GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

2 February 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Agricultural Extension -- March 1950

1. Increased emphasis should be placed on the need of more women workers in the field of extension. At present there are but 200 employed as home improvement advisors compared with 6600 men assigned to farm advisory work. This indicates a serious unbalance in the agricultural extension program which should be corrected as rapidly as possible. NRS, SCAP, has recommended to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry that approximately 500 more women should be assigned to the extension program during the coming fiscal year. It is felt that if the objectives of Home Demonstration Work are made known to the general public, there will be an increasing demand for home advisors. Some of these objectives are:

a. To improve the nutritional and health status of people through planned home food production, conservation, and use, based upon dietary needs;

b. To promote good health practices in the family and community, to encourage people to study home and local needs for health facilities and to develop ways of obtaining them;

c. To improve living through better household facilities, rural electrification, labor-saving equipment, and methods of work that conserve the time and effort of family members.

2. Repeated explanations should be made of the "demonstration method" of extension teaching. No other phase of the program appears less understood by farmers and probably by extension officials as well. It should be stressed that by the demonstration method is meant not only the formalized instruction by professional teachers and technical experts but particularly that type of instruction which is carried on by the farm advisors. These advisors are all practical field workers who understand the people and their problems and can be of much help to the farmers of Japan.

P. P. J.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

2 February 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Agricultural Cooperatives - March

Surveys made during the commemoration of the second anniversary of the Agricultural Cooperative Law indicate that some of the most important challenges still confronting the cooperatives include:

a. Improvement in operating efficiency: present accounting procedures are far too complicated and time-consuming and make operations difficult for members to understand. Simplified methods for keeping records can and should be adopted.

b. Membership loyalty: one of the most effective ways to build loyalty is to make maximum use of patronage dividends in distributing surplus savings. Such dividends, based upon the extent to which a member uses his cooperative, encourages continuous support.

c. Freedom from political control: no single group, political or otherwise, should be permitted to take control of a cooperative for its own purposes. Maximum service to the membership is the goal, not profit or the promotion of objectives beyond the articles of incorporation.

d. Assurance of democratic action: a cooperative is the independent enterprise of its members. Whether it should join a federation or other organization should be decided by vote of its farmer members. All officers must realize that their decisions should meet with the approval of the member-ship, for it is the members who are the ultimate arbiters on all policy decisions.

P. P. J.

P. P. J.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

2 February 1950

319.13

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Fisheries Cooperatives and Fisheries Law - March

1. The benefits offered by Fisheries Cooperatives need to be re-emphasized with particular stress being laid on the opportunities for economic improvement, democratic control, and improved family living. Fishermen should be reminded that:

a. Working fishermen control the cooperatives and every member has an equal vote in electing directors and guiding policy. Membership is voluntary and more than one association may be formed in a village.

b. The economic returns from cooperative enterprises are to be divided among the members according to their productive or business contributions.

c. Fishermen and their families have the opportunity to engage cooperatively in many activities, previously neglected, to improve life in their villages. Women especially should be encouraged to take advantage of these opportunities.

d. A successful democratic cooperative movement requires active and informed participation by the members.

2. The new Fisheries Rights Law, promulgated 15 December 1949, is to become effective 15 March 1950. Appropriate ceremonies inaugurating the law will be staged by the Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Although some information concerning the law has already gone out, this ceremony may well serve as the starting point for the overall long-range information program which will accompany the different processes of the law until all of its provisions are completed two years hence. Initial programs would do well to emphasize the reason for the law as there are still many fishermen who see no need for it.

P. P. J.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13 2 February 1950

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Labor Management Program - March

Major program

1. Functions of the various committees of a trade union.

(For instance, the Bargaining, Agreements, and Production Committees, being advisory in function, should be established separately. Confusion and overlapping should be avoided.)

2. Legitimate political activities of trade unions — what they include.

(Such a matter as union policy, for example, should not be controlled or influenced unduly by a political party. The three basic principles of union finance: democratic operation; independence; public reporting of expenditures.)

3. Effect of Japan's membership in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

(Participation of Japanese unions in the ICFTU is expected to encourage further development of democratic trade unions in Japan by providing Japanese workers with a deeper understanding of free trade union principles.)

4. Promote widespread free discussion of accomplishments of the recent Asian Regional Conference of the International Labor Organization in Ceylon.

(Japanese delegates from the Asian Regional Conference were expected to return around 10 February. The Ministry of Labor and the Japanese trade unions will make public full details of the discussion and accomplishments of the conference. These should be discussed fully).

5. Importance of the Apprenticeship System in Protecting Minor Workers and in training skilled laborers.

6. Employers' responsibility under Japanese labor laws to meet salary and wage payments of their employees.

B. V.
B. D.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORM-TION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

INTRA SECTION MEMORANDUM 2 February 1950

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Reconstruction and Housing - March '50

1. Encourage establishment of children's parks.

(To protect children from the danger of playing in the street and to bring them up as law-abiding people, more parks for children are badly needed. Cooperation of the people is necessary, however, if this project is to succeed. During the fiscal year 1949-50, only 90,000 tsubo of children's parks were scheduled for construction.)

2. Promote discussion of the proposed Housing Finance Corporation.

(One of the greatest difficulties preventing home construction is shortage of funds. In order to expedite construction of new dwellings, a bill providing for the creation of a Housing Finance Corporation will be presented before the current Diet. The measure would provide 5 billion yen from Government funds and 10 billion yen from the U. S. Aid Counterpart Fund. Eighty thousand units would be constructed. Loans of about 70% of the construction cost of each unit would be provided by the fund.)

3. Be on the alert to protect life and property against floods.

(Not only is March the thawing season but usually rainfall increases, bringing danger of disastrous floods. Farmers especially are advised to stock enough straw bags, rope, logs and other materials to prevent floods. Above all, they should refrain from cultivating river banks. It may cause a breach in embankments.)

4. Importance of citizens cooperating in building and repairing roads.

(Seventy-two per cent of Japan's roads are too narrow for motorcars to pass. Citizens can help speed up the widening of roads by making available land needed for road improvements. (As in the U.S., land owners are recompensed for their property) In Japan roads too narrow for passing include:

National Highway: About 1,293 km., 14% of total length;
Prefectural Road: About 54,300 km., 48% of total length;
Municipal, town and village roads: About 568,150 km., 77% of total length.

5. As a safeguard against disastrous fires, encourage strict observance of the "Temporary Fire-Resistance Building Regulations" which provide that dwellings and other buildings within the areas where the regulations are applicable must be built of fire-resistant materials.

If this regulation is observed, cities will become more fire-resistant and many lives and much property will be saved.

6. Encourage city dwellers to cooperate in seeing that their officials enforce city planning laws. The more citizens cooperate by offering their property for use in the land readjustment program, the quicker will Japanese cities become modern, convenient and sanitary.

B. D.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

2 February 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Yen Savings - March

1. Encourage savings by taxpayers to meet their fourth quarter tax payments for the fiscal year 1949-50.

(Approximately 60% of self-assessed income taxes for the current fiscal year remained to be collected as of 31 December 1949. It is estimated that approximately 100 billion yen must be collected prior to 31 March if anticipated tax revenues are met. Taxpayers should be encouraged to save yen in anticipation of their final payment.)

2. Encourage farmers to save part of the proceeds from the sale of rice and other crops.

(It is anticipated that farmers will receive billions of yen within the next few months from further sale of their last year's rice harvest. Farming, like most other business enterprises, has its risks: floods, typhoons and other disasters frequently lead to crop failure. The farmer should be encouraged to protect himself against such calamities by saving his surplus yen.)

3. Importance of yen savings to help provide capital required to rehabilitate and expand Japanese industry.

(One of the biggest tasks facing Japan is to rebuild its industry and expand exports as rapidly as possible so that the nation can become self-supporting. Capital for industrial expansion is required both from within and outside Japan. Yen savings can provide much of the internal capital. By promoting economic stabilization, home savings also can stimulate the flow of outside capital into Japan.)

4. How increased savings contribute to the success of the 9-point Economic Stabilization Program.

5. Whey Yen savings are essential to strengthen and consolidate economic stabilization and build up capital required to rehabilitate Japan's industry so that it can compete in world markets.

B. D. B.P.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

2 February 1950

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Tobacco Monopoly - March

1. Encourage the sale of higher grade tobacco products of the Japan Monopoly Corporation.

(If the Japan Monopoly Corporation is to realize its estimated profit of 120 billion yen in the 1949-50 fiscal year, the sale of higher quality and higher priced tobacco products must be stimulated. Most of the lower grades already are meeting the anticipated sales volume. The improved quality of the higher grade tobaccos is regarded by the Japan Monopoly Corporation as an important selling point.)

2. In the event cigarette prices are reduced, wide publicity should be given the reduction.

(The Japanese Diet may in February or early March reduce the price of tobacco products. It should be pointed out that the price cuts, if made, resulted from improved manufacturing processes, quicker turn-over of merchandise and other improvements in efficiency.)

3. Why selling and smoking of illegal foreign cigarettes deprives the Japanese Treasury of badly needed revenue and encourages blackmarketing.

(Unless the sale of illegal foreign cigarettes is greatly curtailed, it is doubtful whether the Monopoly Corporation can realize all of the 120 billion yen profit estimated for this fiscal year. Blackmarketing of illegal foreign cigarettes is especially prevalent in the amusement business, including restaurants, dance halls, and resort hotels. It is especially important that information to discourage the practice be aimed at such places).

4. How farmers can increase the production of leaf tobacco.

(The Monopoly Corporation is planning a series of meetings for tobacco cultivators at which time improved methods of planning, cultivating, and harvesting tobacco will be demonstrated. These meetings should be given wide publicity.)

B. D.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

2 February 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Taxation - March

1. Acquaint Japanese people with full details of changes made in the tax system, based on Shoup recommendations.

(The Diet is expected to approve late in February or early March several changes in the tax system, including revision in the income tax, corporation tax, inheritance tax and liquor tax laws. As part of the plan to inform the public of the changes, each local tax office will sponsor a series of discussion meetings. Regional tax offices also are planning to promote discussion of the changes. Mass media such as press, radio, etc, should be fully utilized to give the tax reforms wide publicity. Illustrative materials including posters, films, charts, leaflets, etc., are planned by the National Tax Agency as part of the information program)

2. Encourage full payment of 1949-50 taxes by the end of the fiscal year ending 31 March 1950.

(Only 40 percent of the amount of self-assessed income taxes which it was estimated would be collected during the fiscal year ending 31 March 1950, had been paid up to 31 December 1949. Collection of the remaining 60 per cent, or approximately 100 billion yen, before the fiscal year ends 31 March 1950, will require prompt, complete payment by taxpayers of their tax assessments. It should be emphasized that prompt payment of taxes benefits both the taxpayer and the Japanese treasury.)

3. Importance of individuals, firms and corporations keeping an accurate set of books as a prerequisite for using the blue income tax return form.

(The blue income tax return system was recommended by the Shoup Mission and enacted into law in December by the Diet. Its purpose is to facilitate the filing by taxpayers of more complete and accurate tax returns. Since the keeping of an acceptable set of books is required before a taxpayer is entitled to use the blue form, emphasis is being placed on the training of individuals and firms to keep books. A nation-wide bookkeeping training program has been in progress since January with the National Tax Administration Agency, the Smaller Enterprises Agency and the Economic Stabilization Board, Chambers of Commerce and Federations of Middle and Small Enterprise Associations assisting in the movement. The blue form system is regarded as the cornerstone of the new tax system recommended by the Shoup Mission for Japan. Taxpayers who use the blue form are permitted to calculate their own taxes based on their records and will receive other special considerations not shared by taxpayers who don't keep proper books.)

4. How taxes are used to provide schools, health facilities, police protection and other services necessary to the welfare of the Japanese people.

5. Warning to tax evaders that enforcement of the tax laws has been strengthened and persons who attempt to defraud the Government will be strictly punished.

B. D

B. D

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

2 February 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Coal Production and Mine Safety -- March 1950

1. The accident rate in Japanese coal mines is the highest of any country in the world. The fatality rate for 1949 was 24 miners killed for every million tons of coal produced. (In the U.S. it is only 1.3 per million tons produced). One half of all accidents are caused by falls of material from roof and sides, nearly all of which occur near the working face where employees are concentrated. Latest statistics available (covering January-June 1949) reveal that 24,199 miners were injured by ceiling fall accidents. Miners should be reminded of four recommended ways to prevent such accidents:

a. Use mine props properly;

b. Make periodic safety checks of ceilings;

c. Apply props to all loose stones which have not fallen;

d. Have unnecessary props removed by skilled miners.

During the same 6-month period, coal car accidents accounted for 10,668 injuries. Attention of miners might be called to three simple "don'ts" to prevent such accidents:

a. Don't jump on moving cars;

b. Don't walk on rails;

c. Don't run cars at high speed.

2. The need for continued production of high-quality coal should be frequently brought to the attention of miners. They should be reminded that they have as big a stake as management in producing efficiently; this fact is not always clear to the miner and must be explained.

P. P. J.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

1 February 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: CIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: General Price Stabilization Themes for March

1. The following themes for the General Price Stabilization Information Program for March are based on material submitted by the Central Economic Investigation Agency and approved by Price and Distribution Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP.

a. Cakes made of staple foods.

(1) Production of certain cakes is prohibited. Among those which cannot be made for sale are senbei (Japanese cracknel), sponge cake, monaka (bean-jam wafers) and daifuku (bean-jam covered with rice cake). All of these are made with staple foods such as rice, wheat, cereals and controlled sugar.

(2) Certain cakes may be sold in any quantities desired, so long as their official prices are observed. Among these are cakes made of potatoes, potato starch, mizuame (millet-jelly), indigenous shiroshita sugar (molasses), and brown sugar.

(3) Bakers who obtain materials for the prohibited cakes through illegal channels, wholesalers who purchase and sell such cakes on the blackmarket, and retailers who buy and sell such cakes all will be severely punished when apprehended.

(4) To prohibit channeling of staple foods into illegal channels, thus reducing supply for rationing, consumers should refuse to buy prohibited cakes.

b. Staple foods

(1) All consumers should cooperate in wiping out the blackmarket. By refusing to buy on the blackmarket, consumers permit more goods to flow into regular ration channels, and prices are not subject to the inflationary effects of shortages.

(2) Blackmarket operators are working systematically at particular places. When consumers learn of such places where networks are concentrated, they should notify the nearest Economic Investigation Agency office or the local police.

(3) Specific amounts of staple foods may be carried by travelers planning to stay at the homes of relatives or friends.

(4) In general, staple foods should not be carried except in specific amounts and on special occasions.

c. Meal coupons

(1) One meal coupon must be paid for each meal taken at hotels. Hotels which ask more than one coupon are violating the law.

(2) Bringing food or drink to be prepared by hotels is prohibited by law.

(3) Staple-food luncheons cannot be purchased at railway stations without meal coupons.

d. Economic Consultation Offices are located in each Prefectural EIA. They are set up by the Government to advise consumers on economic troubles.

2. Media branches should deal directly with Price and Distribution Division, ESS or with the Economic Investigation Agency of the Japanese Government for elaboration of these themes or for answers to questions. Basic information policy decisions may be referred to OIC, Policy and Programs.

J. F. S. J.F.S.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

1 February 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: CIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: General Price Stabilization Themes for March

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J. F. S. 7/7/5

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 February 1950

319.13

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: March Themes for Public Health and Welfare

1. The following themes for Public Health and Welfare Information Programs in March, based on the quarterly information plan of the Ministry of Welfare have been submitted by the Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.

a. Nutrition

Rational foodlife - guidance on sensible eating habits
Nutrition of home patients

b. Tuberculosis

Importance of regular physical examination for early detection.

c. Venereal Disease

Influenza
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough
Typhus Fever - Typhus is threatening again. Tell the people how and why to use DDT.
Trachoma - Prevention and early examination
Parasites - Prevention of round worms and others. How infection from round worms takes place. Value of hexylresorcinal in treatment of round worms.

e. Sanitation

Environmental Sanitation

(1) Spring clean up of home and premises.
(2) Use of DDT under tatami to control fleas.
(3) Garbage disposal - proper methods.
(4) Early use of DDT residual spray in control of flies and mosquitoes.
(5) Keep drains and ditches clean - prevent mosquito breeding.
(6) Rodent Control.

Food Sanitation

(1) Protection of food from dust, flies, rodents.
(2) Sanitation of restaurants.
(3) Food handlers - physical examinations.
(4) Prevention of food poisoning through fish and shellfish
(5) Prevention of food poisoning from impure chemical products - baking powder, artificial coloring materials.
(6) Rabies - importance of registering all dogs.

f. Nursing Affairs

Nursing training schools
Public Health Nursing - importance in the general public health program.

g. Dental Hygiene

Oral infections - kinds and prevention.

h. Utilization of Hospitals

i. Child Welfare

Aid for needy children
Juvenile delinquency

j. Maternal and Child Hygiene

General themes with added emphasis on prevention of communicable diseases of children.

k. UNICEF

How UNICEF relief is administered.

l. Social Security

(1) Insurance
(2) Social Insurance
(3) Government Health Insurance

m. Repatriation

n. Rehabilitation

o. Health Centers

(1) Utilization of health centers in the spring of the year.
(2) Consultation service for tuberculosis suspects.
(3) Working of Sanitation Section

p. National Parks

(1) Proper protection and utilization of national parks and hot springs.

(2) Photographic contest in coordination with exhibit to be held in Kobe.

q. Pharmaceutical Problems

Use of DDT in control of insects.
Evaluation of Japanese manufactured DDT products.

2. Media branches should deal directly with Public Health and Welfare Section and with the Japanese agencies concerned for elaboration or for answers to questions regarding the above themes. Basic information policy decisions may be referred to OIC, Policy and Programs.

