

# 琉球大学学術リポジトリ

米国管理下の南西諸島状況雑件 沖縄関係 米国の  
反応

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日本及び沖縄に関するアフリカ在郷人会年次総会  
決刊

アメリカ局長 *北米一課長*  
 参事官 *北米一課長*

秘密標記 (赤色)

入部第 8205号  
 昭和 46 年 9 月 23 日  
 地政局長  
 中野 外務大臣 殿

在 米場大使



(件名) 日本及び沖縄に在るアメリカ在郷  
 軍人今年次総会決議

引用公・電信  
 日付・番号

8月27日から9月2日までの一週間  
 テキサス州 ヒューストンを開催された  
 第3回アメリカ在郷軍人今年次総会  
 は 別添テキストの通り外交委員会が

付属添付  付属空便 (行)  付属空便 (DP)  付属船便 (貨)  付属船便 (郵)   
 本信送付先 (北米一課)  
 本信写送付先:  
 省内写配布希望先:

GA-3-1 在外公館 2569

- 次長
- 首席事務官
- 事務
- 総務
- 渉外調査
- 漁業
- 航空
- 科学協力
- 連絡調整
- 調査
- 力テグ
- 庶務



子  
 沖  
 縄

報告した各種決議と採択したか、  
 そのうち日本及び沖縄に在る部分  
 と要旨の通り報告する。

1. 日本

イ) 日本国民は その一部を本国との  
 貿易及び本国政府の東南アジア向け  
 調達品へ供給参加を通じて比較  
 的な経済的繁栄を享受しており、また  
 一般の国防費が極端に低いという事  
 実があるので、

ロ) 日本政府は 本国と1972年に沖  
 縄の施政権が返還されるといっ  
 ぽうを認めたので、

ハ) 日米安全保障条約により 本国は将来  
 無期限にわたる日本を外的な侵略

GA-4 外務省

から守る責任を担っていること

⇒ 日本は韓国及び台湾に対する脅威と自国の安全に対する脅威と見なし、自国の安全により大きな役割を果たすことと主張しており、又地域経済協力、特にアジアの再建に協力の役割を果たすことに合意していること。

アメリカ在郷軍人会年次総会では、東国政府に、日本に対し、a) 自国(日本)の防衛により大きく参与すること。b) 東国及びアジアの自由諸国のパートナーとしてアジア地域の安全保障に参与すること。c) ASEAN, ASPAC 等を通じてアジアに友好関係を築くこと。

経済協力を推進することと要求するよう要請する。

## 2. 沖縄

1) 日本両国は6月17日沖縄返還協定に署名していること。

2) この協定は韓国、<sup>日本</sup>台湾海峡及びインドシナを含む自由世界の防衛のために、東国が重要な沖縄基地を維持することと規定していること。

3) この協定は自由世界の防衛に必要な場合には、日本との事前協議を条件として、東国に核兵器の沖縄への導入を許可していること。

アメリカ在郷軍人会年次総会は、戦  
 争により領土を獲得しないという米国の  
 原則に一致するものとして、沖縄返還  
 協定を支持するものがあり、さらに  
 総会は米国に対し、沖縄基地に  
 代表される米国の軍事力を、日本が  
 太平洋における自由世界の防衛につ  
 いて対等のパートナーとなり得ることを  
 維持するよう要請する。

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until action is taken by the Convention

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Thomas E. Whelan, North Dakota, Chairman

National Public Relations Director  
The American Legion

To the Fifty-third Annual National Convention of The American Legion, Houston, Texas, August 27-September 2, 1971.

Fifty-one members of your Committee on Foreign Relations met at 10:00 a.m., August 29-30, 1971, and agreed on the following report which is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

The Committee was organized by the election of Thomas E. Whelan, North Dakota, as Chairman, James P. Heneghan, New York, as Vice Chairman, and Walter E. Wiles, Illinois, as Secretary. Thereafter, the Committee formed itself into five Subcommittees which individually elected Chairmen as follows: Frost P. Patterson, Iowa, Chairman of the Subcommittee on General Foreign Policy Resolutions; Thomas J. Kirk, Mississippi, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Treaties and Agreements; Eli A. Marcoux, New Hampshire, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Far Eastern Affairs; Rogers Kelley, Texas, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs; and James P. Heneghan, New York, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Vietnam.

In addition to our own subcommittees, three designated members of the Foreign Relations Commission served on a joint subcommittee with representatives of the National Security Committee to discuss and jointly approve resolutions concerning Vietnam and Vietnamization.

Sixty-eight resolutions from twenty-nine Departments were referred through regular channels to the Committee. These sixty-eight resolutions are recommended to be disposed of as follows: Approved - 11; Approved as amended - 7; Consolidated - 39; Referred - 5; Received and filed - 1; and Rejected - 5.

These Subcommittees met from time to time and their reports were received and approved, individually and collectively, by the full Committee. Each Subcommittee report will be read by its Chairman or a member designated by him.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON

GENERAL FOREIGN POLICY RESOLUTIONS

Delegate Frost P. Patterson (Iowa)

APPROVED RESOLUTIONS

RHODESIA

Resolutions Nos. 192 (Ohio), 292 (California), and 436 (Virginia) on Rhodesia are recommended for consolidation under Resolution No. 436 (Virginia) and approval as follows:

WHEREAS, the United States has agreed to an international boycott of all commerce and trade with Rhodesia; and

WHEREAS, the United States had previously obtained considerable quantities of strategic minerals from Rhodesia; and

WHEREAS, the boycott has made it necessary for the United States to obtain many of these critical minerals through Communist sources; and

WHEREAS, the United States does not recognize Rhodesia which is one of the few nations formerly colonial in Africa with a stable government composed of representatives elected by its people under its laws that is firmly opposed to Communism; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that it requests the President and Congress to remove all trade restrictions with Rhodesia and to give that nation full diplomatic recognition.

MIDDLE EAST

We recommend approval of Resolution No. 492 (Texas) as follows:

WHEREAS, the Middle East has persisted in a state of instability and military crisis since 1947 because of the refusal of Arab countries to recognize the right of Israel to exist as an independent, democratic, Jewish state; and

WHEREAS, the instability and threat of renewed warfare exists now because of the inability of Arab states and Israel to find common grounds for reaching agreement among themselves guaranteeing the secure and stable borders of Israel, the return of certain Arab territories occupied by Israel since June, 1967, to their nations, and due regard for the rights of the Palestinian refugees; and

WHEREAS, the threat of renewed warfare is dangerously heightened, if not actually instigated, by the Soviet Union's provision of modern weaponry to Arab combatants and refusal to join in a total arms embargo in the Middle East; and

WHEREAS, it remains necessary for the United States to supply sufficient arms and other war material of the most advanced types to Israel to insure that she can maintain a balance of military

power in the Middle East, pending any definitive political settlement between the combatants; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that we urge the Congress and the President of the United States to continue to insure Israel's survival by providing the arms necessary for its defense and to do everything possible to assist the Arab states and Israel to reach a definitive, peaceful, political settlement of their differences; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we approve the recent efforts of our State Department to assist in negotiations between the Arab States and Israel.

