and

marks of nobility and titles have been abolished.

For the first time in Japanese history women have obtained the franchise. We now count more than thirty women members in both houses of the Diet. Japanese women are also holding many important civic positions. We even see women in police uniform directing the traffic of our cities.

Another important feature of the new regime is the Constitutional guarantee of fundamental human rights: freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, and freedom of religion. The right of everyone to an education is also guaranteed. We now have compulsory education for nine years. New text-books have been introduced. Co-education and a freer form of instruction have been adopted and social studies are being emphasised. All these things are very new, and many teachers don't know quite what to do, but a start is being made.

As regards the freedom of the Press, there is no censorship of the press or of mail by the Japanese authorities. This is a revolutionary change from the strict military censorship of former days.

Under the new Constitution all citizens are free to worship according to their own conscience. Now Shinto has no preferential position as a religion in Japan. It has been completely separated from the State, although independent Shinto bodies are permitted to function as religious groups. On New Year's Day, 1946, the Emperor himself pronounced that he should not be regarded as divine.

The judicial and police systems have been completely reformed. The police have been stripped of the excessive power which they had before. While this makes the life of the average citizen easier, the police sometimes fail to catch suspected criminals because they cannot make arrests without warrants.

Another important change has taken place in the field of labour. After the war, restrictions on labour were lifted and new laws have been enacted to guarantee its proper position in the national life. Since the end of the war more than half of Japan's 10,000,000 industrial and agricultural labourers have been

organised into more than 20,000 local unions. Generally labour is having more freedom than ever before in enhancing its social and economic standing. It is a conspicuous change when compared with the situation before and during the war. In those days the labour movement was oppressed by the military.

All large landholdings have been split up into small units and all absentee owners have lost their rights. Tenants have the right to purchase the land they need. The Zaibatsu, the large holding companies owned by Mitsui, Mitsubishi and a few other large families, have been broken up. Also, by the new decentralisation policy, many large monopolistic industries have been separated into smaller units.

Renunciation of War

One of the most important policies of post-war Japan, adopted and proclaimed in her new Constitution, is the renunciation of war for ever. Japan has abolished all land, sea and air forces. She has given away even her right of belligerency. In the Constitutions of France and Brazil you will find a clause where the respective nations renounce aggressive war. Japan, however, has renounced war, even as a means of self-defence. And we Japanese are determined to rely for our security and survival upon the justice and the good faith of the peace-

loving peoples of the world. This may be an adventure in the unsettled world situation of today. However, it is our deliberate national policy to count on the guarantee of our security through the United Nations or some other international arrangement.

So much for a general view of the revolutionary changes in our post-war national life. We Japanese people have a genuine wish to make democracy really function. On the other hand, we are confronted with a serious economic crisis. There is a grave shortage of food and raw materials. Official prices are a hundred times pre-war prices and the black market is several times greater still. These economic difficulties, together with the lowered moral standards after the war, are impeding the progress of the Japanese people on the road to democracy.

Some people say that without bread we cannot build up democracy. That may be true, but I believe that without a spiritual dynamic we cannot make democracy real. In our eagerness to rebuild our material life we are apt to forget the importance of moral recovery. We must restore honesty and unselfishness to our daily life. We urgently need a spiritual revolution.

The new Constitution has given us the machinery of democracy. Even more important is a new spirit which will make it work. In the last year we have seen the whole structure of democracy collapse in

country after country. There are in the world forces aimed at the destruction of democracy. They are threatening even countries where forms of democracy have existed for many years. It is absolutely essential in Japan that we have a working answer to these forces from the very start. This is why I attended the recent Moral Re-Armament Assembly on the west coast of America: to meet leaders from many countries whose first concern was to create a world-wide force which would give democracy an answering ideology. This world-wide force is Moral Re-Armament. Many of us in Japan are not only grateful for the material aid we are receiving; we are even more grateful for Moral Re-Armament. It is the moral and spiritual dynamic which can make democracy work.

Mr. Horinouchi (right) discusses a handbook for democracy with Dr. Stein, Minister of Education for Hesse, and U Ba Lwin, war-time Burmese Ambassador