J. F. S.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13 1 February 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Political Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

major program

SUBJECT: Political Information-Education Themes - March

1. One of the fundamentals of a good civil service system is classification. Although the National Public Service Law provides that there will be a classification system, specific legislation is still under consideration by the Diet. In preparation for the enactment of a classification bill, Civil Service Division, GS, and the National Personnel Authority have agreed on these themes:

a. The classification plan envisaged in the NPSL is essential to the new civil service system.

b. The Japanese people can expect better service from national government employes when the classification plan is enforced.

c. National government employes can expect equitable treatment in regard to their compensation, promotion, etc. when the plan is established.

2. The Attorney-General's Office, which has a continuing program on the Code of Criminal Procedure, will emphasize Chapter IX, which covers seizure and search. Particular emphasis will be placed upon Constitutional guarantees (Article 35) against unwarranted search. Article 35 provides: "The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers, and effects against entries, searches, and seizures shall not be impaired except upon warrant issued for adequate cause and particularly describing the place to be searched and things to be seized, or except as provided in Article 33. Each search or seizure shall be made upon separate warrant issued by a competent judicial officer." (Article 33 provides for the issuance of warrants except in cases where a person is apprehended while committing an offense.) The A-G's program has been worked out in cooperation with the Civil Liberties Bureau of the A-G's office.

3. Continuing its campaign to familiarize citizens with the courts and their functions, the Supreme Court will focus attention on those provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure which relate to filing cases and fundamental procedure. Themes:

a. The judiciary is an independent branch of government.

b. Article 32 of the Constitution guarantees that "no person shall be denied the right of access to the courts."

4. Pending revision of local autonomy legislation, it is advisable to emphasize broad aspects of the program, particularly Article 94 of the Constitution which provides: "Local public entities shall have the right to manage their property, affairs, and administration and to enact their own regulations within law."

J.C.B

See also Fact Sheet #24

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

1 February 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: March Themes for Maritime Safety

1. The following themes for maritime safety information programs are based on information submitted by the Maritime Safety Agency and approved by the Maritime Safety Branch, Public Safety Division, G-2.

a. Maritime Law Enforcement week, originally scheduled for late February, now is scheduled to be held in the third week in March. An amusement film on smuggling and illegal entry will be premiered 15 March at Hibiya Hall and will be released for showing during the Maritime Law Enforcement Week. Reviews of the film and other maritime safety information should be publicized in this special week.

b. Maritime Safety Agency will participate in a Jiji Press exhibit at the Matsuzakaya Department Store from 25 February to 7 March.

c. In spite of increased activities of the Maritime Safety Agency, maritime crimes and sea casualties rose in 1949. The Maritime Safety Agency requires the support of the people for legislation expanding the Agency and its activities to cope with these rises.

d. The number of aids to navigation, principally lighthouses, in operation by the Maritime Safety Agency on 30 November 1949 was 985, compared with 582 in operation 31 December 1948. With ocean going traffic and other sea traffic in Japanese waters expanding, more lighthouses will be needed.

2. Media branches should deal directly with the Public Safety Division, G-2 or with the Maritime Safety Agency for elaboration or for answers to questions regarding the above themes. Basic information policy decisions may be referred to OIC, Policy and Programs.

J. F. S. J.F.S.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 February 1950

319.13

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM; Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Industrial Democratization - March 1950

1. Promote full free discussion of current problems facing small and medium business in Japan including financing, price, distribution, etc.

2. How the blue income tax return system, by promoting the keeping of an adequate set of books, can raise the efficiency of small businesses and enable them better to meet competition.

3. How small and medium businesses can benefit the community by adapting themselves and their products to local needs, supporting community welfare projects, etc.

4. How widespread ownership of industry benefits Japan by:

a. Providing capital for industrial reconstruction and expansion.

b. Promoting competition, increasing production and lowering production costs.

c. Providing jobs for more people.

d. Creating firm, diversified capitalization.

e. Promoting better relationship between management and labor.

f. Promoting good citizenship by enabling many people to share in the responsibilities and profits of industry.

5. How enforcement of the Fair Trade Practices laws curbs monopolistic practices and encourages free enterprise and competition.

B. D.

CIVIL INFORMATION

GHQ, SCAP
Civil Information and Education Section

1 January 1949

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Topics for Labor Management Information Program for February

1. Why union officers are the servants of their union and owe allegiance to the rank and file. Why union officers should be held accountable for carrying out bona fide decisions of their union.

2. Importance of bringing charges against delinquent union officers.

3. What the Labor Standards Law is doing to protect workers living in dormitories.

4. The importance of the Apprenticeship System in protecting minor workers and in training skilled laborers.

5. Effect of the organization of the World Federation of Free Trade Unions upon Japan's trade union movement. (The Federation recently concluded its inaugural convention in London.)

6. Accomplishments of the Asian Regional Conference of ILO. Resolutions approved by the conference are important both to employers and workmen in Japan.

7. How local Public Employment Security Offices can aid schools and college in finding jobs for their graduates.

8. Employers' responsibility under Japanese Labor Laws to meet salary and wage payments of their employees.

9. Importance of direct liaison between local and national unions to further trade unions' democratization.

B.D.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 January 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: February Themes for Public Health and Welfare

1. The following themes for Public Health and Welfare information programs in February, based on the quarterly information plan of the Ministry of Welfare, have been submitted by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.

a. Nutrition

National food life - Guidance on sensible eating habits.

Nutrition Survey - 1st Survey to be Performed in 1950 - seeks cooperation of people

Proper nutrition of home patients.

b. Tuberculosis

Prevention of infection among family members

Importance of physical examination of family contacts

Streptomycin

c. Venereal Disease

Importance of contact tracing and techniques of procedure.

d. Communicable Diseases

(1) January themes continued - particular attention to typhus prevention and control and to hexylresorcinol in treatment of ascariasis.

(2) Diphtheria - Preventive immunization.

e. Sanitation

(1) Environmental Sanitation

(a) Winter clean-up
(b) Rodent Control

(2) Food Sanitation - Prevention of food poisoning

(3) Milk and Meat Sanitation - Food poisoning through fish and shell fish.

(4) Rabies - Responsibility of dog owners in care of these animals.

f. Nursing Affairs

Nurses Training Schools - Guide on entrance requirements.

g. Dental Hygiene - General information

h. Hospitals - Utilization of hospitals

i. Child Welfare

(1) Foster Parents

(a) Principle of operation for foster care

(b) Purpose of Children's Consultation Stations

(2) Aid for needy children

(a) Protection for deaf, dumb and blind children
(b) Condition of institutions
(c) Stimulation of public interest

j. Maternal and Child Hygiene

General information continued, but with emphasis on nutrition and prevention of communicable diseases.

k. UNICEF - How UNICEF relief is administered.

l. Social Security

(1) Survey for medical social care according to Daily Life Security Law.
(2) Necessity and extent of medical social care.
(3) Necessity for continuation of hospitalization measures.
(4) Relief claims (Clinical basis for)

m. Social Insurance - General information on various kinds of social insurance.

n. Government Health Insurance - benefits for the insured in detection of tuberculosis.

o. Repatriation

p. Rehabilitation -- Relief for physically handicapped.

(1) Application for KOMYO - Ryo, Shiobara
(2) Application for National Rehabilitation Institute.
(3) Information concerning new law for Welfare of the Physically Handicapped.

q. Health Centers

(1) Introduction of medical social services offered by health centers.

(2) Medical Social Service - what it is and benefits derived.

(3) Venereal Disease - importance of case contact tracing.

r. National Parks -- Information on protection and utilization of national parks in promoting general health and welfare of the people.

2. Media branches should deal directly with Public Health and Welfare Section and with the Japanese agencies concerned for elaboration or for answers to questions regarding the above themes. Basic information policy decisions may be referred to OIC, Policy and Programs.

J. F. S.

8 8

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
Civil Information and Education Section

1 January 1949

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Taxation Information Program for February

1. Importance of individuals, firms and corporations keeping an accurate set of books as a prerequisite for using the blue income tax return form. (The blue income tax return system was recommended by the Shoup Mission and enacted into law in December by the Diet. Its purpose is to facilitate the filing by taxpayers of more complete and accurate tax returns. Since the keeping of an acceptable set of books is required before a taxpayer is entitled to use the blue form, chief emphasis will be placed on the training of individuals and firms to keep books. A nation-wide bookkeeping training program, beginning in January, has been set up by the National Tax Administration Agency in cooperation with the Smaller Enterprises Agency and the Economic Stabilization Board. Chambers of Commerce and Federations of Middle and Small Enterprise Associations will assist in the movement. The blue form system is regarded as the cornerstone of the new tax system recommended by the Shoup Mission for Japan. Taxpayers who use the blue form will be permitted to calculate their own taxes based on their records and will receive other special considerations (not shared by other taxpayers.)

2. Promote full, free discussion of proposed revaluation of property. (Revaluation of property was one of the principal recommendations made by the Shoup Mission. The Ministry of Finance was delegated the task of drafting a revaluation measure for consideration by the Diet and legislative action is expected at the current session.)

3. Notice to corporations whose fiscal year ended 31 December to file their income tax returns by the end of February.

4. Promote full explanation of changes made by the Diet in the tax laws. Among important changes made in December were abolition of the transactions tax, the tax on textiles, revision of the commodities tax and inauguration of the blue tax return system. Important changes under consideration at the current sessions of the Diet are property revaluation, changes in the rate structure, replacement of inheritance and gift taxes with an accessions tax, and various other reforms.

5. How taxes are used to provide schools, health facilities, police protection and other services necessary to the welfare of the Japanese people.

6. Notice to taxpayers subject to the self-assessed income tax and who have not filed a final income tax return, to file immediately if they wish to escape penalties.

7. Warning to tax evaders that enforcement of the tax laws has been strengthened and persons who attempt to defraud the Government will be strictly punished.

F.D.R.

See Face Sheet #23

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 January 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Fisheries Law and Fisheries Cooperatives - 1950

1. The new Fisheries Law will become effective in March 1950. The main purpose of the law is to contribute to the democratization of fishing villages by an overall adjustment of fisheries rights. This new reform, will play an extremely important part in the economic democratization of Japan. Fishermen in general are not yet aware of the details of the law. They must be given full information regarding the aim, the necessity and the outline of the new system.

2. The second anniversary of the Fisheries Cooperative Association Law falls on 15 February 1950. Appropriate ceremonies should be scheduled wherein past accomplishments could be summarized and future goals envisioned. As the success or failure of the new Fisheries Law will depend to a great extent upon the assistance given by the Cocperatives, the close connection between the Cooperatives and the workings of the new legislation must be emphasized.

P. P. J.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 January 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Agricultural Extension — February 1950

1. Information on the following projects is particularly suitable for the late winter months:

✓ a. Improved hot-nursery for rice seedlings

✓ b. Care of wheat and barley: top dressing, treading of wheat or barley plant.

✓ c. Sweet potato seed disinfection.

✓ d. Methods for repairing agricultural machinery and implements.

2. Boys' and girls' club activities should be promoted. Winter leisure season is best suited for strengthening of youth organizations as well as for the promotion of their activities.

3. ✓ Extensive publicity should be given to the full-length American film The Green Promise which will be shown in Japanese commercial theaters during February and March. Woven into the interesting plot is an excellent presentation of the work of the farm county agent and the activities of the 4-H clubs.

P.I.P.J.: _____

See Also Fact Sheet H23

8 8

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
Civil Information and Education Section

1 January 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for 9-point Economic Stabilization Information Program for February

See Fact Sheet #25 + 27

1. How a new cycle of wage increases could upset Japan's wage-price structure set off new inflationary pressures and thwart economic recovery. (Consumer prices declined in November and December and, with greater supplies of food and textiles available at more reasonable prices, indications point to a continuation of the downward trend in 1950. The net effect of lower prices has been to increase the "real" wages, or purchasing power of the consumer. Lower prices have resulted largely from increased production together with reduction of excess purchasing power which until recently caused consumers to bid against one another for scarce goods, sending prices skyrocketing. A new cycle of wage increases, however, at a time when the Japanese economy is not yet fully stabilized and many commodities still are in short supply, might again exert strong inflationary pressure and cause prices to rise, thus nullifying the increased purchasing power which the wage increases were intended to bring. The importance of holding the wage-price line should, therefore, be emphasized not only as essential to increasing "real wages" of labor but also as necessary to consolidate and strengthen the degree of economic stabilization already obtained.)

2. Necessity of continued cooperation by the Japanese people, including further sacrifices, to strengthen stabilization of the nation's economy. (In a speech before the Diet on Tuesday, 15 November, Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda said: "It is really a matter of great celebration that the national economy is now placed on the road to stability after long years of turmoil." Mr. Ikeda said progress thus far resulted "largely because of nation-wide cooperation." Increase of exports to meet Japan's foreign exchange needs still poses one of the nation's biggest problems. More and better quality export goods at lower prices must be produced if Japan's foreign trade is to be balanced. This will require the continued channeling of much of the country's production capacity into export channels including materials and labor, which otherwise could be used to make more goods for home consumption. It is, therefore, not anticipated that Japan for a long time will be able to provide sufficient consumer goods for its people and scarcities of certain commodities may be expected to continue until a balanced trade, free from the need for subsidies from the United States, is obtained.

3. How management of business and industry can help to expend foreign trade. (Export-import procedures have been greatly simplified to facilitate foreign trade. Traders now have greater freedom of activity and the opportunity to use their own initiative to expand Japanese exports. This freedom, however, entails greater re-

sponsibilities. Business men and traders therefore, are expected to redouble their efforts to find markets for Japanese exports.)

4. What American aid is contributing to the Japanese economy. Japan, partly because of losses suffered during the war, has been unable to balance its exports and imports and the United States has been propping up the economy by supplying essential food and raw materials. Since U.S. aid cannot continue indefinitely, Japan should strive to support itself as soon as possible.

B.D.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE
GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 January 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Land Reform — February 1950

1. Farmers should be urged to register land transfers. It is hoped that the registration phase of the Land Reform Act will be completed by 31 March 1950, but the progress of registration to date is very unsatisfactory. Registration of transfers of agricultural land and pasture land is essential to protect ownership rights of the new owners. Instances have been reported of former landlords attempting to discourage their prior tenants from applying for registration of transfers of land under the land reform program. Apparently these former landlords hope that failure to register land transfers will make it easier to dispossess the new owners once the occupation forces leave Japan.

2. The Rural Improvement Works Program should be promoted. According to the new law, rural land improvement must be carried on by the cultivator, not the owner. Every land-cultivator should be made aware of his personal responsibility to perform necessary improvements on the land which he tills.

3. Continued publicity should be given to the importance of the Agricultural Land Commissions as permanent institutions in the village responsible for determining basic land policy, improving tenancy practices, and consolidating land.

P. P. J.

Fact Sheet #23

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 January 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Crop Production and Collection — February 1950

1. Clean-up drive on 1949 rice deliveries. Information could be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on prefectures and regions which have not met their quotas and appeals could be pin-pointed geographically as needed. Continued publicity could be given to rice collection devices erected in Tokyo and prefectural centers. Special programs should be arranged to mark reports of collection progress. "Firsts" should be noted at all levels — individual, community, and prefecture.

Cont. publicity & prizes in Jan.

2. Japanese farmers should be reminded that they no longer need to buy inferior insecticides and fungicides for their crops. The Agricultural Chemicals Control Law provides that the label on any insecticide or fungicide must now show the composition of the contents. This law is a valuable protection for farmers in that it requires proper labelling and specifies that the contents of any pesticide container must conform to the label attached. Farmers should keep in mind the following suggestions:

a. Avoid unlabelled or improperly labelled pesticides;

b. Become familiar with the names of reliable companies and make purchases by brand.

c. Keep pesticide dusts from exposure. They frequently avoid moisture and become lumpy. Under such conditions they cannot be dried and remixed by the farmer with good results. Also, if left exposed, they may deteriorate and become ineffective.

d. If dusts give unsatisfactory results, consult extension agents or experiment station specialists in determining the cause of the poor results. These officials will assist in reporting unsatisfactory pesticides to the Testing Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

6. Pre-planting allocations of 1950 rice-delivery, without which maximum production cannot be achieved, must be made promptly down to the level of the individual farmer.

P. P. J.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Civil Affairs Section
APO 343

file 100

CIVIL INFORMATION THEMES AND TECHNIQUES
FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS--JANUARY 1950

The following themes are suggested for such local adaptation and use as is deemed desirable; they may be disseminated by any medium. All themes are being implemented nationally by CIS, SCAP. The techniques have proved successful in one or more prefectures and are for use with the general program under which they are listed, not for any particular theme. The techniques may be added to the appropriate medium under the List of Information Techniques distributed from this headquarters 10 June 1949.

POLITICAL REORIENTATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. The most important civil service examinations conducted in Japan since enactment of the National Public Service Law will be held in January when positions in the national government from assistant section chiefs through vice-ministers will be open to competition. Between 2,600 and 2,700 jobs, covering 60 occupations, will be at stake. Because they are highly specialized or for other reasons, some positions will not be subject to the examinations. In this category are: liaison, supreme court, imperial household, the Diet secretariat, procurators, Board of Audit, heads of institutions, and post-offices. The examinations will be divided into two phases, general administrative, which will be held on 15 January, and technical, which will be held on 22 January. Examinations will be held at Sapporo, Obihiro, Akita, Sendai, Tokyo, Niigata, Nagoya, Kanazawa, Osaka, Takamatsu, Hiroshima, Matsue, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto.

Despite the fact that the National Public Service Law requires that these examinations be held by 1 July 1950, requests have been made that they be postponed or delayed. These requests generally have come from incompetent officials - men who fear the competition of subordinates or others in the government service or from those outside the government.

Themes:

a. The examinations provide for confirmation of the qualifications of these officials who are best suited for their present positions.

b. They provide for the promotion of those officials who are best suited to assume higher positions.

c. The examinations provide for the selection and appointment of those private citizens who are best suited for responsible government positions.