#### REFERRED RESOLUTIONS

We recommend referral of Resolution No. 254 (Washington) on the Suez Canal to the standing Commission on Foreign Relations for further study.

#### REJECTED RESOLUTIONS

We recommend the rejection of Resolutions Nos. 126 (Indiana) - Subject: The Simas Kudirka Incident; 298 (California) - Subject: United States Department of State; 463 (Idaho) - Subject: East-West Trade; and 520 (Oregon) - Subject: TV Program Overseas.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this portion of the report.

#### REPORT ON SUBCOMMITTEE ON

#### INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Delegate Rogers Kelley (Texas)

#### APPROVED RESOLUTIONS

##### CUBA

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 61 (Kentucky), 81 (North Carolina), and 493 (Texas) be consolidated under Resolution No. 61 (Kentucky) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, since 1960 each annual national convention of The American Legion has urged the Government of the United States to take whatever action may be necessary to free the Cuban nation from communist domination; and

WHEREAS, United States public policy as proclaimed in Public Law 87-733, effective October 3, 1962, calls for the prevention of Communist Cuban export of aggressive or subversive activities

to any part of this hemisphere; the prevention of the creation in Cuba of an externally supported military capability endangering the United States; and cooperation with the Organization of American States and with freedom-loving Cubans to support the aspirations of the Cuban people for self-determination; and

WHEREAS, efforts taken thus far to attain these objectives have been weak, indecisive, and ineffective; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that we reaffirm our position and reiterate our call to the Government of the United States to set up an effective political action program, individually or through the Organization of American States, to eliminate the Castro communist regime in Cuba; and be it further

RESOLVED, that, until this objective is achieved, all United States political and economic relations with Cuba remain suspended, and that economic and military aid to any member nation of the Organization of American States which unilaterally breaks the existing trade embargo on Cuba be terminated.

##### PANAMA CANAL

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 252 (Washington), 383 (Missouri), and 494 (Texas) be consolidated under Resolution No. 494 (Texas) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, under the 1903 Treaty with Panama, the United States obtained the grant in perpetuity of the use, occupation, and control of the Canal Zone territory with all sovereign rights, power, and authority to the entire exclusion of the exercise by Panama of any such sovereign rights, power, or authority as well as the ownership of all privately held land and property in the Zone by purchase from individual owners; and

WHEREAS, the United States has an overriding national security interest in maintaining undiluted control over the Canal Zone and Canal and treaty with Great Britain and Colombia for the efficient operation of the Canal; and

WHEREAS, the United States Government is currently engaged in negotiations with the government of Panama to grant greater rights to Panama in the Canal Zone and with respect to the Canal itself without authorization of the Congress, which will diminish, if not absolutely abrogate, present U.S. treaty-based sovereignty and ownership of the Zone; and

WHEREAS, these negotiations are being utilized by the U.S. Government in an effort to persuade Panama to agree to the construction of a "sea-level" canal eventually to replace the present

canal, and by the Panamanian government in an attempt to gain sovereign control and jurisdiction over the Canal Zone and effective control over the operation of the Canal itself; and

WHEREAS, similar concessional negotiations by the U.S. in 1967 resulted in three draft treaties that were frustrated by the will of the Congress of the United States because they would have gravely weakened U.S. control over the Canal and the Canal Zone; and

WHEREAS, The American has consistently opposed further concessions to any Panamanian government that would further weaken U.S. control; and

WHEREAS, The American Legion believes that a treaty or contract is a solemn obligation and binding on the parties as made and has consistently opposed the abrogation, modification, or weakening of the treaty of 1903 by which the rights of the United States thereunder would be weakened, limited, or surrendered, the United States having fully performed its obligations under such treaty since its adoption; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that the Legion reiterate its uncompromising opposition to any new treaties or executive agreements with Panama that would in any way reduce U.S. indispensable control over the Panama Canal or the Panama Canal Zone; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Legion opposes the construction of a new "sea-level" canal, as advocated by the recently completed study of the Atlantic-Pacific Canal Study Commission as needlessly expensive, diplomatically hazardous, ecologically dangerous, and subject to irresponsible control of a weak Panamanian government; and be it finally

RESOLVED, that The American Legion reiterates its strong support for resuming the modernization of the present Panama Canal as provided in the Third Locks-Terminal Lake plan advocated by so many Members of Congress.

#### REFERRED RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No. 605 (Puerto Rico) is recommended for referral to the standing Commission on Foreign Relations for review and consideration at the Fall 1971 National Executive Committee Meeting. It was received too late by our body to give it thorough consideration.

#### REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON

#### VIETNAM

Delegate James Heneghan (New York)

The American Legion has continually and fully supported the presence and activity of our nation's forces and the utilization of our resources in Southeast Asia in behalf of freedom for oppressed peoples. Their efforts, however, have to some extent become the object of attack on the part of many in the United States to the

extent that misunderstanding and dissent have provided propaganda to the enemy which has jeopardized the expectation of an early end to hostilities.

The program of Vietnamization has so seriously affected other than purely military considerations as to call for a re-examination of this entire complex maneuver that would assess its progress to date, readjust the priority of necessary steps over tangential considerations and more properly and quickly realize the ultimate goal of victory. An inquiry into this program should be the primary concern of The American Legion through the initiative of the National Commander at the outset of his administration and in conjunction with projected policy and diplomatic steps being considered by the government of the United States.

#### APPROVED RESOLUTIONS

#### VIETNAM POLICY

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 44 (Alaska), 166 (Minnesota), 488 (Texas), and 530 (Mississippi) be consolidated under Resolution No. 488 (Texas) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, U.S. and allied action in Cambodia in 1970 and in Laos in 1971 appear to have dealt severe blows to North Vietnamese and Viet Cong so as to thwart their aspirations to conquer the Republic of Vietnam by force of arms and deprive the South Vietnamese people of their freedom and right of self-determination; and

WHEREAS, while the Vietnamization program, in its entirety including the pace of pacification and of U.S. troop withdrawal, is proceeding successfully, some Members of Congress continue to demand that the President set a fixed date for total American troop withdrawal from Vietnam with utter disregard for the safety of our troops or our allies; and

WHEREAS, the President has made it clear that he will keep necessary American air and logistical forces in Vietnam until the enemy repatriates our Prisoners of War and accounts for those reported Missing in Action throughout Southeast Asia; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that we wholeheartedly endorse and support the President's program for Vietnamization and for achieving peace in Vietnam as the best means of ending that conflict, bringing our servicemen home; achieving the release of our Prisoners of War, saving lives, and providing the South Vietnamese people the best opportunity to preserve their independence and their right of self-determination; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we fully support the President's decision to keep necessary numbers of American forces in South Vietnam until the enemy - North Vietnamese, Viet Cong, or Pathet Lao - release all of our Prisoners of War and accounts satisfactorily for all those listed as Missing in Action.



#### POW RESCUE MISSION

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 127 (Indiana) and 294 (California) be consolidated and approved under Resolution No. 127 (Indiana) as follows:

WHEREAS, on Friday, November 20, 1970, approximately fifty Army and Air Force volunteers, under the command of Col. Arthur D. S. Simmons, flew into hostile territory at the Sontay POW Camp approximately twenty miles west of Hanoi, North Vietnam, for the purpose of searching the area and rescuing any American POW at the camp; and

WHEREAS, these men entered into that mission of mercy at great risk to their own safety and lives; and

WHEREAS, this mission was successful in its execution, and special recognition of such feats of valor should be recognized and made of record in the annals of The American Legion; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that special note be made in the records of The American Legion of such mission, together with the gratitude and commendation of this organization to every member thereof, and that a copy of this resolution be presented to each and every member of this heroic force.

#### POW SANCTUARY

Resolutions Nos. 322 (Vermont) and 487 (Texas) are recommended for consolidation and approval under 487 (Texas) as follows:

WHEREAS, The American Legion has given highest priority to the release and rehabilitation of Prisoners of War in Indochina; and

WHEREAS, The American Legion has endorsed every honorable, practical step by the United States Government or other governments to achieve these goals; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that it strongly supports President Nixon in his initiative to have all Indochina prisoners transferred to a neutral nation for medical care and rehabilitation, pending international agreement for their release.

#### U.S.-CANADIAN POW COOPERATION

We recommend that Resolution No. 321 (Vermont) be approved as follows:

WHEREAS, the matter of our Prisoners of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia is of the utmost concern to all Americans; and

WHEREAS, the primary program of the National Commander of The American Legion publicly expressed in his acceptance address in Portland, Oregon, called for an all-out effort on the part of all Americans to seek the identification of all such prisoners; the release of seriously sick and wounded prisoners; the free exchange of mail between prisoners and their families; negotiations for repatriation of prisoners; and strict adherence to the provisions of the Geneva Convention on treatment of prisoners; and

WHEREAS, The American Legion has explicitly addressed itself to this serious problem by extending support and affording facilities to the National League of Families of Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia; and

WHEREAS, The American Legion has encouraged a campaign of correspondence throughout America directed to Hanoi, calling for full adherence to the provisions of the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War; and

WHEREAS, our northern neighbor Canada - our staunch ally in two world wars and in the Korean War - has over 600,000 veterans who are members of veterans organizations including some who experienced the role of Prisoners of War; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that the Legion extend this correspondence campaign across the borders through an invitation to our Canadian veteran counterparts to conduct a similar campaign to secure a common humanitarian goal, the release of all POWs.

#### AMERICAN POWs IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 164 (Minnesota), 165 (Minnesota), 253 (Washington), 293 (California), 357 (Virginia), 415 (Illinois), 486 (Texas), 548 (Hawaii), 5531 (Arizona), 595 (Iowa), add 597 (Idaho) be consolidated under Resolution No. 486 (Texas) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, over 1,600 members of the U.S. Armed Forces are still Prisoners of War or Missing in Action in Southeast Asia; and

WHEREAS, North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, and the Pathet Lao continue seriously to violate the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, which North Vietnam ratified in 1957, by refusing to identify all prisoners they hold; to allow impartial inspection of POW camps; to permit free exchange of mail between prisoners and their families; to release seriously wounded and sick prisoners; and to negotiate for the repatriation to a neutral country of all prisoners long held; and

WHEREAS, the United States, on the other hand, has taken every possible precaution to insure the observance of the provisions of the Geneva Convention in treatment of prisoners of war; and

WHEREAS, some segments of American society, led by certain members of Congress, propose that the U.S. withdraw all American forces from South Vietnam by a specified date in return for a mere promise to release our prisoners; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that the Legion condemns North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, and the Pathet Lao for their treatment of American prisoners and calls upon them to adhere to the provisions of the Geneva Convention and approves and endorses efforts made by the United States Government, the United States, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other nations and peoples of the world to obtain humane treatment for American Prisoners of War; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Legion fully supports all efforts to get full identification of all American servicemen missing in action and release and repatriation of all prisoners as an initial step and an integral and essential part of any negotiated settlement of the Vietnam conflict, including plans to tie further troop withdrawals, on a percentage basis, to the release of prisoners; and be it finally

RESOLVED, that the Legion strongly opposes plans to tie prisoner release to definitive dates for the withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam as being dishonorable, unworkable, and contrary to good strategy and realistic political negotiation.

#### REFERRED RESOLUTIONS

We recommend that Resolution No. 529 (Oklahoma) calling for an expression of our appreciation to Mr. H. Ross Perot for his work on behalf of POWs be referred to the standing Commission on Foreign Relations. We also recommend that Resolution No. 264 (Nevada) be referred to the National Security Commission on the grounds that it concerns military or paramilitary operations and not foreign policy.

#### REJECTED RESOLUTIONS

We recommend the rejection of Resolution No. 577 (New York) - Subject: American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia.

#### REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON

#### THE FAR EAST

Delegate Eli A. Marcoux (New Hampshire)

#### APPROVED RESOLUTIONS

#### JAPAN

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 63 (Kentucky) and 490 (Texas) be consolidated

under Resolution No. 490 (Texas) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, the people of Japan are enjoying unparalleled economic prosperity and development due, in part, to their trade with the United States, their share of U.S. Government procurements offshore for the Southeast Asian area, and the fact that their defense expenditures are extremely low; and

WHEREAS, the Japanese Government has concluded an agreement with the United States whereby it will regain administrative control of Okinawa in 1972; and

WHEREAS, the Japanese-American Mutual Security Treaty of 1960, for an indefinite period into the future, requires the United States to be responsible for protecting Japan from external aggression, and

WHEREAS, Japan has indicated that it will play a larger role in its own security, considering threats to South Korea and to the Taiwan areas as threats to its own security, and has agreed to take a leading part in regional economic cooperation, particularly the reconstruction of Vietnam; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971 that we call upon the Government of the United States to urge Japan to (a) take a much greater share in its own defense; (b) participate, as a partner, with the U.S. and other free Asian nations in the security of the region; and (c) help formulate and implement plans for greater political and economic cooperation in the region through ASEAN, ASPAC, or some similar organization.