2. Legislation pertaining to local autonomy probably will be under consideration in the Diet. This entire program is now being reviewed, and information officers will be notified of any changes in approach. In the meantime, two fundamental themes can be used:

a. Japan can afford local autonomy.

b. Adoption of the Shoup taxation recommendations will strengthen local public entities by providing them with better sources of revenue.

3. Twenty-six hundred human rights commissioners are scheduled to be appointed by the Attorney-General's Office by the end of January. As provided by law, these commissioners will have the duty to report to the proper authorities violations of civil rights and to engage in information activities. Media can take advantage of interest built up during November and December programs to continue to focus attention on this subject.

Techniques:

1. Publicize the forthcoming NPS examinations in order to interest both capable business executives and promising young college graduates in government service. Emphasize the new opportunities for advancement in civil service, based on ability and capacity for responsibility.

2. Encourage discussion by local media and civic groups of any new Diet laws pertaining to local autonomy and future sources of local revenue.

3. Suggest that public officials, businessmen, newspaper editors and other interested groups study the Shoup Report recently published in Japanese and English and widely distributed throughout Japan.

4. Advise prefectural information officers to ascertain the names and duties of the newly appointed Human Rights Commissioners and to offer their assistance in promoting information on civil rights and responsibilities.

NINE-POINT ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Price and distribution controls are still necessary.

a. The economy of Japan is improving and prices are becoming stabilized so that many controls have been lifted and will continue to be removed as conditions warrant. However, some controls on prices and distribution of daily necessities must be retained. Otherwise, production costs would rise, wages would become inadequate to meet the increased cost of living, foreign trade would decline due to relatively high costs of Japanese goods, and economic chaos would result.

b. Essential commodities such as staple foods, fuels, cotton and wool cloth are still in short supply. Therefore, these items must continue to be controlled to avoid a rampant black market and economic breakdowns.

2. Increased foreign trade is vital to Japanese livelihood.

a. Japan needs to increase her exports to balance imports or else reduce her standards of living. This increase can be effected by (1) keeping down prices and production costs so that Japanese goods can compete with foreign items on world markets; (2) reducing food imports through controlled distribution of staple foods so that vital production materials and equipment can be imported instead; (3) improving the quality of Japanese-manufactured goods so that they can compete with foreign goods in world markets not only in price but also in value.

3. The individual consumer can help to stabilize prices and increase Japan's foreign trade.

4. Holding the wage-price line is important to protect against inflationary pressures and to consolidate recent gains in economic stabilization.

a. Continued cooperation and further sacrifices will be necessary for some time if Japan is to become self-sustaining. More and better quality goods will have to be exported in return for essential materials, which will result in less consumer goods for domestic consumption until a balanced trade is developed, free of United States subsidies.

5. Improved roads, flood defenses, and reforestation contribute to the national economy by preventing serious property damage and loss of natural resources.

Techniques:

1. Encourage the production of local posters, pamphlets, exhibits and window displays to point out the need for increased foreign trade and to illustrate what items must be secured from abroad.

2. Enlist the cooperation of women's groups, PTA's, merchants' associations and chambers of commerce to publicize lists of controlled commodities and prices, to assure posting of official prices in shops, to discourage buying in the black market, and to deter the public from buying shoddy goods.

3. Suggest through the newspapers and other agencies that the public report violations of economic controls to the police and to the Economic Consultation Office in the Economic Investigation Agency located in the prefecture.

4. Suggest a "new year's resolution" -- to build a better nation by individual support of economic stabilization measures.

5. Through the newspapers, radios, CPH's and youth groups, encourage citizens to take an interest in public works projects in their vicinity. Suggest volunteer efforts in filling holes in the roads, in clearing clogged drains, and in building what flood defenses they can with the materials available.

6. Promote more widespread information on the Forestry Agency's new program to enforce forestry management so that private owners will know the advantages of sound management--and the penalties for violations.

PRODUCTION, COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD

Themes:

1. Pre-planting quotas need to be allocated as early as possible if the quota system is to be a success. Laxity on the part of public officials impedes the operation of this program.

2. January is a good time to inform the farmer about suitable fertilizers and their proper use. At this season he has the time to learn more about this important subject.

3. Improved seed stock is now a major economic factor in Japanese food production, and the farmer needs more education in the use of improved food seed varieties for the increasing of crop values.

4. The relatively inactive winter months offer the farmers in many areas an opportunity to secure knowledge and help that will enable them to farm more efficiently and contribute more to the country's food supply.

Techniques:

1. Encourage public officials to assign and announce preplanting quotas as early as possible. The pressure of newspaper comment and public discussion may be needed to remind lax officials of their responsibilities.

2. Urge the officials of the prefectural agricultural departments, the agricultural extension system, the agricultural cooperatives and 4-H clubs to conduct a vigorous winter campaign for the instruction of the farmers and their families.

3. Check with prefectural agricultural officials and experts to see that adequate information is being given the farmers on modern fertilizers, "green manures," and the important new varieties of food seeds.

4. Publicity is desirable for the full-length American film, "The Green Promise," which has just started a tour of Japanese commercial theaters. Woven into the plot is a very good presentation of the activities of the farm county agents and the 4-H clubs.

TAX COLLECTION PROGRAM

Themes:

1. Promote full, free discussion of major Shoup-recommended revisions in the tax laws expected to be made in January by the Diet. (The changes are expected to provide, among other reforms, for the assessment of taxes on the basis of income and disbursements recorded by ledger. Individuals and firms keeping an acceptable set of books will be permitted to calculate their own taxes based on their records and to file their returns on blue forms. It is important that the blue-form system, if enacted into law, be given wide publicity since it is desirable that as many taxpayers as possible use this system. Special consideration will be given to taxpayers who use the blue forms.)

2. Importance of filing income tax returns for the final quarter of the fiscal year 1949-50 by 31 January 1950, the deadline. (Only approximately 30 percent of the taxpayers filed income tax returns for the quarter ending 31 October 1949. The success of tax collections for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1950 will depend to a considerable extent on whether the Japanese people as a whole cooperate by filing returns for the fourth and final quarter.)

Techniques:

1. Encourage editorial and radio comment on the new changes in the tax laws and their significance to business men and other taxpayers.

2. Suggest press and radio interviews with tax officials and prominent business men to point out the meaning of the tax law changes.

3. By means of locally produced leaflets, form letters, window displays and other media, publicize the blue-form system as soon as it is incorporated into the tax law.

4. Suggest to newspapers that they publish each week in January and February the number of income tax returns filed in each prefecture, together with the estimated total of tax returns that should be filed.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AND LABOR EDUCATION

Themes:

1. How the Trade Union Law protects the right of workers to organize.

2. Employers' responsibility under Japanese Labor Laws to meet salary and wage payments to their employees.

3. How local Public Employment Security Offices can aid schools and colleges in finding jobs for their graduates.

4. How the Shoup Mission Tax Recommendations, if enacted into law, would affect workers.

5. How the labor laws promote equal status of men and women workers.

6. Notice to all employers to list all job vacancies with their nearest PESO office. All are asked to give or find jobs for those temporarily displaced during the current readjustment in the Japanese economy.

7. Importance of employers paying unemployment insurance premiums within the prescribed period to assure future protection for workers.

Techniques:

1. Encourage the labor press to summarize and explain the principal features of the labor laws in a series of information articles.

2. Suggest to management associations and chambers of commerce that the labor laws and revised tax laws be studied and discussed in general meetings so that employers will realize their responsibilities to labor.

3. Promote better relationships between management and labor by means of locally produced posters and pamphlets, joint discussions and the showing of CI&E educational films. Emphasize the point that full employment, better wages and fair profits depend on cooperative effort.

the showing of CI&L educational films. Emphasize the point that full employment, better wages and fair profits depend on cooperative effort.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 2 November 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

THRU: Chief, Information Division

TO: Chiefs, All Media Branches;
Information Officers, Policy and Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Use of Fact Sheets

1. Since Fact Sheets were first published some 15 months ago, they have grown tremendously in size. The main reason for this has been a broadening of the conception of their usefulness. Larger Fact Sheets have the advantage of containing more details, which would be of real use in certain media presentations which require much detail, such as radio programs, documentaries, etc.

2. But the mere process of reading these Fact Sheets seems to have grown into more of a job than implementing them.

3. To cut down on the reading time but at the same time preserve the advantages of detailed presentation, it is suggested that information officers acquaint themselves with the general topics of the material presented (an index will be provided to give this information) when the Fact Sheet arrives. Possibly only portions of it will fit into any one information officer's current operation. But as suggested at the beginning of publication of Fact Sheets, it is recommended that Fact Sheets on long-term programs be kept permanently on file and used continuously Most of the material, while prepared for use in a specific promotion, is useful throughout the year.

4. Suggestions for improving Fact Sheets would be welcomed not only from the above addressees but also the recipients of information copies.

- -J. F. S.- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Information Copies to:
Chief, CIE (1)
Education Division (15)
CIE Translation Pool (1)
Civil Affairs Section (25)
SCAP-CIE Information Centers (21)
DA, Reorientation Branch (1)
DA, Reorientation Branch, NYFO (1)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

353.01 (30 Oct 50) CAS-CI

30 October 1950

N-197

SUBJECT: CI&E Theme and Fact Sheets

TO: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24 Unit 5
✓Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 720
(Atten: Civil Information Officer)

1. In answer to a request for policy guidance on the matter of distributing CI&E theme and fact sheets to official and unofficial Japanese information agencies, the Policies & Programs Branch, CI&E, states that these "theme and fact sheets are for the basic guidance of CI&E, Civil Affairs Section and Civil Affairs regional personnel and not for wholesale distribution to the Japanese."

2. It is suggested that the Civil Information Section of each region edit this CI&E material with regard to the special needs of the region, picking out the highlights of the various programs, simplifying the language and translating the copy into Japanese before release. In this way the material can be more effectively controlled and more easily understood by the receiving agencies and there will be less likelihood of error. This procedure may consume a little more time than formerly, but it should be noted that most of the information furnished deals with continuing programs and rarely involves a time limit.

3. The information and suggestions offered in the theme sheets are the result of discussions between CI&E personnel and representatives of the various ministries and government offices and deal with matters of general value. Civil Information personnel should check

up regularly on the Japanese agencies receiving this material in order to determine what use is made of it and whether the suggestions are being followed.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

K-1

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRA-SECTION MEMORANDUM

21 November 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

THRU: Chief, Information Division

TO: All Media Branches;
Information Officers, Policy and Programs Branch

SUBJECT: UN Information Program (Fact Sheet No. 41)

1. In working with producers of posters, exhibits, advertisements, and other information materials which reach sizable segments of the population, the OIC, Exhibits Branch, is encouraging the donation of a certain amount of space in all information material to promote the United Nations.

2. It is suggested that other information officers, in Tokyo or in the field, might find it possible to conduct similar campaigns in their areas.

3. Commercial advertisers should be cautioned against the use of the UN flag or emblem in connection with commercial enterprises. Use of slogans, cartoons, or other devices would be appropriate for commercial advertisers.

4. Some suggestions for slogans which might be used on posters, in exhibits, in advertisements, in kamishibai, in house organs of private organizations, on paper wrappers or sacks, on book jackets, in newsreels, as spot radio announcements, in special boxes in newspapers, etc., follow:

The Answer to World Problems--A Strong United Nations

Hope for Peace, Security, Well-Being, Justice--the United Nations

Champion of Human Dignity, Guardian of Human Decency--the United Nations

The Strength of the United Nations Starts in Your Home

The United Nations as Organized for You--Learn to Know It and Support It.

The United Nations Is the Most Important Advocate of Your Right to Happiness

The United Nations Wages War Against Want, Wherever It Is Found

A Better Life for All People Everywhere--the Goal of the United Nations

Hunger, Poverty, Disease Are the Enemies of the United Nations

RECEIVED
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The Answer to Human Misery--An Active, Harmonious United Nations

UN Action in Korea--Symbol of UN Resistance to Aggression

Help the United Nations Reconstruct Korea

Korea--Showcase of United Nations Will for Peace and Well-Being

Out of the Ashes of Destruction, UN Builds Lasting Peace

UN Builds a More Secure and Prosperous World

UN Builds a World Where Each Human Being Shall Have the Opportunity to Fulfill His Creative Possibilities in Harmony With All

The United Nations CARES Whether Your Children Are Sick or Well--And Is Doing Something to Make More of Them Well

The United Nations CARES Whether You Have Enough Food--And Is Trying to See to It That You Do.

UN Works for Freedom From Fear Throughout the World--Freedom From Invasion

Mankind's Spotlight on Selfishness--the United Nations

World Answer to Banditry--the United Nations

UN Paves Avenues of Agreement Where Once There Was No Road at All

United Nations Means Peace Through United Action

United Nations Means Peach Through Law and Order

United Nations Means Peace Through Well-Being

UN Narrows the Road to War

Japan Wants Peace, Japan Wants a Strong United Nations

Help Maintain World Peace, Support the United Nations

5. Questions of policy regarding this memorandum should be referred to the OIC, Policy and Programs Branch.

J. F. S.

Information Copies to:
Chief, CIE (1)
Education Division (15)
CIE Translation Pool (1)
Civil Affairs Section (25)
SCAP-CIE Information Centers (21)
DA, Reorientation Branch (1)
DA, Reorientation Branch NYFO (1)

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 15 November 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: Chief, Information Division

TO: Chiefs, All Media Branches
Information Officers, Policy and Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet No. 40

1. Herewith Fact Sheet No. 40 on Human Rights. Reference is made to Fact Sheet No. 14, dated 10 October 1949.

ITEM ONE

BACKGROUND. (Source: The Struggle for Lasting Peace, pamphlet published by the United Nations Department of Public Information)

Human Rights

"December 10, 1948 — on that historic day, at Paris, the General Assembly adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A year later, 44 countries officially observed the first anniversary of that event, and 27 of them have declared that hereafter December 10 will be delebrated in their schools as Human Rights Day.

"Already, 2,000,000 copies of the Declaration have been published, and it has been translated into thirty languages. The time is not far distant, as Secretary-General Trygve Lie recently observed, when there will be 200,000,000 copies in 90 languages, for the Universal Declaration sets a standard of achievement for every country.

"The Universal Declaration belongs in a noble historic succession. Before it, Magna Carta (1215), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man (1789) widened men's horizon of freedom. But the Universal Declaration was the world's first international proclamation of the basic rights of man. Already its influence is making itself felt in national and international discussions, and in courts of law, in constitutions and treaties. Everywhere, it is helping great numbers of people to be more articulate and effective in demanding and securing observance of their rights.

"Unanimously adopted by the Assembly, the Universal Declaration is based on the concept that the promotion and protection of human rights is an international responsibility; that individuals have rights not

merely as members of some national society but as human beings; not only political rights, but economic and social rights as well, such as the right to work, the right to social security, the right to a decent standard of living.

"United Nations organs are now working on a draft First Covenant on Human Rights including measures of implementation. When adopted and ratified by the requisite number of states, the Covenant will be legally binding on the states which ratify. It has also been proposed that in due course additional covenants to cover the other rights set forth in the Declaration be drafted -- all aimed at protecting the dignity and worth of the human person.

"Aid in securing full and equal rights for women has been a related task of the United Nations, which through the work of the Commission on the Status of Women is seeking to eliminate political and economic inequalities, legal disabilities, inadequate opportunities for schooling, and other forms of discrimination from which women suffer in many countries. Since 1946, seven Member and five non-Member states have given women the right to vote. The continuous work of the Commission on the Status of Women is helping to make the world conscious as never before of the injustice of discriminations based on sex.

"In December 1948, taking action against a barbarous crime, the Assembly by unanimous vote approved a convention outlawing 'genocide,' the mass destruction of a people, such as the cold-blooded murder of millions of Jews and members of other racial, religious, and national groups in Nazi Germany.

"Under the Convention on Genocide, genocide is outlawed as a crime under international law. Those guilty of it are to be punished whether they are heads of state, public officials, or private citizens, so that none can shift responsibility and plead immunity. The Convention will come into force when ratified by at least twenty nations. By July 1950, it had been signed by 43 countries, and ratified by thirteen.

"A Convention for the protection of refugees has been drafted, as well as a Protocol on the status of stateless persons who are not refugees. The Convention aims to ensure that refugees, where possible, shall enjoy the same rights and protection as the citizens of signatory states, or at least the rights and privileges ordinarily accorded to aliens.

"Freedom of Information is a basic human right and is, as a matter of fact, covered by a special article in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Work has been carried out in this field in several United Nations organs, from the General Assembly to the Sub-

Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, which is a group of twelve international experts on information. As a result of the United Nations Conferences on Freedom of Information, held in Geneva in 1948, a convention dealing with the problems of gathering and transmitting news between countries and with correcting inaccurate and misleading reports has been adopted by the General Assembly, though it has not been opened for signature. A more recent development has been the drafting of an International Code of Ethics for news personnel by the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press at its fourth session, in May 1950, at Montevideo. This draft code will be sent to information enterprises and professional associations all over the world for comment and suggestions.

"On still another front, the United Nations has launched a concerted attack on slavery and other institutions or customs resembling slavery. With the aid of Member and non-Member governments, research institutes, and many missionary organizations, it is conducting a world-wide survey of the problem and the many complex factors involved -- laws, customs, family patterns, political and economic systems. After the survey has been completed and studied, the experts on the United Nations Committee on Slavery will formulate a program of action to end this worst form of man's exploitation of man.

Social Problems

"Of about 900,000,000 children in the world under the age of fifteen an estimated 600,000,000 live in under-developed countries. Perhaps four out of five of these suffer from want of food, or medical care, or schools, and lack adequate social protection. Economic and social development is retarded in many countries because existing conditions prevent millions of children from developing into healthy and productive citizens. This, as the United Nations Social Commission points out, 'is a graver waste of human resources than the most destructive of wars.'

"A Declaration of the Rights of the Child was drafted by the Social Commission. This draft was examined by the Economic and Social Council in July 1950. The Council referred the draft to the Commission on Human Rights.