#### OKINAWA

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 64 (Kentucky) and 491 (Texas) be consolidated under Resolution No. 64 (Kentucky) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, the United States and Japan signed, on June 17, 1971, an agreement for the reversion of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan during 1972, subject to ratification by the Diet of Japan and the Senate of the United States; and

WHEREAS, this draft agreement provides for the retention by the United States of all major military bases on Okinawa for use in the defense of the free world, including aggression against South Korea, Japan, in the Taiwan Straits area, and in Indo-China; and

WHEREAS, the agreement further permits the United States to introduce nuclear weapons into Okinawa, if needed for the defense of the free world, subject to prior consultation with Japan; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that we support the agreement for the reversion of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan during 1972 as being in accord with American principles of not seeking territorial gains through war, and be it further

RESOLVED, that The American Legion call upon the United States to insure that its military might, represented by the Okinawan bases, be retained unimpaired until such time as Japan is able and willing to become an equal partner in the defense of free world interests in the Pacific region.

CHINA

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 62 (Kentucky), 80 (North Carolina), 109 (Pennsylvania), 123 (Indiana), 163 (Minnesota), 289 (California), 290 (California), 291 (California), 414 (Illinois), 489 (Texas), 519 (Oregon), 528 (Mississippi), and 576 (New York) be consolidated under Resolution No. 519 (Oregon) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, the United States Government, acting through the President and several of its Departments, has taken unilateral steps to ease relations with Communist China; and

WHEREAS, recent news releases indicate that private American business firms have been encouraged to establish contact with Red Chinese Government officials for the purpose of selling "non-strategic" goods to that nation; and

WHEREAS, the record shows that Communist China is still an implacable enemy of the United States and is absolutely uncompromising in its attitude toward the United States and the Republic of Free China; and

WHEREAS, diplomatic recognition will enable Red China to engage in espionage and subversion inside the United States on a massive scale; and

WHEREAS, the American people should keep constantly in mind that for many years, the Republic of Free China has valiantly and sincerely resisted the entire philosophy of Communism which seeks to oppress the free people of the world; and

WHEREAS, admission of Red China to the UN is predicated on a demand by them that Nationalist China be expelled from the United Nations; and

WHEREAS, Red China has repeatedly practiced outright rejection of the UN's common principles of peace and world security; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that the Government of Communist China be called upon to do its part in helping to end the war in Indochina by cutting off supplies to the armed forces of North Vietnam and bringing pressure on North Vietnam to allow the citizens of South Vietnam to have free elections to choose their own type and form of government; and be it ~~further~~

RESOLVED, that, in whatever discussions the United States has with Communist China, it does not abandon or exclude the Republic of Free China as a friend or lend its support to any move to oust the Republic of Free China from the United Nations; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the United States, if it does do business internationally with Communist China, keeps in mind at all times its close ties with the Republic of Free China, ~~and be it further~~

RESOLVED, that any trade relations with Communist China be severely limited so that it can gain no military advantage in such trade; and be it finally

RESOLVED, that preliminary to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, inequities now existing with respect to voting power in the General Assembly be corrected so that the United States will not continue to have fewer votes than any other nation of equal stature.

Finally, we recommend that Resolutions Nos. 125 (Indiana) and 462 (Idaho) be consolidated under Resolution No. 462 (Idaho) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, in the course of events that have occurred since World War II, our foreign policy with respect to Red China has been a complete deterioration of relationships with that country; and

WHEREAS, the proven history of events and dealings of nations with Red China has been a matter of deceit and subversion by Red China; and

WHEREAS, in spite of this history, Red China, since October, 1970, has established diplomatic relations with more than a dozen additional countries belonging to the United Nations who will support the entry of Red China into the United Nations; and

WHEREAS, the admission of Red China to the UN is preconditioned on a demand by them that Nationalist China be expelled from the United Nations; and

WHEREAS, the President of the U.S. has announced his intention to travel to Red China for the purpose of achieving goodwill and for alleviating points of discord between our two nations; and

WHEREAS, the President of Nationalist China has expressed concern for the welfare of his people and denies that any good can come from this mission; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that The American Legion go on record supporting our President in his peace-seeking mission to Red China; however, we emphasize the importance of the President's selecting advisers to accompany him who are experienced in and understand the philosophy and workings of the oriental mind; and we urge our President to exercise extreme caution in his discussions with Red China to the end that no concessions be made in trade or otherwise that are not supported by a quid pro quo, and that none be given which jeopardize the interest of the United States or could be a vehicle for expanding Communist subversion, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we confidently rely upon the President to exercise forceful leadership in upholding the honor and integrity of these United States.

SUBCOMMITTEE

ON

TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

Thomas J. Kirk (Mississippi)

APPROVED RESOLUTIONS

Territorial Waters

Resolutions Nos. 82 (North Carolina) and 149 (Mexico) are recommended

for consolidation under Resolution No. 82 (North Carolina) as amended and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, owners and operators of American fishing boats are constantly being harassed and their boats seized by foreign government vessels in generally recognized international waters contrary to their rights in international law; and

WHEREAS, certain foreign governments have unilaterally adopted new and arbitrary limits to their territorial waters far in excess of those traditionally and generally recognized in international law; and

WHEREAS, acceptance of these new and vastly enlarged limits by the United States would be contrary to the rights of free passage of many of the world's crucial sea lanes and straits and would hamper both our military security and our economy; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31 - September 1, 2, 1971, that we urge the President and the Department of State to sponsor a resolution in the United Nations calling upon the nations of the world to reach agreement on the maximum limits of territorial waters.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

We recommend the adoption of Resolution No. 65 (Kentucky) on NATO

for approval as follows:

WHEREAS, The defense of Western Europe and vital security interests of the United States require the maintenance of a high degree of military preparedness against the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact; and

WHEREAS, The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) provides the troop strength, cooperation, training, will, and capacity to resist aggression by communist forces in Europe; and

WHEREAS, The United States, having borne since 1949 a disproportionate share of the troop strength and costs of maintaining NATO capabilities, is now suffering a balance of payments deficit partly attributable to its NATO burden; and

WHEREAS, Western European members of NATO have recovered from the political and economic reverses of World War II, are now enjoying unparalleled economic prosperity, and are unwilling to assume their just proportion of the NATO burden; and

WHEREAS, These same nations decry efforts by the United States to reduce its NATO forces and expenses in Europe; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that we urge the President to press our NATO allies more vigorously to assume a greater proportion of the troop requirements and the financial burden of their own defense through NATO so that the United States can substantially reduce its own troop strength in Western Europe; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the United States insist that any significant reduction in NATO troop strength be predicated upon mutual, balanced, proportional reductions in the troop strength of the Warsaw Pact nations; and, be it

FINALLY RESOLVED, that the United States take no action leading to unilateral reduction of American or total NATO troop strength in Europe that might impair NATO's ability to fulfill its commitment to the defense of Western Europe.

United Nations Organization

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 124 (Indiana) and 297 (California)

be consolidated under Resolution No. 124 (Indiana), amended, and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, When the United Nations Organization was formed in San Francisco in 1945, The American Legion acquiesced in United States membership with the proviso that it not become a World Government; that our sovereignty not be impaired; that it not become "the cornerstone of United States foreign policy;" and

WHEREAS, By 1953 House and Senate hearings caused misgivings as to U.N. activities and personnel, as shown by two articles in the Legion Magazine; and

WHEREAS, The U. N. now has 127 members, one but a tiny island, others of county size, yet all having a vote equal to that of the United States despite the fact that 66 have failed to pay all dues and assessments; and

WHEREAS, In the 1970 U. N. General Assembly, the Soviet Union, its satellites, and votes of neutralist nations, with those of Canada, Italy, Sweden, Cuba and Chile, mustered a majority of 51 to 49 for admission of Communist China; and

WHEREAS, The next session might remove the two-thirds voting requirement for admission, and the United States being 400 billion in debt and forced to curtail foreign aid, will be deserted like a sinking ship; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that the Legion's Foreign Relations Commission formulate an up-to-date Legion policy toward the United Nations for submission to the October 1971 NEC meeting, giving consideration to the following

1. The Peking government does not qualify as a legitimate one having seized the China mainland by force; likewise Tibet; and is an aggressor in both Korea and Vietnam.
2. Russia has 3 votes in the Assembly; the United States should demand one each for Alaska and Hawaii before the NEXT SESSION.
3. U. N. staff personnel being apportioned on population, Communist China with 800 million people, would fill more positions than the 5 other largest nations.
4. The Two-China policy is a deception and sell-out, because loss of face for the U. S. in the Orient is serious.
5. A new Association of Free Nations of the World might be preferable to U. S. withdrawal from the U. N. which Russia might try to hold together under her sway.
6. For the second 25 years Russia should provide a U. N. site and buildings.
7. Congress should limit our dues to \$30 million and 30% of assessments.
8. The term of our quota of U. N. employees should be 4 years so that the disloyal and incompetent can be replaced and not be reinstated with back pay by the U. N.
9. The United States financial contribution be limited to its fair share of the cost of operation in a ratio of one nation one vote to the total membership in the United Nations.

#### UN Participation Act of 1945

Resolution No. 271 (Maryland) is recommended for approval as follows:

WHEREAS, Representative James M. Collins of Texas has introduced H.R.5445 in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress; and

WHEREAS, H.R.5445 would, if enacted, prevent imposition of any prohibition against importation into the United States of America of any strategic and/or

critical material from a non-communist dominated country for so long as the importation of a like material from a communist dominated country is not prohibited; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that we support H.R.5445 and urge its passage by the United States Congress.

#### Genocide

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 299 (California) and 450 (Massachusetts) be consolidated under Resolution No. 450 (Massachusetts) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, The United Nations has been trying since 1948 to get the United States to ratify the Genocide Convention which would then become the supreme law of our land; and

WHEREAS, Genocide, per Article II of the Treaty, includes the act of committing serious mental harm to members of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, and is punishable as an international crime; and

WHEREAS, This treaty, if approved by the United States Senate, might eliminate all constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech; and

WHEREAS, It might abolish each American citizen's right to be tried in his own courts, the right of trial by jury and the presumption of innocence until proven guilty; and

WHEREAS, A legal representative of the "Black Panthers" has already revealed plans to go before the United Nations and charge the United States with "genocide" against the "Black Panthers," per Time Magazine, December 12, 1969; and

WHEREAS, The treaty contains no protection for political or economic groups such as are the targets of Communist "genocide;" and

WHEREAS, As of November, 1970, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the Genocide Treaty paving the way for the decisive vote on the floor of the United States Senate at any time; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that we decisively oppose Senate ratification of the Genocide Treaty, and that all possible action be taken to make this known to President Nixon, the United States Senate, and the American people.

#### REFERRED RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No. 295 (California) and Resolution No. 296 (California) concerning American military strength are recommended for referral to the National Security Commission because both are primarily concerned with our national defense and military security and not foreign policy.



(2) 神纒に関する採択決議要旨

- 1. 神纒返還協定は、米国の戦争手段に於て領土不拡大方針に合致するものとして支持す。
- 2. 神纒基地に於ける軍事力は日本が太平洋地域に於ける自由諸國利益防衛に必要不可欠の時期に在るものとして保持す。

(3) 中国に関する採択決議要旨

- 1. 米国の中国承認は、中国の國連加入に強く反対す。
- 2. 國府と中国に於ける唯一の正統政府として認めらる。
- 3. 米國が中国と會談を行ふことにも、米國は友好國たる國府を見捨てることには反対す。

1. 國府の國連加入の締結には反対す。

2. 米國が中国と通商するに際しては、米國は常に國府の密接な連繫保持を急務とする。

3. 大統領の中國訪問を支持す。中國の會談に際しては周到な注意を怠らざるべきである。

4. 中國の協定締結に際しては、先ず予備条件として、北支那の米兵の撤退を承諾せしめらる。

5. 上述のとおり大會において米國の中國承認反対、國府擁護の決議の採択せられたるに、この雰囲気にあわせて國連駐在Shen國府大使は平和と自由のたゞ國府が果し、与る米國の協力関係

在強國 予此にも 侵略國に フラント之  
 此に 中國に 國連憲章 第4条に 違反に、國  
 連に 加入せしむるに 反對 討論の 演説  
 を行つた。 同年 亦 同演説 於此  
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WHEREAS, some segments of American society, led by certain members of Congress, propose that the U.S. withdraw all American forces from South Vietnam by a specified date in return for a mere promise to release our prisoners; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that the Legion condemns North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, and the Pathet Lao for their treatment of American prisoners and calls upon them to adhere to the provisions of the Geneva Convention and approves and endorses efforts made by the United States Government, the United States, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other nations and peoples of the world to obtain humane treatment for American Prisoners of War; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Legion fully supports all efforts to get full identification of all American servicemen missing in action and release and repatriation of all prisoners as an initial step and an integral and essential part of any negotiated settlement of the Vietnam conflict, including plans to tie further troop withdrawals, on a percentage basis, to the release of prisoners; and be it finally

RESOLVED, that the Legion strongly opposes plans to tie prisoner release to definitive dates for the withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam as being dishonorable, unworkable, and contrary to good strategy and realistic political negotiation.