"The draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child calls on all governments and individuals to protect children against neglect and exploitation, against any practices fostering discrimination or hatred on racial, religious, or national grounds. The handicapped child has the right to special care, and all children should enjoy the opportunity of

developing normally and healthily in an atmosphere of freedom and dignity.

"To provide 'help for self-help,' a long-range program for social advancement has been undertaken, which involves matters ranging from juvenile delinquency to housing conditions and town and country planning, from care of the blind to aid for indigent aliens.

"Sixty-one nations are participating in the United Nations program to provide advisory social welfare services where needed. Under this broad program, placed on a continuing basis in 1949, the United Nations assigns social welfare experts to governments requesting them, helps train local personnel, furnishes publications and films on technical subjects, provides demonstration equipment, and arranges seminars for discussion of general and particular problems. By the beginning of July 1950, the United Nations had granted 371 fellowships for advanced study in the social welfare field.

"Attacking abuses of long standing, the United Nations has taken steps to suppress prostitution, traffic in women and children, and the circulation of obscene publications. Amalgamating earlier international agreements on these problems, a Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others was adopted by the General Assembly late in 1949.

"Illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, a deadly scourge, is another world problem on which the United Nations has already achieved important results. Taking over the world-wide system of control developed by the League of Nations, the United Nations through its expert Commission on Narcotic Drugs keeps the traffic under close review, supervises legitimate trade, and watches new developments in its field. Under a recently adopted Protocol now in force, machinery is provided for international control of new narcotics, including synthetic drugs, some of which are dangerously habit-forming.

"At Ankara, Turkey, United Nations experts representing the principal opium-producing countries met in November-December 1949, and reached agreement on what should be done, step by step, to limit the production and distribution of opium to legitimate medical and scientific needs. The opium-producing countries agreed to the production quotas worked out for each of them. Work is now going ahead on the proposal for an international monopoly of opium, an International Purchasing and Selling Agency, to be set up within the framework of the United Nations as a non-profit-making corporation.

Social Justice

"Sixty-two nations are cooperating in the International Labor Organization to better working conditions throughout the world. This great specialized agency, established in 1919, is founded on the faith that 'universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice.'

"Scores of ILO recommendations and conventions have been adopted on such matters as working hours, minimum wages, child labor, employment of women, sickness and old-age insurance, industrial safety, wage-fixing machinery, workmen's compensation, holidays with pay, freedom of association, and the right to organize — a right proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"In Europe, in Asia and the Far East, in the Near and Middle East, in the Americas, ILO has held a number of conferences to deal with special problems of particular areas. It keeps close track of world factors affecting wages and employment, provides member governments with information and the assistance of its staff of experts, and acts as a world clearinghouse on all aspects of labor."

(Note: The ILO representative in Japan is Mr. Toru Ogishima, who can be reached at the Labor Ministry, No. 7, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; telephone 24-4251 to 4260, extension 32. See Item Fifteen, Fact Sheet No. 15.)

ITEM TWO

VIEWS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES ON PARTS OF UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (Source: "Our Rights as Human Beings", publication of United Nations, Lake Success.)

Some interesting statements which would provide material for discussion are the following extracts from speeches made at plenary sessions of the General Assembly during the final debate on the Declaration:

AUSTRALIA: The Australian delegation regards the Articles in the Declaration dealing with economic and social rights — Articles 22 to 27 inclusive — as of particular importance. These Articles cover such matters as the right to social security, the right to just and favorable conditions of work, the right to rest and leisure,

and the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of every man and his family.

BRAZIL: What we appreciate particularly in this document and what impresses us most is the stress laid upon the rights of the family. We are told that the family is the fundamental unit of society.

BYELORUSSIA: It must also be pointed out that Article 19 which provides for the right to seek, receive and impart information, regardless of boundaries and Article 13, which provides for freedom of movement and residence, as well as the right to leave one's country, that these two Articles encroach upon the sovereign rights of countries, and this is pregnant with very dangerous consequences in the future.

CANADA: It is our view that some of the difficulties and ambiguities in this Declaration might have been removed if this document had been reviewed by a body of international jurists, such as the International Law Commission, before final action was taken by the General Assembly.

CHILE: An overwhelming majority of the Member States were of the opinion that if we were to say that the state has authority to decide the means and measures of application of the various rights and freedoms, this would mean waiving forever one of the fundamental human privileges.

CHINA: We can never reach equilibrium in the world if we persist in an impatient unitary approach — of whatever type, of whatever color. We must learn, for the very existence of mankind, tolerance through this Declaration. If it does not do that, it will fail in one of its most important objectives -- the really important objective, if I may say so, of this Declaration.

DENMARK: I ask you never to forget that the word "everyone" in the Declaration of Human Rights, which we shall adopt today, means both men and women in rights and responsibilities and in the work for peace to come.

ECUADOR: It was indispensable that together with detention and arbitrary imprisonment we should also condemn exile or expatriation....We had to establish the right of a man not to be expatriated and deprived of his country. Very often it is a country which one loves more than one's own life.

EGYPT: As far as Article 19 is concerned, I must say that that text does not confine itself to the freedom of thought, conscience and religion -- we have adopted that principle without any reservation -- but it also states the freedom to change his religion or belief. On this last freedom we must say that we disagree slightly. One does not change one's religion as one changes one's shirt. Very often, if one changes one's religion, it is under the coercion of others or because of certain ideas that would not be called laudable, so as to be able to divorce or not divorce according to the ideas of the religion then -- and all the civilized countries of the world are definitely an example of this type of idea.

FRANCE: One might say that we have four pillars in our structure. The first pillar is personal rights, such as the right to life, to liberty and the security of person. The second pillar can be found in the relationship between man and man, and man and families, and groups and the things which surround them.....Our third pillar is that of public liberties and fundamental political rights -- the freedom of conscience, the freedom of speech, of association, of meeting -- including the statement which is the basis of all political rights: that all government derives from the will of the people. And, finally, we have the last, but certainly not the least important... the pillar of economic, social and cultural rights, which have now found their proper place, standing side by side with the right to juridical and material liberties. On these four pillars we had to build something else -- and that something else constitutes the final provisions of the Declaration, which provide for the ties between the individual and society, rules which affirm the need of a good international and social order, an international and social order under which rights would be respected ... but which would also provide limits which man cannot break. Man has duties toward the community. He cannot enjoy his rights to the detriment of others.

INDIA: Notwithstanding the perils that threaten us, we supported that right of dissent which we regard as one of the valued gifts of democratic freedom. Like many other

countries in the world, my country also feels that, in the difficult task of reconciling social justice with democratic freedom, we should not abridge political ri hts in order to realize social aims, however noble they may be.

...the basis of rights, as we understand it, is neither the state nor the individual human being, but the human person participating in social life and working towards national and international cooperation.

LEBANON: Every member of the United Nations has solemnly pledged itself to achieve respect for and observance of human ri hts. But, precisely what these rights are, we were never told before, either in the Charter or in any other international instrument. This is the first time the principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms are spelled out authoritatively and in precise detail. I know now what my Government pledged itself to promote, achieve and observe when I had the honor of signing the Charter of San Francisco, on its behalf, on 26 June 1945.

NETHERLANDS: I only want to stress one particular aspect which, to our great regret, has not obtained due recognition in this document. I am referring to the origin of these rights. The fact that man's rights and freedoms are based on his divine origin and immortal destiny, the fact that there is a supreme being who is the fount of these rights, increases their value and their importance. To ignore this relation would mean the same thing as breaking a plant from its roots or building a house and forgetting its foundation.

NEW ZEALAND: We regard with particular satisfaction the place which is given in the Declaration to social and economic rights. Experience in New Zealand has taught us that the assertion of the right of personal freedom is incomplete unless it is related to the social and economic rights of the common man. There can be no difference of opinion as to the tyranny of privation and want. There is no dictator more terrible than hunger. We have found in New Zealand that only with social security in its widest sense can the individual reach his full stature.

POLAND: The Article regarding the freedom of the Press permits any propaganda of hatred. The Article dealing with asylum permits all sorts of fascist adventures or even war criminals to find refuge and to pursue their destructive activities that endanger peace. No guarantee

to a sovereign state with regard to its internal legislation are included either. These are guarantees that would, on the one hand, prevent the dangerous abuse of liberties, and, on the other hand, ensure a concrete application of the rights proclaimed.

SOUTH AFRICA: The leader of our delegation on that occasion (a previous debate in the Third Committee) also pointed out that the draft Declaration went far beyond the category of human rights which always have been and still are regarded as fundamental human rights and freedoms, and he expressed grave doubts whether any real good would be achieved by accepting a declaration which would, as regards many of its provisions, be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

SYRIA: We believe that the present Declaration is not perfect. It does not fulfill all the aspirations and ambitions of human beings. It needs to be perfected; it needs some additions. But these additions cannot be drafted in one year. We need many years of implementation and experience before we can do this .... Nevertheless we should endeavor to work incessantly with faith and determination to honor the rights of the human beings as they are declared in this draft, and to see that they are put into practise in our legislation, in our policy, in our governments, in our education, and in our universities so that peace will be nearer and not further away from us.

UKRAINE: It is well known that the legislation of a number of countries declares the freedom of the press, but since printing presses, paper and stationery supplies are in the hands of private concerns, and since it is these private concerns that own all that is necessary for freedom of the press, for all practical purposes they control this so-called freedom of the press.

UNITED KINGDOM: We should not forget that it was the total disregard of elementary human rights and the unhappy destruction of most of the basic human freedoms, which the recent war brought upon all of us, that are responsible for the framing of this new Declaration of Human Rights.

* * * * * * * * *

The danger of Fascism, as of all totalitarian systems, lay as much in the suppression of free ideas as in the lies which it propagated. I think had there been freedom of expression in Nazi Germany probably Hitler would not have triumphed as long as he did.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: The basic principle of equality and of non-discrimination as to public employment is sound, but it cannot be accepted without limitation. My Government, for example, would consider that this is unquestionably subject to limitation in the interests of public order and the general welfare. It would not consider that the exclusion from public employment of persons holding subversive political beliefs and not loyal to the basic principles and practices of the constitution and laws of the country would in any way infringe upon this right.

URUGUAY: These rights cannot be limited save in the interest of general welfare, and the safeguard embodied in this Article (Article 29) is that the great majority of states give the power to proclaim and enforce laws to certain legislative bodies which reflect public opinion. Public opinion, therefore, must be taken into account when we impose certain limitations upon the rights proclaimed in this Declaration.

U.S.S.R.: Article 22 is unsatisfactory; it is a lame article. As a matter of fact, the present text is only a part of what the text would have been if the U.S.S.R. proposal were adopted...All that was of substance was rejected. That which is most important, namely, that the state and society must guarantee such rights by all measures, including legislative measures, was rejected; I repeat, it was rejected. A little bit is left, and, as it is said in Russian fairytales, "Only the toes are left, the body is gone."

YUGOSLAVIA: We have already stated that the draft Declaration considers man as an isolated individual in respect of whom human rights obtain which are essential to his well-being as well as to the dignity and status of the human race at large. This Declaration does not meet reality because man cannot be considered as an isolated entity. He is a member of certain communities and the concept of the individual man is contrary to social reality.

ITEM THREE

INCREASE NOTED IN SLAVE TRAFFIC (Source: Nippon Times, 29 October) "Human traffic has revived in the nation, reflecting the harsh living conditions of the masses, reports Kyodo on the basis of a recent Labor Ministry survey.

"According to official figures, bonded boys and girls in the nation totaled 340 from January to June, this year.

"The number of prefectures free from the sale of juveniles totaled only 11 and those into which none were sold, 14, the survey revealed.

"More youngsters were put on sale in urban centers than in farm villages.

"Yamagata Prefecture topped the list with 99, followed by Tokyo and Fukuoka with 29 each and Nara 26. Kanagawa Prefecture, meanwhile, led the list of human-buying districts with 52, followed by Chiba with 35, Saitama 31, Fukuoka 30, Tokyo 28, and Osaka 24.

"The number of bonded young men and women above 18 years of age totalled 341. Since a majority of them were women it is believed they were sold to gay quarters.

"Loans on the collateral of their servitude ranged from ¥10,000 to ¥50,000 and its term from one to 11 years."

ITEM FOUR

NIPPON TIMES COMMENTS ON SLAVE TRAFFIC (Source: Nippon Times, 30 October 1950) The nefarious practice of selling young boys and girls into virtual slavery under long-term labor contracts continues in existence throughout Japan despite a widespread drive begun two years ago to destroy this evil.

The Labor Ministry's Women's and Minors' Bureau recently reported that there are indications of an increase in the traffic. The bureau has information regarding 340 children being sold by their parents or guardians on the basis of monetary loans made to them. Time of repayment, during which the child is required to work for the creditor, ranges from a few months to as long as 16 years. Only seven of the 340 cases reported were for a period of one year or less. In many instances, the contracts

are renewed as the parents find themselves unable to repay the loans. The amounts of the loans average about 10,000 yen, with 50,000 yen being reported as the highest.

When the existence of the traffic in minors was given prominence just two years ago, a nationwide drive by police and other government agencies undertook to round up known brokers negotiating such transactions and to prosecute parents and guardians and the employers of such children on the basis of existing child protection and labor standards laws.

However, it is apparent that the roots of the evil are firmly established and the traffic is still flourishing.

Formerly these unfortunate children were assigned to farmers, but recently they are being contracted for work in the cities in restaurants, shops and other businesses. The Labor Ministry reported that of 852 whose employment was ascertained, nearly half were girls who were put to work in cabarets, bars and other places where moral standards are of a questionable level.

Poverty-stricken families, generally with a large number of children, are chiefly involved in using their children as chattel mortgages for loans to meet living expenses. Unscrupulous brokers take advantage of the ignorance of the rural population to negotiate labor contracts and they often exacted heavy commissions or absconded with the loans after selling the children into slavery.

Postwar Japan with her new Constitution and civil code guarantees every person, regardless of sex or age, definite fundamental human rights. That child slavery is still existent is a tragic commentary on the failure of all the people of Japan to understand and respect the precepts of democracy.

Poverty is the basic cause of the evil and must be eliminated through every possible measure. But the task is a long and hard one, and in the meantime the central and local governments with the aid of private agencies must carry out every step to improve economic conditions and to extend social programs to destroy the traffic in children.

Every child in Japan must be given every opportunity to grow and develop in the environment of freedom which is the vital force of a living democratic society. Long-term labor contracts under terms which commits a child to bondage are morally and legally inexcusable.

That such conditions — as few as they may be in proportion to the total population — exist is a national disgrace which must be eliminated, if the express statement in the Constitution that "no person shall be held in bondage of any kind .. except as punishment for crime," is to have any meaning. It is also stated explicitly that "the people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights." The existence of even one case of "slave traffic" makes mockery of the nation's supreme charter.

ITEM FIVE

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE ORDERS DISSOLUTION OF FOUR TERRORISTIC ORGANIZATIONS (Source: Kyodo Noon Edition, 31 October 1950) Four terroristic organizations were ordered dissolved by the Attorney-General's Office Special Investigation Bureau today.

The bureau the same time designated all the bosses of the four organs as purgees from public office.

The dissolution order is based on the Organizations Control Ordinance.

The four organizations are:

1. Morita Gumi, headed by Shiro Hongo (alias Shinichi Morita) with more than 20 followers. It has long exerted terroristic influences over streets near the Ikebukuro Station.

2. Teramoto Gumi, Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture, headed by Naojiro Teramoto with some 20 henchmen. Teramoto is a member of the Amagasaki Municipal Assembly and was on a police and fire defense committee. The gang used the influence of boss Teramoto as a public figure to terrorize citizens.

3. Abe Gumi, Miyagi Prefecture, headed by Masuji Abe with some 30 followers.

4. Konishi Gumi, Beppu City, Oita Prefecture, bossed by Toyokatsu Konishi with some 20 followers.

ITEM SIX

CIVIL LIBERTIES BUREAU PLANS FOR ANIVERSARY. (Source: Civil Liberties Bureau.) The Civil Liberties Bureau, in cooperation with the Labor, Welfare, and Education Ministries, the United Nations Association of Japan, and other government and private agencies, plans the following activities between 4 and 10 December, which has been designated Human Rights Week:

a. There will be lectures in 49 cities (Tokyo, Osaka, Sapporo, Sendai, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Takamatsu, Fukuoka, where there are Legal Affairs Bureaus; and Hakodate, Asahikawa, Kushiro, Fukushima, Yamagata,

Morioka, Akita, Aomori, Yokohama, Urawa, Chiba, Mito, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Shizuoka, Kofu, Nagano, Niigata, Tsu, Gifu, Fukui, Kanazawa, Toyama, Kyoto, Kobe, Nara, Otsu, Wakayama, Yamaguchi, Okayama, Tottori, Matsue, Tokushima, Kochi, Matsuyama, Saga, Nagasaki, Oita, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki, where there are Local Legal Affairs Bureaus.)

b. On-the-street consultation officers, manned by legal affairs bureau personnel and human rights commissioners, will operate in the same 49 cities during Human Rights Week.

c. Radio round-table discussions on human rights are scheduled throughout the country.

d. Human rights commissioners will meet in Osaka 14 December and in Tokyo 15 December.

e. One-hundred thousand leaflets, 30,000 posters, and 3,000 pamphlets will be printed and distributed through human rights commissioners.

f. Slides on Human Rights Week will be furnished to commercial theaters.

g. An essay contest, for students and adults throughout the nation, will be held. Probable subject: "What Human Rights Mean To Me".

ITEM SEVEN

SPECIAL RADIO PROGRAM SCHEDULED. (Source: Civil Liberties Bureau.) The Norman Corwin hour-long documentary on human rights will be broadcast over a national network simultaneously Sunday evening, 10 December.

ITEM EIGHT

FEDERATION OF JAPANESE UNESCO COOPERATING ASSOCIATIONS SPONSORS COORDINATED OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK. (Source: Iwao Ayusawa, Director-General, Federation of Japanese UNESCO Cooperating Associations.) The Federation of Japanese UNESCO Cooperating Associations sponsored a conference 7 November 1950 to discuss celebration of Human Rights Week, 4-10 December.

A Human Rights Week Committee was organized with representatives of the following organizations: Attorney-General's Office, Ministry of Education, Foreign Ministry, Japan Federation of Bar Associations, Japan Editors and Publishers Association, National Rural Police, Diet Members' UNESCO League, UN Association of Japan, Japan Civil Liberties Union, and Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. Dr. Lee, UNESCO representative in Japan, is working with the committee. Tokujiro Kanamori, Chief Diet

Librarian, was chairman of the organization meeting 7 November.

The representatives attending the meeting voted to establish a secretariat for the Human Rights Week Committee in the Tokyo headquarters of UNAJ, and named a steering committee of 16 members.

The Foreign Ministry and UNAJ reported that they plan to hold lecture meetings throughout Japan during Human Rights Week.

The Diet Library has planned an exhibit to show the development of civil liberties in Japan since the Meiji period.

The Attorney-General's Office and Tokyo-To are sponsoring a meeting at Hibiya Hall on 10 December.

The Education Ministry is publishing translations of a discussion guide, "Our Rights As Human Beings", and a pamphlet, "Human Rights."

The National Rural Police will use materials and programs produced in connection with Human Rights Week "to instruct policemen on the importance of respecting human rights."

ITALIAN

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION COOPERATES IN OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK. (Source: Civil Liberties Union.) Because of lack of funds, the Japan Civil Liberties Union is confining its activities to projects which can be done at little or no expense. The Union is working on a publication for which it hopes to find a sponsor. In addition, Civil Liberties Union members are participating in the staffing of on-the-street consultation offices.

A list of addresses of the branch offices of the Japan Civil Liberties Union follows:

Kyoto City Branch	- Higashi-gawa, 4-jo-noboru, Karasumaru-dori, Naka-ku, Kyoto City.
Osaka City Branch	- No. 508, 5th Floor, Nomura Bldg., No. 2-21, Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka City.
Nagano City Branch	- No. 381, Tsumashina, Oaza-Minami-Nagano, Nagano City.

Matsuzaka City Branch	– No. 2, 091, Oaza-Moto-machi, Matsuzaka City
Maizuru City Branch	– Maizuru-Kaikan Bldg., No. 1,548 Aza-Hama, Maizuru City
Okayama City Branch	– Kinshyu-Kaikan Bldg., Joka, Okayama City.
Matsumoto City Branch	– c/o Mr. Sadaaki Shimojo, Takasho-machi, Matsumoto City
Hyogo Prefectural Branch	– c/o Mr. Toshio Nakamura, No. 4-1-1, Yamamoto-dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe City
Onomichi City Branch	– No. 1, 832, Yoshiwa-cho Onomichi City.
Nagoya City Branch	– Nagoya Bar Association – Kaikan Bldg., No. 1-3, Higashi-Sotobori, Naka-ku, Nagoya City
Hokkaido Branch	– 6th floor, Mitsukoshi Department Store Bldg., Sapporo City
Hiroshima Prefectural Branch	– No. 456, Higashi-Chida-cho, Hiroshima City
Choshi City Branch	– c/o Mr. Miki Obara, No. 1-137, Wakamiya-machi, Choshi City
Wakamatsu City Branch	– No. 7-1033, Yamato-dori, Wakamatsu City, Fukuoka Prefecture
Suwa City Branch	– Nanrichi Auditorium, Suwa City, Nagano Prefecture
Toyama City Branch	– c/o Chuetsu Printing Company's Toyama Plant, No. 459, Sakura-machi, Toyama City.
Kanazawa City Branch	– c/o Mr. Ryoichi Oka, No. 80, Kita-Tsuruma-cho, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture.
Niigata Prefectural Branch	– c/o Mr. Toshihide Kiyozawa, Fukuro-machi, Nagaoka City, Niigata Prefecture
Takamatsu City Branch	– c/o Mr. Takayuki Watanabe, No. 338, Miyawaki-machi, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture.

Tokushima City Branch - c/o Mr Hampei Kokura, Fukushima Prefectural Chapter of the Japan Farmers Union, No. 16, 3-chome, Tokushima-machi, Tokushima City, Tokushima Prefecture.

ITEM TEN

POLICE TACTICS AGAINST PROSTITUTES RULED UNCONSTITUTIONAL. (Source: Japan News, 4 November 1950) The "prostitute-hunt" by police this week was ruled out as "unconstitutional." The new ruling, which, undoubtedly pleased many a career girl and displeased police, was made by the Attorney-General's Office. Police previously could conduct a surprise raid at any time they chose, rounding up street-walkers and forcibly taking them for examination to hospital. This, so ruled the Office, was an apparent violation of individual freedom guaranteed by Japan's new Constitution. The Welfare Ministry now was hard at work to dream up new ways and means by which to check the "poison" without hampering the rights of the "poison-spreaders," added the report.

ITEM ELEVEN

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS DISCUSSED. (Source: Radiopress, 4 November 1950, quoting New York "Voice of America," 3 November) "The United Nations General Assembly began debate on human rights violations in some of the Soviet satellite nations. The United States charged that the communist governments of Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania continue to violate the human rights clauses of their peace treaties. American delegate Benjamin Cowen said the administration of justice in these countries had deteriorated and the law was being used as a political instrument of oppression.

"Australian delegate Sir Keith Officer challenged the Soviet satellite countries to prove their innocence of the charges of human rights violations."

ITEM TWELVE

UN SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTIVITIES TO EMPHASIZE AIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION. (Source: "Our Rights as Human Beings," publication of United Nations, Lake Success.) "Here are some ways in which you can help to bring home the meaning and purpose of the Universal Declaration and of the continuing work of the United Nations for human rights and freedoms .....

d. The Declaration should be studied in school and college classes. Language classes could translate it and compare with the official French, Spanish, Russian, and Chinese text published by the United Nations. Social Science classes may find a wealth of material for classroom projects in it.

e. Religious leaders might base addresses on the text of the Declaration.

f. Clubs, trade unions, and civic organizations could organize forums, debates and round-table discussions.

g. A pictorial display would help to link the Declaration with daily life. It covers so many human situations that opportunities for illustration are almost endless. Even newspaper clippings well arranged on a board can demonstrate this point. Or members might mount photographs or draw cartoons and posters showing exercise of a human right (town meeting, voting, trial by jury, public housing), or the lack of certain rights (slums, mob violence, discriminatory signs in public places). Maps and charts are also useful. The right to education, for example, might be discussed in the light of a world map of illiteracy...

h. A "model" session of the Human Rights Commission might be organized. In Commission meetings there are four officials seated on a dais at one end of an oval table. On the Chairman's left sits the representative of the Secretary-General, usually the Director of the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat. On her right sits the Secretary of the Commission, who reads amendments, takes votes, and is responsible for the organization of the meeting; and the Rapporteur who writes the Commission's report. The Chairman and Rapporteur also represent their governments as well as performing their official duties. When the Chairman, Mrs. Roosevelt, wishes to put the point of view of the United States before the meeting, she introduces her remarks with the phrase, "Speaking as the representative of the United States....."

Representatives of the 18 nations which are at present members of the Commission are seated in English alphabetical order around the table, their alternates and advisors behind them. They are: Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian S.S.R., Chile, China, Egypt, France, India, Iran, Lebanon, Panama, Philippine Republic, Ukrainian S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. The Commission elects its own officers. Besides those mentioned above, there are two Vice-Chairmen.

"Meetings usually open something like this: Chairman: I call the meeting to order. Today we are discussing Article so and so. The text of the Article is before you, together with amendments submitted by the representatives of ....Is there any general discussion before we

take up consideration of these amendments?

"A member of the Commission raises his hand and the Chairman says, "I recognize the representative of....." The ordinary rules of debate are followed in the discussion. When a vote is taken, the Chairman says, "I will now put the resolution to the vote." Voting is usually by show of hands unless a roll-call vote is requested.

"In a roll-call vote, the Secretary calls the name of each country in turn, and its representative answers "Yes," "No," or "I abstain," in one of the five official languages. The Secretary hands the results to the Chairman who announces the decision.

"When preparing a "model" session, copies of one or more of the articles should be given in advance to each "delegate". He or she should study the point of view of the country he represents and try to present it accurately in the session."

ITEM THIRTEEN

UNESCO RELEASES INFORMATION PLAN FOR HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK. (Source: Annex to UNESCO Newsletter, September, 1950) UNESCO has suggested that information campaigns during Human Rights Week in 1950 should place special emphasis on:

"Articles 1 and 2: which state that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status;

"Article 19: which deals with the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of information; and

"Article 27: which deals with the right to participate in the cultural life of the community and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits."

UNESCO suggested that National Commissions should carry out the following motion picture and filmstrip activities:

"The organization, in large towns, of special film performances, at which films from different countries would be shown; such performances would be preceded by a lecture on, or the reading of, the Declaration;

"The showing of films and filmstrips in schools, libraries, museums, etc., and the organization of local exhibitions."

UNESCO further announced the planned activities of its Secretariat as follows:

"A. The Secretariat will distribute to National Commissions, for republication, the articles written in each country by prominent authors...

"B. The Secretariat will distribute as a pamphlet, in English, French and Spanish, the Statement by Experts on Race Problems, which was published on 20 July 1950 (document UNESCO SS/1);

"C. The issue of the bimonthly press service, Unesco Features, appearing on 1 December 1950 will be devoted to news and articles on the subject of Human Rights;

"D. The December number of the Courier will be largely devoted to Human Rights;

"E. The 9 December issue of the Unesco World Review (the weekly publication for the radio) will be devoted to Human Rights;

"F. The Secretariat will distribute recordings and written copies of a statement made by the Director-General on the occasion of 10 December 1950;

"G. The Secretariat has produced six filmstrips on Human Rights, copies of which will shortly be sent to all Member States and all National Commissions; explanatory notes on the filmstrips will be distributed in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and German;

"H. The Secretariat will circulate suggestions as to the film and filmstrips that might be obtained from the United Nations, UNESCO, and Member States....

"I. Finally, copies of the Album on Human Rights designed for the purpose of small-scale exhibitions in classrooms, libraries, etc.... will be distributed to all Member States and all National Commissions."

(NOTE: These publications by the UNESCO Secretariat are expected to arrive here in time for use in Human Rights Week and will be distributed as soon as they arrive.)

ITEM FOURTEEN

SILENT PRAYER FOR UN. (Source: Cleveland Press, 24 October.) Silent prayer for the UN and peace highlighted today's United Nations Day program at Crile Veterans Hospital. S. Collisi, hospital manager, explained the function and purpose of UN, saying, "It is impossible to be associated in

veterans' hospital work without being constantly reminded of the terrible cost in human lives and suffering of modern warfare. For this reason, we are supporting the work of the UN, which we hope will bring lasting peace to the world." Patients were photographed as they bowed their heads while awaiting treatment in the physical medicine and rehabilitation section.

ITEM FIFTEEN

HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION, JAPANESE CONSTITUTION PROVIDE FOR FREEDOM OF RELIGION (Source: Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Japanese Constitution.) Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance."

Article 20 of the Japanese Constitution: "Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organization shall receive any privileges from the state, nor exercise any political authority. No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act, celebration, rite, or practice. The state and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity."

2. Suggestions for treatment are being sent separately.

J. F. S.

Information Copies to:

Chief, CIE (1)
Education Division (15)
CIE Translation Pool (1)
Civil Affairs Section (25)
SCAP-CIE Information Centers (21)
DA, Reorientation Branch (1)
DA, Reorientation Branch, NYFO (1)

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FACT SHEET No. 40

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATMENT

GENERAL. Basic difficulty in promoting an information program on human rights in Japan is that most of the Japanese people do not have a clear idea of what human rights are. Traditions which have trampled on human rights for centuries have screened the people from a knowledge of the fair treatment they can reasonably expect from their fellow man. All information on this program, then, must bear this in mind and devote part of each presentation to an explanation of what the human rights under discussion actually are. The following list of questions adaptable to discussion groups, newspaper, movie, and radio presentations, and various other types of media are intended to stimulate interest in human rights as they exist, or should exist, in Japan:

1. What changes must be made in Japan's laws and practices to conform with the Declaration of Human Rights?

2. Do we grant all the rights listed in UDHR to our own family, the people with whom we work, to other members of the community?

3. Are the UDHR standards too high?

4. Are the UDHR standards practical?

5. How can UDHR be put into practice in this country?

6. Which rights are not generally accepted in our own community?

7. Which rights are the most difficult to put into practice in our own community?

8. Would Japan be justified in denying any of these rights to any section of its population?

EXHIBITS. Item One: While the general field of human rights seems to have been pretty well covered in exhibits now in wide circulation in Japan, it is possible that exhibits of value could be developed on violations of special human rights such as status of women, genocide, protection of refugees, freedom of information, and slavery. The Declaration of the Rights of the Child with statistics such as those cited in the Social Problems section of ITEM ONE should provide material for a pictorial exhibit. Items Three through Five: These examples of violations of human rights in Japan might be the basis for a single poster or a series of posters. Item Six: Urge Legal Affairs Bureaus in the cities listed in paragraph a. to use posters to advertise their lectures and on-the-street consultation officers. Check Human Rights Commissions in the cities listed in paragraph a to see that proper distribution is made of leaflets, posters and pamphlets. Item Seven: In all information materials on

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Human Rights Week, try to include special advertisement of the Corwin documentary. Item Eight: Study the Diet Library exhibit on development of civil liberties in Japan since the Meiji period with a view to possible use of materials in it for an exhibit later on. Item Nine: Encourage branches of the Civil Liberties Union to use handmade posters in advertising their activities in the observance of Human Rights Week. Item Twelve: Note paragraph g.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS. Item One: This material should be suitable for commemorative articles on the 10th of December and also contains "leads" for editorials on Human Rights Week. Item Two: Points of view of any of the various countries indicated here are good take-off points for editorials and feature articles on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Items Three and Four: Possibilities for newspaper crusades against slave traffic seem to have been overlooked since the Labor Ministry's survey was made public. Local newspapers as well as national newspapers should be encouraged to conduct such campaigns in the most flagrantly offending prefectures. Item Five: Human Rights Week might be a good occasion to check up on the activities of previously dissolved organizations with news articles and editorials. Item Six: Urge local newspapers in the cities listed and papers with national circulation to give full coverage to the plans of the Civil Liberties Bureau for Human Rights Week. There should be excellent opportunities for feature stories at the local on-the-street consultation offices. Item Eight: Urge local and national newspapers to give publicity to the plans of the Federation of Japanese UNESCO Cooperating Associations for Human Rights Week. Item Nine: Urge prefectural and local newspapers to get features for Human Rights Week from the Civil Liberties Union branch offices in their cities. Item Ten: Encourage editorial comment on police conduct in rounding up street walkers and violation of human rights involved. Item Eleven: Encourage newspapers to follow closely the United Nations General Assembly debate on human rights violations in Soviet satellite nations. Item Twelve: Encourage newspapers to organize forums for debates or round-table discussions on human rights as suggested in paragraph f. Lack of certain rights as listed in paragraph g. might be a subject for editorials or feature articles. Item Thirteen: Alert newspapers to be on the lookout for information materials being prepared by the UNESCO Secretariat.

RADIO. Item One: Use the Declaration of the Rights of the Child as a basis for the radio programs aimed primarily at youth or teachers. Item Two: Various countries' views on articles in the charter might make a good documentary-type program. Items Three and Four: Could radio stations record interviews with any of the bonded juveniles? Item Five: Encourage local stations to take a look back at lists of terrorist organizations previously dissolved to ascertain whether any of their members are continuing their activities. Item Six: Encourage local stations to advertise local human rights activities in the 49 cities listed in paragraph a. Suggest man-on-the-street broadcasts from local

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consultation offices. Encourage local stations to give advance publicity to their round-table discussions on human rights. Item Seven: Encourage wide advance notice of the Corwin documentary. Item Eight: Encourage local and national radio stations to cover the activities of the Federation of Japanese Cooperating Associations during Human Rights Week. Item Nine: The branches listed should be able to provide advisers for local stations planning programs commemorating Human Rights Week. Item Ten: Contrast the right and wrong way for police to arrest persons. Item Eleven: Encourage news editors to pay particular attention to UNGA debates on human rights violations in Soviet satellite countries. Item Twelve: Working in connection with a middle-school or college, it might be possible to stage a model session of the Human Rights Commission. Item Thirteen: Be prepared to use UNESCO publications now being prepared by the Secretariat.

MOTION PICTURES. Item Two: From the differences of opinion on human rights indicated here and the GENERAL suggestions for treatment above, it might be possible to do a semi-documentary on human rights in Japan for use in the general United Nations program. Items Three and Four: Encourage newsreel companies to carry periodic feature clips on slave traffic. Item Six: Suggest that newsreel companies cover events listed in paragraph b, d, and g. Item Eight: Urge newsreel companies to cover the Hibiya Hall meeting 10 December. Item Twelve: Reference comments under Item Two, consider working in a model session of the Human Rights Commission as suggested in paragraph h. Item Thirteen: Note paragraphs g. and h. under activities of the Secretariat.