#### REFERRED RESOLUTIONS

We recommend that Resolution No. 529 (Oklahoma) calling for an expression of our appreciation to Mr. H. Ross Perot for his work on behalf of POWs be referred to the standing Commission on Foreign Relations. We also recommend that Resolution No. 264 (Nevada) be referred to the National Security Commission on the grounds that it concerns military or paramilitary operations and not foreign policy.

#### REJECTED RESOLUTIONS

We recommend the rejection of Resolution No. 577 (New York) - Subject: American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia.

#### REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON

##### THE FAR EAST

Delegate Eli A. Marcoux (New Hampshire)

#### APPROVED RESOLUTIONS

##### JAPAN

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 63 (Kentucky) and 490 (Texas) be consolidated

under Resolution No. 490 (Texas) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, the people of Japan are enjoying unparalleled economic prosperity and development due, in part, to their trade with the United States, their share of U.S. Government procurements offshore for the Southeast Asian area, and the fact that their defense expenditures are extremely low; and

WHEREAS, the Japanese Government has concluded an agreement with the United States whereby it will regain administrative control of Okinawa in 1972; and

WHEREAS, the Japanese-American Mutual Security Treaty of 1960, for an indefinite period into the future, requires the United States to be responsible for protecting Japan from external aggression, and

WHEREAS, Japan has indicated that it will play a larger role in its own security, considering threats to South Korea and to the Taiwan areas as threats to its own security, and has agreed to take a leading part in regional economic cooperation, particularly the reconstruction of Vietnam; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971 that we call upon the Government of the United States to urge Japan to (a) take a much greater share in its own defense; (b) participate, as a partner, with the U.S. and other free Asian nations in the security of the region; and (c) help formulate and implement plans for greater political and economic cooperation in the region through ASEAN, ASPAC, or some similar organization.

##### OKINAWA

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 64 (Kentucky) and 491 (Texas) be consolidated under Resolution No. 64 (Kentucky) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, the United States and Japan signed, on June 17, 1971, an agreement for the reversion of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan during 1972, subject to ratification by the Diet of Japan and the Senate of the United States; and

WHEREAS, this draft agreement provides for the retention by the United States of all major military bases on Okinawa for use in the defense of the free world, including aggression against South Korea, Japan, in the Taiwan Straits area, and in Indo-China; and

WHEREAS, the agreement further permits the United States to introduce nuclear weapons into Okinawa, if needed for the defense of the free world, subject to prior consultation with Japan; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that we support the agreement for the reversion of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan during 1972 as being in accord with American principles of not seeking territorial gains through war, and be it further

RESOLVED, that The American Legion call upon the United States to insure that its military might, represented by the Okinawan bases, be retained unimpaired until such time as Japan is able and willing to become an equal partner in the defense of free world interests in the Pacific region.

#### C H I N A

We recommend that Resolutions Nos. 62 (Kentucky), 80 (North Carolina), 109 (Pennsylvania), 123 (Indiana), 163 (Minnesota), 289 (Calif.), 290 (Calif.), 291 (Calif.), 414 (Illinois), 489 (Texas), 519 (Oregon), 528 (Mississippi), and 576 (New York) be consolidated under Resolution No. 519 (Oregon) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, the United States Government, acting through the President and several of its Departments, has taken unilateral steps to ease relations with Communist China; and

WHEREAS, Recent news releases indicate that private American business firms have been encouraged to establish contact with Red Chinese Government officials for the purpose of selling "non-strategic" goods to that nation; and

WHEREAS, the record shows that Communist China is still an implacable enemy of the United States and is absolutely uncompromising in its attitude toward the United States and the Republic of Free China; and

WHEREAS, diplomatic recognition will enable Red China to engage in espionage and subversion inside the United States on a massive scale; and

WHEREAS, the American people should keep constantly in mind that for many years, the Republic of Free China has valiantly and sincerely resisted the entire philosophy of Communism which seeks to oppress the free people of the world; and

WHEREAS, admission of Red China to the UN is predicated on a demand by them that Nationalist China be expelled from the United Nations; and

WHEREAS, Red China has repeatedly practiced outright rejection of the UN's common principles of peace and world security; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that we reaffirm and reiterate our strong, consistent and unequivocal opposition to diplomatic recognition by the United States of Communist China and to the admission of its representatives to the United Nations, and be it further

RESOLVED, that The American Legion urge the President of the United States to support the traditional policy of the United States of recognizing the Republic of China on Taiwan as the sole legitimate government of all China entitled to the permanent Chinese seat on the UN Security Council and membership in the United Nations; and be it further

RESOLVED, that, in whatever discussions the United States has with Communist China, it does not abandon or exclude the Republic of Free China as a friend or lend its support to any move to oust the Republic of Free China from the United Nations, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the United States, if it does do business internationally with Communist China, keeps in mind at all times its close ties with the Republic of Free China; and be it further

*deleted*  
RESOLVED, that any trade relations with Communist China be severely limited so that it can gain no military advantage in such trade; and be it finally

RESOLVED, that preliminary to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, inequities now existing with respect to voting power in the General Assembly be corrected so that the United States will not continue to have fewer votes than any other nation of equal stature.

Finally, we recommend that Resolutions Nos. 125 (Indiana) and 462 (Idaho) be consolidated under Resolution No. 462 (Idaho) and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, in the course of events that have occurred since World War II, our foreign policy with respect to Red China has been a complete deterioration of relationships with that country; and

WHEREAS, the proven history of events and dealings of nations with Red China has been a matter of deceit and subversion by Red China; and

WHEREAS, in spite of this history, Red China, since October 1970, has established diplomatic relations with more than a dozen additional countries belonging to the United Nations who will support the entry of Red China into the UN; and

WHEREAS, the admission of Red China to the UN is preconditioned on a demand by them that Nationalist China be expelled from the United Nations; and

WHEREAS, the President of Nationalist China has expressed concern for the welfare of his people and denies that any good can come from this mission; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Houston, Texas, August 31-September 1, 2, 1971, that The American Legion go on record supporting our President in his peace-seeking mission to Red China; however, we emphasize the importance of the President's selecting advisers to accompany him who are experienced in and understand the philosophy and workings of the oriental mind; and we urge our President to exercise extreme caution in his discussions with Red China to the end that no concessions be made in trade or otherwise that are not supported by a quid pro quo, and that none be given which jeopardize the interest of the United States or could be a vehicle for expanding Communist subversion; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we recommend to the President that, as a preliminary to any agreements with Communist China on the part of the United States, Communist China be required to agree to stop all further aid and assistance to North Vietnam and the Viet Cong; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we confidently rely upon the President to exercise forceful leadership in upholding the honor and integrity of these United States.