ORGANIZATIONS. Item Fourteen: Such prayers or periods of meditation on the UN peace theme or human rights might be appropriate for Japanese hospitals, schools, and places of worship. Suggest that local religious leaders consider holding periodic programs on the UN peace theme and human rights, especially freedom of religion, or including appropriate prayers or observances in their regular services. Item Fifteen: Encourage religious leaders, national and local, to conduct special discussions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as it affects their own religions, making comparisons with the Japanese Constitution. Encourage religious leaders to apply the eight questions in the GENERAL paragraph above to religious freedom in Japan, in their communities, and in their places of worship.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

File

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 30 October 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

THRU: Chief, Information Division

TO: Chiefs, All Media Branches
Information Officers, Policy and Programs

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet No. 39

1. Herewith is Fact Sheet No. 39 on United Nations relief and rehabilitation work in Korea.

Index

General Background	Items 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23.
Japanese Cooperation in UN Relief	Items 3, 4, 24, 25.
Operations in Korea	Items 14, 17, 21.
Contributing Countries	Items 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19.
Child Welfare in Korea	Item 6.
Human Interest	Item 10.

2. Reference is made to U.N. information program themes for November, published 1 October 1950, which reads as follows:

> "Emphasize the development of United Nations plans for relief and rehabilitation in Korea, particularly the point that the entire population of unified Korea will be supplied food, clothing, shelter, medical treatment and other emergency relief without discrimination."

ITEM ONE

ACHESON: SECURITY, HUMAN WELFARE MUST BE TACKLED SIMULTANEOUSLY, (Source: Radiopress, 10 October 50, quoting New York "Voice of America," 9 October 50).

".....Mr. Acheson said that while it is necessary to meet the growing threat of Soviet imperialism by building effective military defenses, the leaders of the free world faced an equally pressing responsibility of another sort. This responsibility, Mr. Acheson declared, was the need for world-

wide human welfare programs to provide food, land and economic freedom for millions of people.

"Secretary Acheson described the United Nations action in Korea as a milestone on the way to collective security. He added, however, that what must follow is a combined effort of the UN nations to rebuild Korea. The Secretary said it shall be a practical example of what can now be done on a cooperative basis to help people raise themselves up from poverty, disease and hunger."

ITEM TWO

WORLD WILL BE IMPRESSED IF UN POLICEMAN TURNS GOOD SAMARITAN, SAYS U. S. COLUMNIST. (Source: Radiopress, 11 October 50, quoting New York "Voice of America", 10 October 50)

In commenting on the problems to be solved by the Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, Anne O'Hare McCormick, New York Times columnist said, "....No one can doubt that if the Commission proves equal to the heroic task set for it — the example of a Korea restored to peace, unified and helped to recover — it would be the United Nations most valuable asset. The world was deeply impressed by the initial performance of the United Nations as a police force. It will be more impressed if the policeman turns into a good Samaritan rebuilding what the war has destroyed."

ITEM THREE

JAPANESE COOPERATION IN REHABILITATION IN KOREA (Source: Mainichi Shimbun, 30 September 50)

"....Contributions to Korean rehabilitation through conscientious export to that land is the shortest cut to cooperation with U.N."

ITEM FOUR

UNCOK EARLY RECOGNIZES NEED FOR RELIEF (Source: PIO, GHQ, FEC Press Release, 20 July 50)

"The conflict raging in Korea is causing suffering and distress to the Korean people. Their need for material aid and relief is growing. The United Nations Commission on Korea which is deeply concerned at this distress and the needs arising from it has been informed that discussions are progressing within the United Nations between the representatives of twenty nations for bringing aid to Korea including emergency relief. The Commission is now keeping in close touch with action being taken to bring relief to the people of Korea. This action is designed to alleviate the distress in Korea and must of necessity be related to priorities necessary to the successful operation of the United Nations forces."

ITEM FIVE

UNICEF REPRESENTATIVE STUDIES CHILD WELFARE NEEDS IN KOREA (Source: PIO, GHQ, FEC Press Release, 25 July 50)

Colonel Alfred Katzin of South Africa, personal representative of the Secretary General of the U. N., arrived in Tokyo from Korea 24 July for conferences on refugee and relief problems now facing the South Korean government.

He was accompanied to Tokyo by Dr H. MacCharles, UNICEF representative in Korea. Dr. MacCharles went to Korea to obtain an over-all picture of the Korean relief and child welfare needs due to conflict conditions.

ITEM SIX

NAME UN SPECIAL ADVISOR ON CIVILIAN RELIEF IN KOREA (Source: PIO, GFQ, UN Command Press Release, 27 August 50)

United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie has appointed Mr. C. Hart Schaaf as UN Special Advisor on Civilian Relief in Korea. It was announced Saturday that Mr. Schaaf will be attached to the staff of Col. A. G. Katzin, Personal Representative of theSecretary General in Korea, and will in particular act as on-the-spot expeditor in connection with requests made to UN representatives in Korea.

Mr. Schaaf, a United States citizen, has had wide experience in international relations and relief work and was formerly Professor of International Administration at Cornell University. He has served during the past year as Deputy Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Asia at Far East Headquarters, Bangkok, where he was closely associated with the development of the UN Technical Assistance Program. He was Chief of Supply for the whole European Relief operation of UNRRA.

He was rushed from Bangkok for the emergency assignment on Korea.

The new UN Relief Advisor will establish his headquarters in Tokyo and will act as the link between the Personal Representative of the Secretary General in Korea and the UN Forces under whose direction the relief program for Korea will be administered.

ITEM SEVEN

PHW SECTION SET UP IN UN COMMAND (Source: PIO, GHQ, FEC, Press Release, 6 September 50)

The Public Health and Welfare Section has been established as a special staff section to advise the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, concerning policies relating to public health and welfare problems in Korea.

Its function will include making recommendations to prevent disease and unrest in the civilian population; to expedite the establishment or re-establishment of normal civil health control procedures to prevent the spread of any disease likely to interfere with the success of the United Nations mission, and to provide for the early establishment of essential public health and welfare activities.

Liaison will be maintained with the Korean Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, International Red Cross, American Red Cross, Korean Red Cross; Chief Surgeon, General Headquarters, United Nations Command; United Nations Representative, and the Economic Cooperation Administration in matters pertaining to the procurement and distribution of medical, dental, veterinary, and sanitary supplies, food, clothing, and equipment for Korea.

ITEM EIGHT

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMS TO ADMINISTER REFUGEE RELIEF IN KOREA (Source: UN Dept. of Public Information Press Release KOR/119, 7 September 50)

Brigadier-General C. F. Sams, head of the Public Health and Welfare Section in Tokyo of SCAP, has been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Unified Command to administer refugee relief in Korea. The assignment includes making recommendations to prevent disease and unrest in the civilian population, the re-establishment of normal health procedures and general civil welfare activities.

ITEM NINE

UNCOK GROUP VISITS REFUGEE ISLAND (Source: PIO, GHQ, FEC Press Release, 7 September 50)

The United Nations Commission on Korea reported by cable today that a UNCOK group of three visited "refugee island" Kojedo yesterday for a study of conditions among the approximately 37,000 refugees now there.

Many of the refugees are living in school buildings or hastily prepared out-door shelters but a large number are also getting along as best they can in open fields and on the beaches.

Refugees told the group that the major needs were for blankets, tents, medical equipment and additional personnel. Food, although in short supply, is not yet a critical factor.

Most of the refugees on Kojedo came from an area north of Masan around a large bend of the Naktong river. Many had been brought to Kojedo by motor junk from Samnagjin.

Health of the refugees seems to be better than could normally be expected in the circumstances. At present there is no immediate danger

of infectious disease, the main illness being dysentery. The administrator, however, is concerned with the threat of pneumonia during the coming cold weather.

The UNCOK group was impressed by the task undertaken by the Republic of Korea in the midst of the critical military operation, in moving so many thousands from the battle area.

The visiting party was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the citizens of Kojedo and Chang Eung Po, the island's main seaport. Streets were lined with people waving thousands of UN flags. The group traveled both to and from the island in a Korean navy vessel.

ITEM TEN

UN COMMAND ACCEPTS ISRAEL, IRO MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR RELIEF IN KOREA (Source: UN Dept of Public Information Press Release, 8 September 50)

The United Nations Unified command in Korea has accepted contributions of medical supplies offered by Israel and the International Refugee Organization for emergency measures and civilian relief in Korea, the United Nations announced today.

The Israeli and IRO contributions are the first to be made in response to a request made during the month of August by the Unified Command for various medical supplies. Altogether, the various medical supplies requested by the UN Command are valued at approximately $4,250,000.

In addition to the various medical supplies, the World Health Organization and the IRO will supply personnel for five medical teams to work in Korea. The teams together with the medical supplies are to be used for emergency measures in connection with civilian relief. It is estimated that there are about one-and one-half million refugees in the UN beachhead area.

The IRO supplies valued at $150,000 will be made available in Munich, Germany, while the Israeli contribution will be shipped from the port of Haifa.

ITEM ELEVEN

SWEDISH RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN KOREA (Source: PIO GHQ, FEC Press Release, 21 September 50)

A Swedish Red Cross Hospital will be established in Pusan, Korea, as soon as a wood and stucco building formerly occupied by the Pusan Commercial School is renovated. Work on the building has been undertaken by the U. S. 76th Engineer Construction Battalion.

The 450-bed hospital will be staffed by 176 Swedish men and women

including 11 surgeons and 34 nurses. The remainder of the staff will consist of technicians, clerks, ambulance drivers, orderlies, etc. American equipment which will be paid for by the Swedish government will be used.

Col. Carl E. Groth, who will be in charge of the hospital, and Major Kurt C. Hakanson, Swedish Liaison Officer, both of Stockholm, arrived in Korea 14 September. Colonel Groth is a member of the Royal Medical Board of Sweden. Major Hakanson is an officer in the Swedish Regular Army.

ITEM TWELVE

ADDITIONAL OFFERS ACCEPTED FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF IN KOREA (Source: UN Dept of Public Information, 30 September 50)

Additional contributions for emergency civilian relief in Korea offered by Denmark, Iceland, Israel, the Philippines, Thailand, and Venezuela have been accepted by the Unified Command, the United Nations announced today. These contributions are as follows:

Denmark	500 tons of sugar
Iceland	125 tons of cod liver oil, donated through the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. UNICEF will defray transportation costs.
Israel	Medical supplies, including penicillin, sulfa drugs and vaccines.
Philippines	20,000 tons of rice, 12 tons of soap, and vaccines
Thailand	40,000 tons of rice
Venezuela	Medical supplies to the value of $100,000

In addition, Brazil has notified the Secretary-General that legislation is being proposed in its Congress for the purpose of voting 50,000,000 cruzeiros ($2,700,000) for the relief of the Korean civilian population. Meanwhile, CARE, the Church World Service and Catholic Welfare Conference have all offered numbers of parcels, food and clothing for the same purpose. UNICEF has offered to contribute 300,000 blankets and 150 tons of milk.

All of the above offers have been accepted by the Unified Command.

These contributions are in addition to those previously announced during the preceding weeks, and which include: medical supplies from Denmark and Israel; 5,000 tons of wheat from Pakistan; 500 pints of blood from the Philippines; $10,000 worth of raw rubber from Liberia; and $2,000,000 from Uruguay for the acquisit on of any supplies required for

Korean relief. In addition, Lebanon has offered $50,000 for the purchase of medical supplies, and Ethiopia has contributed 100,000 Ethiopian dollars for the same purpose.

The specialized agencies are also contributing their services for emergency civilian relief in Korea. The World Health Organization and the International Refugee Organization are furnishing personnel for five medical teams, together with three advisers to the Korean Government, a total of 18 officials. Of this number, eight have already arrived in Japan and three others are now enroute. In addition, the IRO has offered medical supplies to the value of approximately $150,000.

ITEM THIRTEEN

MILLION PERSONS INOCULATED AGAINST SMALLPOX BY 28 SEPTEMBER (Source: UN Dept of Public Information Press Release, 28 September 50)

C. Hart Schaaf, UN Special Advisor on Civilian Relief in Korea, in a broadcast over UN radio from Pusan, reported, "As our armies move forward so do our plans for the relief of human suffering. As I speak one million persons have already been inoculated against smallpox. DDT dusting is getting under way at a wholesale rate .... I am happy to report, but with my fingers crossed, that there has thus far been no epidemic, no widespread outbreak of communicable disease in Korea. To add human insurance to this bit of providence thousands of Koreans are today being inoculated against typhus and cholera. In Pusan alone 25,000 inoculations have already been given to refugees. Food has started to arrive, 30,000 tons this month, and the great hope we have of recapturing the main agricultural areas before the harvest adds to the prospects of a population reasonably secure from hunger.

"But behind the historic United Nations resolutions on Korea, resolutions both for military action and for civilian relief, there must be contributions and sacrifices by governments — which means by people — everywhere. The United Nations, kept advised of the primary needs by the United Nations Unified Command and the government of the Republic of Korea, is asking governments and voluntary organizations to respond in filling the lists of essentials.

"Only the energy and good will of millions of persons in many lands can translate resolutions into action."

ITEM FOURTEEN

ICELAND GIVES UNICEF CASH AND COD LIVER OIL FOR BENEFIT OF KOREAN CHILDREN (Source: CIE, GHQ, SCAP Press Release, 3 October 50)

"Iceland has made a gift of 125 tons of cod liver oil, enough for a winter's supply for 250,000 children, to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for use in Korea. The fund also has begun

shipment of 30,000 blankets to Korea.

"In addition to the cod liver oil, Iceland has contributed a total of $139,000 to the Fund, or more than one dollar for each of its inhabitants. The contribution is proportionately greater than any except Australia's."

ITEM FIFTEEN

FIRST UN RICE ARRIVES IN KOREA (Source: Nippon Times, 6 October 50)

The first shipment of 750 tons of rice arrived Wednesday by army transports and was distributed to the people under United Nations auspices. The UN relief experts recruited with the aid of the World Health Organization and the International Refugee Organization work under the leadership of Brigadier-General Crawford F. Sams, Chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP.

ITEM SIXTEEN

WORK TO COMBAT HUNGER AND DISEASE GETS UNDERWAY (Source: Radiopress, 7 October 50, quoting New York "Voice of America," 6 October 50)

United Nations relief teams were at work 6 October (Friday) distributing food and giving medical aid to thousands of the hungry and homeless. Free rice was distributed Thursday to 1,400 men, women and children, the beginning of the UN feeding program in the capital city of the Korean Republic.

At the same time, a program to combat disease in the wake of the fighting has been launched. United Nations officials report that in the past four days 170,000 persons in Seoul alone have been vaccinated against smallpox, cholera, typhoid and typhus, and more than 1,000,000 people throughout the country have already been vaccinated against smallpox.

UN officials have ordered 12,000 tents for the homeless. They estimate that in Seoul alone 20,000 tons of fuel are required without delay as well as cotton cloth, blankets, clothing and shoes. These needs have been reported to Lake Success, and many nations have already pledged relief supplies for Korea.

ITEM SEVENTEEN

UN RESOLUTION ON REHABILITATION IN KOREA (Source: UN Command Press Release No. 100, 9 October 50)

Portions of the resolution adopted by the First Committee, UN General Assembly at its 353d Meeting on October 4, 1950:

"....The General Assembly ....(recommending)....that all necessary measures be taken to accomplish the economic rehabilitation of Korea resolves that:

A. A commission consisting of Australia, Chile, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey and a seventh member to be specified at the meeting of the General Assembly, at which this resolution is considered, to be known as the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea be established to:

(1) Assume the functions hitherto exercised by the present United Nations Commission on Korea.

(2) Represent the United Nations in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and Democratic Government of all Korea.

(3) Exercise such responsibilities in connection with relief and rehabilitation in Korea as may be determined by the General Assembly after receiving the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council; the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea should proceed to Korea and begin to carry out its functions as soon as possible;

B. Pending the arrival in Korea of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, Governments represented on the Commission should form an interim committee composed of representatives at the seat of the United Nations to consult with and advise the United Nations Unified Command in the light of the above recommendations; the interim committee should begin to function immediately upon the approval of this resolution by the General Assembly;

C. The commission shall render a report to the next regular session of the General Assembly and to any prior special session which might be called to consider the subject matter of the present resolution, and shall render such interim reports as it may deem appropriate to the Secretary General for transmission to members;

The General Assembly furthermore, mindful of the fact that at the end of the present hostilities the task of rehabilitating the Korean economy will be of great magnitude;

Requests the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the specialized agencies to develop plans for relief and rehabilitation on the termination of hostilities and to report to the General Assembly within three weeks of the adoption of this resolution by the General Assembly;

Also recommends the Economic and Social Council to expedite time study of long-term measures to promote the economic development and

social progress of Korea and meanwhile to draw the attention of the authorities which decids requests for technical assistance to the urgent and special necessity of affording such assistance to Korea;...."

ITEM EIGHTEEN

150,000TH SEOUL CITIZEN INOCULATED (Source: UN Command Press Release, 9 October 50)

The 150,000th citizen of Seoul was inoculated today. A South Korean doctor gave the shot in the arm as part of a tremendous relief program handled by an internationally staffed United Nations group headed by Brig. Gen. Crawford Sams.

At the same time, a kind of bucket brigade is carrying tons of much needed rice from Inchon to Seoul. The daily target is 375 tons of rice according to C. Hart Schaaf, the United Nations Adviser on Relief, who described the "bucket brigade" system.

Army trucks carry the rice from the Inchon port to the river link where small boats ferry it over. On the other side it is unloaded into straw woven sacks up to 135 pounds and then carried on the backs of South Koreans to the Seoul city hall.

Each morning oxcarts are lined up in front of the city hall and the rice is carried again to the main districts for distribution at about two handsful or 1,800 calories per individual per day.

The rice, contributed to the United Nations Relief program by the Philippines and Thailand, was stored in Japan prior to shipment to Korea, the country that before the war exported considerable tonnage to Japan.

Now that food and medicine is being provided, the next problem facing the United Nations relief group is getting a supply of blankets, especially for patients in the hospitals who now use homemade quilts made of rags or otherwise make the best of it on bare mattresses.

The international team of United Nations experts on relief includes Danes, Americans, British, a Peruvian, a Canadian and a Dutchman recruited through theWorld Health Organization and the International Refugee Organization. Two UN Commission members have been here more than a week. They are C. Kondapi of India and Henry Brionval of France. Col. Alfred Katzin, the representative in Korea of the UN Secretary-General, visited Seoul October 7. He is nowenroute to Lake Success via Tokyo.

ITEM NINETEEN

URGES EARLY 60-NATION UN MEETING TO PLAN FOR ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF KOREA (Source: CIE, GHQ, SCAP Press Release, 14 October 50)

All 60 of the United Nations should meet in special conference as soon as possible to pool goods and cash needed to give economic rehabilitation to a united and independent Korea, according to a proposal made by Percy C. Spender, Australian Minister for External Affairs.

This proposal, part of a broad Korean economic plan drafted by the Australian delegation, is to be submitted to the eighteen-member UN Economic and Social Council when it meets this week to begin mapping a Korean economic future to go with the political future already approved by the General Assembly.

ITEM TWENTY

MORE THAN $300,000 WORTH OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTED IN LIBERATED AREAS OF KOREA (Source: PIO, GHQ, FEC Press Release, 16 October 50)

Moving rapidly on a "go ahead" from President Truman, the United Nations Command is now providing civilian relief in Korea to prevent disease and unrest and to further military objectives.

According to a report today from General Headquarters, United Nations Command, medical supplies and equipment valued at more than $300,000 have already been distributed in areas liberated by the UN fighting forces.

The United Nations Command has assumed from the Economic Cooperation Administration the primary responsibility for immediate non-military aid.

An integrated program consisting of aid provided by the U. S. Army, of utilization of contributions from the United Nations, and of coordination with the Economic Cooperation Administration has been set up under a newly established Korean Economic AidDivision in the G-4 Section, GHQ, United Nations Command.

The ECA will continue its long range rehabilitation and economic advisory assistance in Korea. Directives have assigned the responsibility for provision of civilian type supplies and equipment by the United Nations Command only "for the duration of military operations" and "pending the creation ofsuch machinery as may be determined by the UN to deal with post-war economic relief and rehabilitation of Korea."

Maj. Gen. G. L. Eberle, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, who has named Col. W. R. Hensey, Jr. of San Antonio, Texas, tohead the Korea Economic Aid Division, said today that donations of blankets, sleeping bags, medical supplies, wheat, rice, frozen and canned meat and dried milk have already been received from several countries and from U.S. agencies. Contributors include Thailand, Argentina, Philippines, Pakistan, Venezuela, Iceland and Liberia, as well as CARE and the War Relief Society in the United States.

Relief supplies and equipment within the Army responsibility, exclusive of the United Nations donations, will be provided through purchase from Japanese or U.S. economy, or issue from Army stocks.

Estimates of fund requirements have been sent to the Department of the Army. These include tonnages and costs of food, coal, cotton sheeting, cement, lumber, iron and steel, electrical equipment, communications, construction and earth-moving equipment, trucks, parts and supplies, electrical power equipment and materiel, waterworks equipment and pipes, railroad shop equipment, railroad parts and supplies, medical supplies, tents, blankets, clothing, petroleum, oil and lubricants as well as a power barge.

In the meantime a survey is also under way by the Eighth Army with the assistance of military and civilian personnel of ROK, ECA and the Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, FEC, to obtain an estimate of damage done both to buildings and to crops including the cost of rehabilitation, quantity and cost of food in the area now under UN control.

ITEM TWENTY-ONE

ESTIMATED TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS NEEDED FOR KOREAN RELIEF UP TO JUNE. (Source: UN Department of Public Information Release, summary of UN activities for week ending 19 October 50)

A special United Nations Committee this week began mapping out the scope and cost of a program for aiding Korea's homeless, hungry and sick and for helping to rebuild the war-battered Peninsula.

This unit decided at its first meeting on Wednesday that its first recommendation on Korea's needs would cover the balance of this year and of 1951.

The Relief Committee also heard Isidore Lubin of the United States of America offer as a tentative and informal estimate of the Korean relief needs up to next June a total of two hundred million dollars.

ITEM TWENTY-TWO

UN RELIEF GOODS FOR ALL PEOPLE IN KOREA. (Source: Japan News, 23 October 50)

Lake Success, October 22 -- United Nations relief supplies will go to all people in Korea regardless of political beliefs, it was decided yesterday.

The Economic and Social Council, drafting the general principles to govern the United Nations postwar relief and rehabilitation programme, unanimously decided that "necessary measures" would be taken to ensure equitable distribution of supplies.

East and West voted together to adopt several other general principles, based on policies of UNRRA.

UNRRA.

It was decided that supply distribution would be the task of a public voluntary, non-profit organization such as the Red Cross, as well as private trade channels.

Where private firms were used, controls would be exerted to insure that "the cost of distribution and profit from sales" would be kept to a minimum.

The Council was expected to complete its statement of principles, originally proposed by Australia, at its next meeting.

ITEM TWENTY-THREE

JAPANESE RELIEF ORGANIZATION TO RAISE FUNDS FOR KOREA. (Source: Japan News, 24 October 50)

A Japanese relief organization will launch a campaign on November 1, to raise funds for Korean relief.

An organization called Relief for Korean War Sufferers has been set up under Mr. Naotake Sato, President of the House of Councillors, to undertake the campaign.

The Japan Students' Relief Committee, meanwhile, has started to collect school books to send to Korea.

Already 2000 volumes have been collected on the high school and university level with technical texts predominating.

The Japanese students started their relief drive in response to a report by UNESCO's World Students Relief that Korean students were in serious need of school books.

ITEM TWENTY-FOUR

OUTLINE OF JAPANESE PLAN TO PROVIDE FOR KOREAN REFUGEES. (Source: Mr. Kudo, Japan Red Cross)

The stated purpose of the "Campaign for Encouragement of Wounded UN Forces and Relief for Korean Refugees" is to "try to relieve the suffering ofwounded UN forces and also to give relief to Korean refugees."

Citizens' organizations and information media personnel are forming local committees to work with the Central Committee for Encouragement and Reliefof Korean War Sufferers. Members of the central committee are

listed at the end of this item. Local branches of these organizations will work together on local phases of the campaign, which has been tentatively set to last from 1 to 30 November. The Central Committee has reserved the right to extend the campaign over a longer period.

The Central Committee headquarters is locat[illegible] in the headquarters of the Japan Red Cross. Local committees will establish their offices in the local Red Cross branches, with intermediate headquarters in Japan Red Cross prefectural headquarters.

The Central Committee's plan calls for working with press, radio and schools to promote the program. Posters are to be distributed to local committees for posting. Affiliated organizations (listed below) will use their publicity outlets to popularize the campaign. Lecture meetings and round-table conferences also are being planned.

Contributions are to be entirely voluntary. Decision has been made to conduct no door-to-door campaign. Pharmaceutical companies will be encouraged to give medical supplies.

Money collected by affiliated organizations will be sent to local committees every ten days, and these local committees will forward the moneys to the Central Committee. The Central Committee will direct spending of the funds for relief and rehabilitation items for Korea.

Only expenses which will be paid out of the money collected will be those for posters, transportation of relief goods, and shipping expenses, the campaign plan states. Communications and meeting expenses are to be borne by local Red Cross branches, according to the plan.

The list of organizations which are contributing members of the Central Committee and also providing members for local committees follows:

Committee Title	Organization	Organization President	President's Representative
Chairman	UNAJ	Naotake Sato	G. Hosono
Vice-Chairman	Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Ryutaro Takahashi	S. Yoshisaka
Vice-Chairman	Tokyo Red Cross	T. Shimazu	K. Ito
Member	Japan Industry Conciliation Board	Ichiro Ishikawa	J. Hanamura
"	Economic Organizations League	"	"

Committee	Organization	Organization President	President's Representative
Member			
"	Japan Trade Association	Kumakichi Nakajima	Z. Itani
"	Bank of Japan	N. Ichiraku	
"	Japan Life Insurance Companies Assoc.	N. Kobayashi	Y. Kagawa
"	Japan Damage Insurance Association	Tokutaro Tanaka	J. Yamaguchi
"	Nat'l. Bank Associations League	Seiji Seko	K. Mayezawa
"	Japan Bond Assoc. League	Motoichi Toyama	M. Yoshida
"	Japan Managers Organizations League	Kaichi Moroi	S. Matsuura
"	Japan Industrial Club	Seijiro Miyazima	
"	National Agriculture Guidance Coop. Union League	Rokutaro Matsumoto	U. Hirao
"	Japan Newspapers Assoc.	Tsunego Baba	M. Tsuda
"	BCJ	Tetsuro Furuguchi	M. Miyagawa
"	KYODO	Gisaburo Matsukata	K. Owaki
"	Dentsu	Hideo Yoshida	S. Horimi
"	Asahi	Tadashi Hasebe	J. Endo
"	Mainichi	Chikao Honda	M. Goto
"	Yomiuri	Tsunego Baba	S. Takeuchi
"	Tokyo Shimbun	Kyosuke Fukuda	K. Kawaguchi
"	Nihon Keizai Shimbun	Sadakichi Okajima	S. Takamatsu
"	Nikkan Kyokai (Japan & Korea Assoc.)	Jiro Hoshijima	I. Fujita
"	Japan Youngmen's Association Hall	Bunshiro Suzuki	Y. Yokoyama

Committee Member	Organization	Organization President	President's Representative
"	Japan Social Work Assoc.	Nozomu Nakagawa	H. Aoki
"	Protection of Fellow-Countrymen Assoc.		M. Nakamura
"	Social Education Union	Teizo Toda	S. Okada
"	Japan Religions League	Tatsuo Satomi	
"	Christian Council of Japan	Michio Kozaki	A. Ebizawa
"	Buddhists Association	Tatsuo Satomi	
"	Shintoists Hqrs.	Nobusuke Takatsukasa	
"	League of Tokyo Residential Women's Organizations .	Shigeri Yamataka	
"	Japan Pharmaceutical Organizations Leqgue	Gisaburo Shiono	K. Takeuchi
"	Dowa Kyokai	Shinrokuro Hozumi	D. Harada
"	Japan Express Transportation	Shinichi Hayakawa	S. Ichikawa

3. Suggestions for treatment are being sent separately.

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- J. F. S. - - - - - - - - - - -

Information copies to:
Chief, CIE (1)
Education Division (15)
CIE Translation Pool (1)
Civil Affairs Section (25)
SCAP-CIE Information Centers (21)
DA, Reorientation Branch (1)
DA, Reorientation Branch, NYFO (1)

FACT SHEET NO. 39

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATMENT

GENERAL. The relief and rehabilitation phase of the UN action in Korea is just getting under way. It will provide the most convincing evidence possible that the aim of the United Nations is world peace and justice, and the improvement of living conditions for all the people of the world. By stressing that North Korean civilians as well as South Korean civilians will benefit from UN relief and rehabilitation work it can be brought out that the UN is not discriminatory, and that the world condemns not the Korean people but their Communist leaders. Japanese participation in relief and rehabilitation work in Korea (voluntary, gratis, or for profit) provides a good entry for discussion of these themes.

More and better news events stressing the relief and rehabilitation theme are expected to occur after publication of this Fact Sheet, which is intended to provide general background and an indication of the types of information which can be used in this phase of the UN Information Program. Activities of UN specialized agencies like the World Health Organization, UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and UNESCO should be paid special attention. The newsworthy activities of these agencies in Korea should provide the "peg" on which to hang the story of the world-wide activities of these organization.

EXHIBITS. Item Two: This picture of UN policeman turning into a good Samaritan (if there is a Japanese counterpart for a good Samaritan) may be adaptable for visual presentation in posters, historical kamishibai, advertisements of UN programs on relief and rehabilitation in Korea, etc. Item Five: Child welfare needs in Korea might be an apt subject for a poster in conjunction with the Japanese campaign to collect relief funds and materials in Japan. Items Ten through Twenty: Use a map to illustrate that relief for Korea is taken as an urgent need all over the world — except in Soviet satellite countries. Items Twenty-three and Twenty-four: Consider ordering pictorial coverage from Signal Corps of Japanese relief campaign for exhibit.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS. Item Two: Suggest the symbolism of UN policeman turning good Samaritan to newspaper cartoonist. Item Three: Encourage repetition of the Mainichi theme. Item Five: Solicit pictorial coverage of the activities of Dr. MacCharles, both by Japanese newspapers on his work in Japan, and by SignalCorps on his work in Korea. Item Six: Encourage newspapers to give wide coverage in their news columns and in pictures to the activities of Mr. Schaaf and his staff. Request special coverage of the staff's work from Signal Corps, with emphasis on the international aspects and participation in the project by countries other than the United States. Items Seven and Eight: Encourage newspapers to

solicit periodic stories on the UN Command program for relief and rehabilitation in Korea. Solicit such coverage from UN Command PIO, with special attention to the materials and services being supplied by Japanese. Item Nine: Encourage newspapers to get follow-up stories on the refugee island — how people are being cared for, etc. Item Ten: Ask Signal Corps for pictorial coverage of IRO medical teams in action, and of uses to which Israeli medical supplies are being put. Item Eleven: Request a pictorial essay by Signal Corps on the operation of the Swedish Red Cross Hospital in Korea. Items Twelve through Twenty: Request Signal Corps coverage of these operations for distribution to Civil Affairs Regional Information Officers and CIE Information Centers. Items Twenty-three and Twenty-four: Encourage local and national newspapers to back the Japanese drive for relief funds in November.

RADIO. Item Five: Tell the story of UNICEF's help for Korean children over an appropriate radio program aimed at young people in Japan. Item Six: Encourage commentators to keep in close touch with Mr. Schaaf's staff to follow developments in the UN relief and rehabilitation program. Item Eight: Details here on the needs in Korea might be useful in dramatization of the story of UN relief and rehabilitation in Korea. Item Nine: Dramatize the story of Kojedo, with special attention to the UN interest in relief for the refugees there. Items Ten through Twenty: Encourage periodic roundups on newscasts and commentators' programs reporting progress in relief and rehabilitation, not only from the standpoint of contributions by many countries, but from the point of view of the good this internationally-sponsored contribution is doing in Korea. Item Twenty-one: Encourage news commentators to follow closely the work of the UN Relief Committee. Items Twenty-three and Twenty-four: Encourage local stations and networks to back the Japanese drive for relief funds with spot announcements, advertisement of local and national campaign events, speeches by Mr. Sato and other leaders in the project, and news coverage of the progress of the campaign.

MOTION PICTURES. All of these items probably will be of value if and when a picture is produced on UN relief and rehabilitation in Korea. Item Five: Encourage Signal Corps to cover UNICEF activities in Korea and newsreel companies to cover such activities in Japan. Item Six: Ditto Item Five. Item Eight: In connection with the Japanese program for raising relief funds encourage General Sams to participate with Japanese leaders in a special event for the benefit of newsreels. Item Nine: The story of Kojedo might make a good short subject. Items Ten through Eighteen: There are several items here which would make good subjects for Signal Corps coverage to be used in CIE releases to newsreel companies operating in Japan. Item Twenty-two: Request Signal Corps and United

Nations motion picture coverage of North Korean civilians receiving relief goods, or food. Items Twenty-three and Twenty-four: Encourage intensive coverage by newsreels of the Japanese campaign to raise money and goods for relief in Korea. Consider the possibility of doing a short on Japanese aid to Korea. Persons to contact are listed in Item Twenty-four.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 30 October 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

THRU: Chief, Information Division

TO: Chiefs, All Media Branches
Information Officers, Policy and Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet No. 38

1. Herewith Fact Sheet No. 38 on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which celebrates its fifth anniversary on 16 November 1950. An index of items:

Japan and UNESCO. . . . . .Items 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

General Information on UNESCO . . . . . .Items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Special UNESCO Projects . . . . . .Items 5, 8, 9, 18.

ITEM ONE

JAPAN CELEBRATES UNESCO BIRTHDAY (Source: Ministry of Education) Under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education the founding of UNESCO will be celebrated in Japan on 16 November 1950. This is the date 44 foreign ministers, who met at London from 1 to 16 November 1945, approved the UNESCO constitution. Actually UNESCO did not come into being until the next year, 4 November 1946, when the instruments of acceptance of 20 signatories of the UNESCO constitution had been deposited with the government of the United Kingdom.

ITEM TWO

FUNCTIONS OF UNESCO (Source: Every Man's United Nations, prepared by Department of Public Information of UN, copyrighted 1948 by UN World, Inc.) The purpose of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as defined in its Constitution, is to "contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms" for all, which is affirmed by the Charter of the United Nations.

To realize this purpose, UNESCO

1. collaborates in the work of advancing mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication;

2. gives fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture;

3. maintains, increases and diffuses knowledge.

In carrying out these functions, UNESCO works with the United Nations and the other specialized agencies, with national groups and individuals, and with international nongovernmental agencies through working agreements and grants-in-aid.

ITEM THREE

ORIGIN OF UNESCO (Source: Every Man's United Nations, copyrighted 1948 by UN World, Inc.) A Conference for the Establishment of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization of the United Nations was convened by the Government of the United Kingdom in association with the Government of France, and met in London from 1 to 16 November 1945.

It was attended by representatives of forty-four governments and by observers from a number of international organizations. After considering a draft constitution prepared by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, a draft submitted by the French Government, and other proposals, the Conference drew up the Constitution of UNESCO. It also established a Preparatory Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Commission to function until UNESCO came into being. The Conference decided that the seat of UNESCO should be in Paris.

The Preparatory Commission, during its one-year existence, made arrangements for the first session of the General Conference of UNESCO. It took steps to meet some of the most urgent needs of educational, scientific, and cultural reconstruction in devastated areas.

UNESCO came into being on 4 November 1946, when the instruments of acceptance of twenty signatories of its Constitution had been deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom.

The first session of the general conference of the new organization met in Paris from 19 November to 10 December 1946.

ITEM FOUR

ORGANIZATION OF UNESCO (Source: Every Man's United Nations, copyrighted 1948 by UN World, Inc.) NOTE: The following data covers UNESCO activities up to May 1948 when Every Man's United Nations was written

The organs of UNESCO are a General Conference, an Executive Board, and a Secretariat.