FROM: National Public Relations Division, The American Legion,  
Indianapolis, Indiana

An Address by Mr. James C. H. Shen  
Ambassador of the Republic of China  
to the United States  
at the National Convention of  
The American Legion, Houston, Texas  
September 1, 1971

First of all, I bring you greetings from the Government and people of the Republic of China. We, the free Chinese, have the highest admiration for your organization and what it stands for.

To me personally it is a great honor to address such a distinguished gathering as yours. It is also a great pleasure to meet so many American friends all at once.

At a time when morality is classed as a "convenience" only to be observed when it suits one's purpose, it is heartening to find an organization with such an outstanding history of dedication to freedom and justice as yours.

This makes my Government and people feel that in carrying on our grim struggle against the evil forces of oppression and aggression, we are not really alone. We have at least the sympathy and support of your great organization and all its members in our fight for freedom and justice.

The Republic of China and the United States have been friends for well over a century. We were allies in both World War I and World War II. Thousands of Chinese and Americans fought, bled and died together so that future generations might have peace and freedom.

Long before Pearl Harbor, we Chinese were already fighting single-handedly against one of the mightiest war machines of that time -- without allies and with little material aid from abroad. After Pearl

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Harbor we were more than once approached by the Japanese to agree to a settlement on terms not altogether unfavorable to us. But we rejected all offers because we were fighting not merely to preserve our sovereignty and territorial integrity but also for a principle -- the principle of law and order in international relations. It is a principle on which we could not compromise.

Our people, probably more than others, realize the great sacrifices your people have been called on to make since the end of World War II, first in Korea and then in Indo-China. We understand what the Vietnam war has meant to all American families which gave some dear ones in that conflict. We have the most profound sympathy for all of them.

Perhaps we may be excused if we sometimes ask whether the Korean war and the Vietnam war were really inevitable and whether they would have occurred at all if the Chinese Government were still in control of the Chinese mainland after 1949-50. One may very well say that is so much water over the dam. What about the future? We are proud to be associated with you in maintaining peace and preserving freedom. We are fully prepared to continue our role as a partner of the United States, that is, if you would let us. I said "if you would let us" because it seems that there are now voices in this country which seek to change our basic relationship with your country. I pray that these voices will be ignored, for should they be heeded, it would cause serious harm to our mutual long-range interests.

Besides, nothing has happened to change Taiwan's strategic importance. It remains part of your defense perimeter in the Western Pacific, which stretches all the way from Alaska in the north to the Philippines in the south.

I am not a military man but I understand enough to know that the successful maintenance of this defense perimeter depends upon holding all segments, because interdiction of any one segment by an unfriendly power renders every other major segment vulnerable. I do not have to remind you that the decision of your country to defend the Republic of Korea against aggression from the communists in North Korea in 1950 was based on the urgency of preventing interdiction of this defensive perimeter. The U.S. decision to conclude a mutual security treaty with Japan in 1951 and a mutual defense pact with the Republic of China in 1954 was motivated, among other things, by similar considerations. In other words, the strategic value of Taiwan right in the center of this chain of defense remains undiminished. It is an unsinkable aircraft-carrier in the Western Pacific.

In the Republic of China, we have been doing our part by keeping 600,000 men under arms and over a million in active reserve, ready to be mobilized at a moment's notice. Though we have been receiving military assistance from your country during all these years, the maintenance of our military posture necessarily means a great sacrifice on our part, but as an ally of the United States, we cannot afford to do less. This has made it unnecessary for your country to keep any combat troops on Taiwan.

Many of your military officers with long service at the various bases in the defense perimeter speak well of the training and combat readiness of our forces on Taiwan, Matsu and Quemoy. We are tying down an estimated 440,000 Chinese communist troops in the coastal areas on the Chinese mainland, which otherwise could have been used against your forces at an earlier stage of the war in Vietnam.

I want to assure you that we have brought into our partnership for peace with the United States our strong resolve to do all we can to support our allies in the maintenance of peace in the Western Pacific. At the same time, we have been working hard to develop our own resources, to improve the standard of living of our people on Taiwan, and at the same time to preserve the traditional Chinese concepts and values.

In contrast to Mao's attempt to exterminate the Chinese culture on the mainland, we are cultivating the Chinese way of life on Taiwan. We continue to teach our young to respect their elders. We still attach great importance to family life. We observe freedom of religious faiths. Meanwhile we have made steady progress in economic development. We have the highest rate of growth in Asia. We did 3-billion dollars worth of foreign trade last year. We have the highest per capita income in Asia, next only to Japan. We provide nine years of free education for all our children. We have about the healthiest living conditions in Asia and our people have the highest calorie-intake in the Far East.

We remain grateful to your country for the generous economic assistance it extended to us in the early years after our Government

had settled down on Taiwan. But since 1965 we have been able to stand on our own feet, so to speak, in carrying out our development program. Our economy has been transformed from an agricultural one to an industrial one, all in a matter of two decades. As a matter of fact, we have moved from being a recipient to being a donor. We are giving a helping hand to as many as 23 developing countries in various parts of the world - Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America. We have sent over one thousand Chinese specialists abroad to teach the benefits of the rice culture through agricultural extension and farm demonstration. Chinese specialists in these overseas programs have been commended by their hosts for their sense of dedication and hard work in extremely trying conditions. The results will make many food-deficient countries self-sufficient, and put them on the road to attaining a more stable economy. We have no U.S. dollars to give anybody. We export only goodwill and technical know-how.

Now, let us see what the Chinese Communists have been doing during all these years! First, what they have done to the people on the Chinese mainland. According to a United Nations report published in 1955, there were between 20 and 25 million Chinese in regular slave labor and another 12.5 million in corrective labor camps. The figure may have been substantially increased as a result of the so-called Cultural Revolution of 1966-69, which created widespread havoc on the Chinese mainland.

Specially I wish to draw your attention to a recent publication of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is entitled: "The Human Cost

of Communism in China." It was prepared at the request of the late Senator Thomas Dodd and produced under the direction of Senator James Eastland. According to this study which is accompanied by precise documentation, between 34 and 64 million Chinese have lost their lives since the communists took over the Chinese mainland. All these people had fallen victims to the firing squad following mass trials, the assassin's bullets, or been simply worked and starved to death by cruel taskmasters in slave labor camps. Hitler's crimes pale in comparison beside those of Mao.

This same study to which I have made reference, notes the man who has appeared recently on the front pages of many of your papers - Chou En-lai. Dr. Richard L. Walker, Director of the Institute of International Studies at the University of South Carolina, who prepared the report, makes this note:

"The same Chou En-lai, for example, who is so frequently accepted as the 'pragmatist' and the more reasonable of Peking's leaders, did not hesitate to supervise personally the extermination of the family of Ku Shun-chang in Shanghai after Ku had confessed to the Nationalists."

If you would like to know more of the man behind the smiling face presented to the West, I suggest you go to your library and find the Life Magazine of June 23, 1954, in which the grisly details of Chou's career as the Shanghai Strangler are reported. Just to quote briefly from Life:

"The rumors (that Chou had killed men with his own hands) were true. The evidence, in the form of Shanghai police records nearly 23 years old, has never before been published. vouched for by sources LIFE considers absolutely trustworthy, the documents name Chou as the man responsible for a spectacularly gruesome mass murder which in 1931 wiped out the entire family of a political enemy."

The full details are also in the Congressional Record of August 6, 1971, on Page E-9135.

I cannot emphasize strongly enough that externally the Chinese communist regime is both by policy and by ideology expansionist. It openly espouses force as an instrument of policy. It believes that political power comes out of the barrel of a gun. After it seized control of the Chinese mainland, they have been exporting their revolutionary tactics to countries in Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Closer at home in Asia, the Peiping regime has been carrying on a continuous campaign to stir up revolutions and extend Maoist communism. The Asian nations which have felt the bloody forces of Chinese communist aggression since 1950 constitute almost a roll-call of the whole continent. Korea, India, Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines have all felt the heavy hand of Mao.

In distant Africa, Mao maintains a powerful base in Tanzania; he is working on Zamola and other countries in that continent. In Europe he works through Albania, and lately has also enlisted the help

of Rumania and established contacts with Yugoslavia. The nations of the Middle East have felt the sting of Red Chinese arms and Red trained guerrillas. Israel has been particularly hard hit by these tactics for which the Chinese communists openly claim credit in their propaganda publications.

Even Fidel Castro has complained to Moscow about the increasing activity and distribution of Mao propaganda in his Cuban stronghold.

Mao Tse-tung explained his world view eighteen months ago when he stated: "...victory of revolution will depend on the extent to which the party learns to employ all forms of struggle, peaceful and non-peaceful, legal and extra-legal, and whether they are prepared for the swiftest and most surprising replacement of one form of struggle with another..."

In their latest switch in tactics, the Chinese communists have launched a "smiling offensive" to achieve the same purpose of subversion, infiltration and armed aggression, direct as well as indirect. They talk incessantly about what the United States must do. They want you to withdraw all your troops from Japan, Korea, Indo-China and the Taiwan Straits - it seems, from all points west of Hawaii. And in such a case, you would abandon the western defense perimeter which has been such a vital part of the American strategy for years.

And yet, believe it or not, this is the regime which will soon be considered for membership or representation in the United Nations. Some member nations are prepared to vote for the admission of the Peiping regime even if it should mean the expulsion of the Republic

of China from the world organization.

I must emphasize that the Republic of China is in the United Nations by right. We earned our position by our immense sacrifices of lives and wealth in World War II. We are one of the founding members of the world organization, and we have always faithfully abided by the Charter.

The very idea that a founding member of the United Nations could be expelled is preposterous and flies in the face of all rules and precedents. This would be a sure way for the United Nations to declare itself moribund. I hope that will not happen.

Yes, under Chapter II, article 6 of the U.N. Charter, a member can be expelled if it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter. But I don't believe that from any point of view, of either performance or legality, the Republic of China fits that bill of particulars. Our record is totally unblemished.

Now, for the admission of new members, the United Nations, like any other international organization, lays down certain qualifications, the most important one of which is found in Article 4 of the Charter which states:

"Membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter, and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations."

This disqualifies the Maoist regime right from the start.

The Peiping regime, it should be remembered, was branded by the United Nations as an aggressor for its intervention in the Korean War

in 1950 and was also found guilty of committing genocide in Tibet in 1963. Both stand on the United Nations records themselves and have never been rescinded. Is the United Nations going to set aside its previous resolutions in this respect?

One might well ask then how can such a regime even begin to be considered for membership or representation in any world body? The answer, unfortunately, lies in the fact that appeasement is in the air. Expediency seems to have taken over. Advocates for the Chinese communists say they represent the 750 million Chinese on the mainland. In our time many words have come to mean something quite different from the accepted definition, but I do not think that one can find a greater distortion in the meaning of the word "represent" than the way it is used in this case. The Peiping regime does not and cannot represent my countrymen. It is nothing but a rebel regime in temporary usurpation of political power on the mainland. No one has elected them as representatives anywhere.

The Government of the Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of the country. It is based on the Constitution adopted in 1946 by the National Congress with the participation of freely-elected delegates representing all the provinces and people in all walks of life. Our government, therefore, represents not only the 14 million in Taiwan, the 13 million Chinese living overseas, but also the 750 million enslaved and silenced on the Chinese mainland. Today, all mainland Chinese, except hard-core communists, still look toward our government for eventual liberation.

If the Peiping regime should be admitted, the question will not merely be one of whether the Republic of China is going to stay but becomes one of whether the United Nations deserves to survive once it has compromised on some of the basic principles and purposes on which and for which it was founded 26 years ago. What happened to the League of Nations before World War II may happen to the United Nations before a World War III.

Ladies and gentlemen of The American Legion, you more than anyone else know the value of peace, but I am sure you always value freedom more. Many of you have fought on foreign fields of battle to preserve peace and safeguard freedom. The Chinese communists are rattling their nuclear bombs, demanding that they be permitted to enslave the 14-million Chinese on Taiwan. But I need not tell you that though we are small in number, we are spirited and we are determined to defend our right to remain free. We need your support. We feel we are entitled to your support, not only because we are allies, but also because we believe our national cause is identical with the global cause of human freedom.



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文書課長 (印) 公 信 案 (分類)

公 信 第 248 号 公 信 昭 和 46 年 10 月 29 日 日  
 起案 昭和 46 年 10 月 28 日

大 臣 政務次官 事務次官 外務審議官 外務審議官 官房長	主 管 アメリカ局長 参事官 北米第一課長	起案者 電話番号 H 中 2465
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協議先

受信者 沖繩復帰準備委 日本国政府代表 在 駐  
 発信者 外務 大臣

写送付先 (希望発送日) 月 日

件 名 公 信 転 報 (日本及沖繩に關するアメリカ在御軍人今年次終令) 添付

秘 第 248 号  
 昭和 46 年 10 月 29 日

沖繩復帰準備委員会  
 日本国政府代表 殿

外 務 大 臣

公 信 転 報 (日本及沖繩に關するアメリカ在御軍人) 今年次終令決議

本件に關する下記公信(1)通を転報する。

記

46 年 9 月 23 日 在米 駐 日 大使 發 本 大 臣 へ 防 第 8205 号

付属添付