The General Conference, which meets annually, consists of representatives of all the members of the Organization. It determines the policies and the main lines of work of UNESCO. It may summon international conferences on education, the sciences and humanities, and the spreading of knowledge.

The Executive Board, which meets at least twice a year, consists of eighteen individuals elected by the General Conference. Under the authority of the General

Conference, the Board is responsible for the execution of the program adopted by the Conference.

The Secretariat is responsible for implementing the program of action. It is headed by a Director-General nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the Conference.

The first Director-General, appointed by the General Conference in November 1946, is Julian Huxley (United Kingdom).

National Commissions, composed chiefly of representatives of nongovernmental organizations, are being set up in each of the member States to act as liaison groups between UNESCO and the educational, scientific, and cultural life of their own countries.

The budget of UNESCO for the calendar year 1948 amounts to $7,634,637. A revolving fund of $3,000,000 was created by the first session of the Conference.

ITEM FIVE

ACTIVITIES OF UNESCO (Source: Every Man's United Nations, copyrighted 1948 by UN World, Inc.) At the present time (May 1948) the program of UNESCO falls under six broad headings: reconstruction, communication, education, cultural interchange, human and social relations, and natural sciences.

Reconstruction

Work in the field of reconstruction is concerned with encouraging and assisting the restoration of the educational, scientific, and cultural life of countries which were devastated by the war. To carry out this task, UNESCO works through the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction (TICER) which meets at regular intervals at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris and consists of all the more important voluntary organizations concerned with reconstruction.

To determine the needs, UNESCO has undertaken extensive field surveys in sixteen war-devastated countries and has published this information under the title The Book of Needs. Similarly, it has issued a report on the technical needs in radio, film, and press of twelve war-devastated countries, ten in Europe and two in Asia, on the basis of field surveys and inquiries by questionnaire and correspondence. This information enables UNESCO to recommend assistance where the need is greatest.

To assist in the revival of scientific research and teaching, fifty workshop units have been shipped to China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and the Philippines; these units will enable the recipients to construct and repair much of their own apparatus.

UNESCO has allocated thousands of sets of books, periodicals, and pamphlets to devastated libraries. From January to April 1948, for example, a total of

15,196 books and pamphlets and 61 sets of scientific periodicals comprising approximately 15,000 volumes have been allocated to libraries in eighteen war-devastated countries.

Several voluntary organizations have been assisted in educational programs for youth service camps by the provision of small traveling libraries and visiting lecturers.

It is estimated that by May 1948 approximately $150,000,000 worth of materials and services had been supplied through voluntary organizations in donor countries for educational reconstruction in the war-torn areas.

Communication

The field of communication includes those projects intended to increase understanding across national frontiers by various means, such as the exchange of persons and closer relations between peoples through their films, press, radio, and libraries, and through their books and other publications.

An Office for the Exchange of Persons has been set up in Paris to develop exchange-of-persons programs in the different fields covered by the UNESCO program and to relate them to similar activities being carried on by international, national, and private agencies throughout the world. Member States will be asked for reports on the operation of governmental and nongovernmental agencies dealing with the international movement of persons for educational purposes. Such reports will include data on the number, character, availability, and sponsorship of scholarships, fellowships, and other types of assistance currently offered or proposed for study, research, teaching, training, and observation abroad. These reports will form the basis of a world handbook on international fellowships and related opportunities which, it is hoped, will be issued annually.

An International Ideas Bureau will be created to foster the spread of information about cooperation in education, science, and the arts. This Bureau will encourage the featuring and dramatization of examples of cooperation among peoples to combat present-day ignorances and prejudices.

Special emphasis is being given to the encouragement and development of public libraries. A Book Coupon Scheme is under preparation to permit the purchase in any member State of the literature of the other, despite existing currency restrictions. (This scheme is now operating in Japan.) UNESCO consultants are also studying the possibility of a new copyright convention to replace the many complex and obsolescent codes at present in existence. A further project is to explore ways of encouraging the inexpensive production of books and periodicals. In an effort to stimulate this enterprise, UNESCO will suggest new books which should be written and published in cheap editions and will help the negotiation of agreements so that existing good books can be republished cheaply and translated into many languages.

Education

In this field, UNESCO is concerned especially with the promotion of a world-wide campaign of Fundamental Education, with efforts to increase education for a world society and with a program to raise educational standards in all member States.

The Fundamental Education program is designed to bring a basic minimum of education to all underprivileged peoples. "Pilot Projects" to test the latest materials and techniques in this work are being undertaken in Haiti, China, East Africa, and Peru. These projects are conducted with the advice and guidance of UNESCO consultants in agreement with the Government concerned, which also finances them.

A large number of national experiments in Fundamental Education in all parts of the world will also be linked to UNESCO's program to form a network of "Associated Projects."

Two regional conferences on Fundamental Education have already been held, in Nanking in September 1947 and in Mexico City in November 1947, to discuss means of broadening this program in those areas where the need exists.

UNESCO is to be kept informed of all developments in this field and, with the assistance of a panel of experts comprising more than 400 persons, is to supply in turn the most advanced technical advice and information available.

In adult education, UNESCO will act as a clearing house of information, and it is intended to produce, in collaboration with leaders and organizations in this field, materials on international affairs suitable for adaptation and extensive use by adult study groups. A conference of leaders on adult education for a world society is also planned.

Following the successful seminar on international understanding which was held in Paris in August 1947, three further seminars were planned for 1948: one in London on the education and training of teachers; a second in Prague on childhood education; and the third in New York on teaching about the United Nations and specialized agencies in the school systems of member States. It is expected that a fourth will also be held in Peru in cooperation with the Pan American Union to study the special educational problems in Latin America.

UNESCO was also instructed by the 1947 General Conference to call together a meeting of representatives of universities from all over the world to consider plans for the development of an international association of universities. In addition, the representatives of the universities will explore the problem of the equivalence of degrees.

UNESCO began work in 1947 on a program for improving textbooks and teaching materials. Criteria for the analysis of textbooks are being developed for circulation to member States.

An International Charter for Youth is being promoted, calling on all nations to provide educational opportunities for their youth free from distinctions of race, color, creed, or sex. The Charter is to include the principle that no youth should be deprived of instruction by reason of financial handicap.

Similarly, an International Teachers' Charter will be prepared to embody the principles of equality of race, color, sex, and religion to be applied at all levels of the teaching profession.

Cultural Interchange

The field of cultural interchange covers UNESCO's work in the fields of philosophy and the humanities, museums, arts and letters, and the translation and wider exchange of classics and great books.

Plans are well advanced for the creation of an International Theatre Institute to facilitate the interchange of representative theatrical works and to aid the freer travel of personnel across frontiers.

UNESCO has also undertaken projects at the request of the United Nations. For example, in connection with the drafting of an International Bill of Human Rights by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, UNESCO has made a study of the philosophical bases of a Declaration of Human Rights.

The General Assembly of the United Nations, on 14 December 1946, adopted a resolution recognizing that the translation of the world's classics into the languages of the Members of the United Nations would promote understanding and peace among nations. Following a consequent request from the Economic and Social Council in March 1947, UNESCO agreed to submit to the Council, by 1 June 1948, data on objective methods of selecting great books, the needs of various cultural regions, and suggestions for general assistance in translation, publication, and distribution.

In pursuance of its task of increasing international understanding, UNESCO hopes, in the course of the next few years, to be able to present to the peoples of the world a small bookshelf--twelve, sixteen, twenty volumes perhaps--handy in size with a number of illustrations, the titles of which will read: The American Way of Life; The Brazilian Way of Life; The British Way of Life; The Indian Way of Life; The Polish Way of Life; The Swiss Way of Life, and so on for all the principal peoples of the world.

Human and Social Relations

In this part of its program UNESCO seeks to strengthen understanding among peoples by studying the tensions, the prejudices, and ignorances which separate them and by finding means to overcome these barriers to international cooperation.

Work on this "Tensions" project is now being undertaken along the following lines. Inquiries are being made into the conceptions which the people of one nation entertain of their own and of other nations; into the distinctive character of the various national cultures, ideals, and legal systems, with the aim of stimulating the sympathy and respect of nations for each other's ideals and aspirations and the appreciation of national problems; into modern techniques which have been developed in education, political science, philosophy, and psychology for revealing the processes and forces involved when human minds are in conflict, and for changing mental attitudes; into the influences throughout life which predispose towards international understanding on the one hand and aggressive nationalism on the other.

UNESCO has also been authorized to prepare a Source Book describing the work already under way in member States in the study of tensions which arise from technological improvements and the resulting shift in populations.

In order to carry out this work UNESCO has been instructed to enlist the resources and distribute the work among universities and other research centers in the various nations, utilizing wherever possible National Commissions and appropriate international organizations.

These organizations are to be free to make any suggestions for improving the projects which they consider necessary to enable them to investigate tensions with greater efficiency.

Finally, UNESCO has been instructed to study methods whereby the findings of these investigations may be popularized and actions based on these findings may be undertaken by National Commissions and other appropriate organizations.

Natural Sciences

In the field of natural sciences, UNESCO works to make possible greater collaboration between scientists around the world, to help lighten the so-called "dark zones" of science and technology in certain regions, and to assist man better to appreciate and make effective use of his natural environment.

Ten member States are cooperating to develop an International Institute of the Hylean Amazon. Such an institute, based at the mouth of the Amazon River, will serve to encourage and coordinate the research activities in this vast, little known region. It will collate all known data and stimulate and give practical aid for further exploration. Subjects to be studied include physiography, soil science, biology, zoology, botany, anthropology, ethnology, agriculture, and nutrition. The results of these studies will be of great value to the peoples of other tropical

areas of the world as well as to the inhabitants of the Amazon basin itself.

Field science cooperation offices---Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, Nanking, and Delhi---have been established to serve as liaison centers for science and technology between deficiency regions and the more highly developed areas of the world.

The program of grants-in-aid to scientific and other societies engaged in activities of international importance is being extended. For example, grants-in-aid of $230,394 were approved in February 1948 to the International Council of Scientific Unions, its ten federated unions, and their seven subsidiary organizations. Later an additional $2,817 was authorized.

ITEM SIX

UNESCO CONFERENCE IN FLORENCE APPROVES $8,200,000 BUDGET FOR 1951 (Source: United Nations Bulletin, 1 July 1950) The annual UNESCO conference was held at Florence, Italy, from 22 May - 17 June 1950. The conference approved the budget of $8,200,000 for 1951 and authorized the Director-General to transfer sums acquired through the effect of devaluation in 1950 to the 1951 budget.

ITEM SEVEN

UNESCO FACES UP TO A PROBLEM OF CONTRADICTION (Source: UNESCO Courier, July-August, 1950) "After four weeks of frequently heated discussions, the Fifth General Conference at Florence has come to an end. If the debates of this Assembly have presented a new aspect, it is this: UNESCO finds that it must face up to one of those contradictions of which our age gives so many examples. The tasks undertaken are in the interests of a more stable peace, but they will only reach fruition during peace. It is a question of long-term projects: will there be sufficient time? Will those threats which weigh so heavily on the world today allow the forces of peace enough time to become established and to triumph?

"However difficult the solution, the problem confronting the General Conference of UNESCO, was nevertheless very clear: Was its duty to continue as if nothing was wrong, to confine itself to technical projects, unquestionably useful but producing results only in the distant future? Or, on the contrary, was its duty to accept the world as it is, admit its division, its problems, and to take immediate steps to fight those dangers imposed by the constant threat of war? The final decisions of the General Conference were inspired by the need to reply to such questions; questions indeed which constantly absorbed the representatives of all the 59 member states of the Organization.

"For this reason, though still continuing its long term projects, UNESCO has at the same time launched itself on a new path. The Conference has charged the Executive Council and the Director-General to submit a certain number of special projects which will attempt 'more directly and in the framework of the United Nations and its particular departments, to support and consolidate peace.'

"It was foreseen that the importance and scope of these projects would be so great that the ordinary budget of UNESCO would not be sufficient to finance them. The Conference therefore decided that they could be financed by voluntary contributions of money from private and public sources or in services from as many countries as possible.' By such projects UNESCO will take positive steps toward immediate relief for the world's present intellectual and moral instability, in proportion to the means put at its disposal and in the framework of its competence.

"Two proposals (presented by the US delegation) relating to matters such as these, have been approved by the Conference. The first charges UNESCO to organize and put into effect a major program 'with a view to advancing international understanding in Germany.' The other requests UNESCO to set up regional centers of scientific research the first of which will be in Western Europe. These centers, established by means of funds collected by UNESCO outside its normal budget, will help to remove that monopoly of scientific research which the present high cost of modern apparatus gives to countries rich enough to afford its construction.

"The moral and intellectual instability which UNESCO is trying to remedy, partially originates in the differences that become more and more apparent between industrial countries and less favoured regions of the globe. The latter are becoming more impoverished every day and their resources continually diminish; the power of the former grows all the time and modern techniques ensure a way of life that becomes increasingly easier.

"The United Nations' plan of technical assistance to countries that are insufficiently developed has been conceived to answer this problem. In 1951, UNESCO will play an important role in putting this plan into effect. In addition, it will undertake specific works of its own in this field. Thus, an international conference on 'The conquest of the desert' is going to meet in Israel, in collaboration with the International Institute of the Arid Zone, which UNESCO is at present setting up.

"However, despite the great importance of these matters, they do not represent a full solution. Many conflicts arise from the inequality of man. Others result from different causes. There are, for example, conflicts, whose origin remain obscure, which occur even within a nation, between different ethnic groups. UNESCO, in pursuing enquiries into various states of social tension, is making a study of these obscure causal factors. It is important to know not only the obstacles which oppose harmonious relations between different groups, but also the factors which have brought about good relations in certain regions.

"UNESCO has decided to undertake this year an enquiry into economic, political, cultural, and psychological factors which 'aid or hinder harmonious

relations between races and ethnic groups.' This enquiry will be launched in Brazil, which country, to quote the Brazilian delegate at the General Conference, 'progresses in fraternity between its ever-increasing black, white and Indian population'."

ITEM EIGHT

UNESCO AUTHORIZES TECHNICAL AID FOR 12 COUNTRIES (Source: Japan News, 9 October 1950) "The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has authorized technical aid projects totalling $1,000,000 for 12 countries, reports AP.

"The countries involved are Ceylon, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Iran and Thailand.

"The funds have been set aside for projects involving technical and industrial training, establishment of scientific research centres and assistance in combatting illiteracy.

"Malcom S. Ishiah, a native of India, who heads the technical aid service, said the funds would be used to pay for sending experts to under-developed countries and to finance scholarships and equipment. 'No equipment will be bought except where needed for demonstration purposes' he said.

"The announcement said requests for UNESCO assistance were now being considered from Egypt, the Philippines, Burma, Israel, Guatemala, Colombia, El Salvador and British and French non-self-governing territories."

ITEM NINE

UNESCO TO ASSIST UN ACTION IN KOREA (Source: UNESCO Features No. 28, 1 September 1950) The Executive Board of UNESCO at its meeting on August 28th unanimously decided on measures by which UNESCO will give all possible aid and assistance to the action undertaken by the United Nations in Korea. The decision was contained in a resolution adopted by the Board, which instructed Director General Jaime Torres Bodet:

"To relieve the needs of the civilian population in Korea within the fields of education, science and culture, by means of emergency relief, and, at the appropriate time by a reconstruction project"; and

"To develop, within the resources at his disposal, including the periodical publications of the Organization the execution of the programme resolutions concerning teaching about the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, putting particular emphasis on the necessity for collective security, based on respect for law, with the aid of concrete examples and to this end to utilize appropriate documentation provided by the Secretary General of the United Nations."

The resolution moreover appealed to the Governments and National Commissions of UNESCO's Member States to participate to the extent of the means at their disposal in this action. It requested non-Governmental organizations, which participate in the task of UNESCO, men and women whose activities are devoted to education, science, culture and information, and all those who wish to live in peace with their fellow men, to contribute to the work of UNESCO, in that spirit of liberty which characterizes all of its actions with a view to reinforcing in the minds of men the intellectual and moral defences of peace through law which the United Nations are responsible for developing and safeguarding.

In implementation of the resolution, the Board also authorized the Director General by unanimous vote to carry out six specific measures. In the field of providing assistance to the civilian population of Korea, these are: "to send a mission to Korea, upon the request of the Secretary General of the United Nations, to investigate the needs of the civilian population, in liaison with the Unified Command and the appropriate organs of the United Nations responsible for civilian relief; to provide, upon request, educational supplies on an emergency basis; and to prepare and launch a campaign among Member States, in cooperation with non-Governmental organizations, for assistance to the Republic of Korea in the field of educational, scientific and cultural relief and reconstruction."

Three other measures were authorized with a view to providing through education a full understanding of the principles of the United Nations' action for peace and security. These are: "to prepare, in close and constant collaboration with the United Nations, both written and audio-visual materials for use in schools, adult classes and universities; to produce and distribute these to Member States in English, French and Spanish, in sufficient quantities to enable Member States to adapt them and diffuse them on a large scale for their own purposes; and to put at the disposal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations two specialists with instructions to cooperate with the United Nations Secretariat in order to assemble relevant documentation in connection with the United Nations' action in Korea."

The resolution of the Board assured the population of Korea of "its deep and earnest sympathy" and rendered "respectful hommage to the soldiers of the United Nations who are fighting on the Korean front in the name of international solidarity." It recalled that "international peace and security must be based on the respect of the principles of law and the decisions of the competent organs of the United Nations, if force is not to triumph over law, and if justice is to be maintained."

The Board expressed its confidence in the programme and methods of UNESCO in serving the aims of peace of the United Nations, through the perfecting of international cooperation, through the amelioration of the living conditions of man and through the development of international understanding by means of education, science and culture." In order, however, that UNESCO may aid the United Nations in eliminating the dangers of war more effectively, the Board