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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

15 May 1951

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. 46

1. Herewith Fact Sheet No. 46 on the Organization of Better Government Associations.

2. SOURCES: Section 3 is based on Citizen Interest in Local Government, a study made by Col. George H. McCaffrey, (ret.) Local Government Branch, ESS, Section 4 is excerpted from that study. The rest of the material is based on the bibliography given in Section 12, most of the items of which are available in the SCAP CIE Information Centers.

3. BACKGROUND: The SCAP Local Autonomy Team, which is visiting prefectural capitals throughout Japan to encourage local self-government, has concluded after covering approximately two-thirds of the country that greater participation and cooperation by the citizens of prefectures, cities, towns and villages is essential to the development of effective local autonomy.

Col. McCaffrey, who heads the SCAP Team, expressed the belief that the organization of Better Government Associations in principal communities would be of great value in arousing citizens to the importance of more active participation in local government affairs.

These organizations should be able to create, through the press, radio, public discussion and other media, a critical public opinion in each community, ready, willing and able to support or censure local officials and to make constructive recommendations as to methods and policies of increasing efficiency in local government.

Under the leadership of the Kinki Civil Affairs Region, Better Government Associations already have been organized in Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and other places. These organizations, according to Col. McCaffrey, have proved of value.

4. Why Organize Better Government Associations in Japan?

"There is real and sincere interest in local government on the part of the Japanese. However, it is a sort of neighborhood feeling or local patriotism, instinctive rather than rational. It is unorganized, uncritical, unanalytical and

led almost entirely by local officials. Such a situation is undesirable. It reveals a serious deficiency in local autonomy.

"Along with this interest in local government, there seems to be a desire for local autonomy. This desire is inchoate, groping for direction and means of expression. Its strength and stamina are untested. In accordance with Japanese custom and tradition, the people have looked to their officials for direction in local government. Criticism of the government has been discouraged definitely, and even has been dangerous for the critic. Something of this former attitude still remains. Local officials are showing some encouraging signs of initiative, independence and ingenuity, especially in conducting programs to acquaint their people with the new tax law and to win their cooperation in administering it. Such criticism by citizens, as has been noticed, is almost entirely concerned with the tax burden and tax administration.

"The solution seems to lie in the idea of forming Japanese civic organizations to promote the common public good by factual study, critical analysis and using the influence of sound, informed public opinion to strengthen and improve local government. The formation of these civic organizations should be discussed with selected Japanese citizens, pointing out to them, however, that if such groups are established they should be supported by <u>private funds</u>."

5. What Is a Better Government Association?

A Better Government Association might be defined as a group of men and women working together to support or censure local officials and to make constructive recommendations as to government method and policy in order to make their community a better place in which to live and in which to make a living.

The association should be organized voluntarily by a group of civic-minded citizens engaged in a collective effort to promote the welfare of the community. The association should be composed of members who give their personal and financial support to the group as a contribution to the community.

General Principles of a Better Government Association:

a. A simple organizational structure.
b. Definite objectives.
c. Officials who provide leadership.
d. Only as many sub-committees as there are suggested activities to be carried out or investigated. (For example, one sub-committee might be made up of representatives from the PTA, women's groups, and youth groups. This sub-committee could be charged with investigation of the problem of juvenile delinquency.)
e. Support with private funds.

6. How Should a Better Government Association Be Organized?

A small group of selected Japanese community leaders should be approached on the matter. A complete explanation should be given of a Better Government Association so that there can be no misunderstanding of the aims and the activities of the group if it is organized. Those selected individuals should discuss the problem with others and at a later date call a meeting for further and broader consideration of the plan. If the idea is approved, a committee should be appointed to draft by-laws, and at a later meeting these by-laws should be put before the members for adoption.

Considerable effort needs to be made by those inaugurating the association in order to insure the participation of a broadly representative group. At the first general organization meeting it is important that the temporary chairman understand a Better Government Association and be interested in seeing one formed. Leaders in the organizational phase should be quite definite as to the needs of the community for better government and in pointing out what may be achieved through the cooperative action of citizens.

7. Who Makes Up the Membership of a Better Government Association?

Membership should be representative of as many segments of local life as is possible. Representation might be solicited from the following: existing civic organizations, social agencies, radio and press, libraries, public and private schools, universities and colleges, women's clubs, public utilities, industry, church organizations, agricultural and fishing cooperatives, labor unions, youth organizations, cultural organizations, the learned professions such as law and medicine, and small and medium enterprises.

The size of the membership can vary. Richmond, Virginia, a town of 190,000 people, formed a Richmond Citizens' Association of 38 members.

8. What Problems Might a Better Government Association Attack?

From locality to locality the problems of government necessarily vary. The following list of questions might be used by a Better Government Association for an appraisal of the area. However, these questions are to be used simply as suggestions; they are not meant to be all inclusive. Many other questions will undoubtedly occur to officers and members of the association.

Public Affairs

In what shape are the local finances?
What is the local assembly doing to solve local problems?

Is there some definite assistance which can be given to public officials to reduce taxes or to make public funds go further?
Is the fire-fighting equipment adequate?
Are the streets kept in adequate repair?
Is there collusion between officials and local contractors?

Public Utilities

In what shape is the local water system:
Is the electric power supply adequate and are the rates reasonable?
Is the bus system satisfactory?
Is the railway service adequate?

Social and Welfare Agencies

Are there adequate relief, proper welfare and character-building facilities?
Is encouragement given to Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Clubs, and other yout organizations?

Education and Recreational Facilities

Is the school system adequate?
Are the school buildings safe and sanitary?
Are there parks or areas set aside for children's playgrounds?
Is there at least one place to play baseball or softball, a safe place for swimming?

9. What are Some Positive Activities a Better Government Association Might Undertake?

A set of recommendations for improvement of the schools might be sent to the local Board of Education and to school administrators.
Outstanding teachers, students and administrators might be commended public by the association.
A resolution might be drafted urging officials to carry out the city planning which in most cases has already been formulated.
A study suggesting improvements in local tax collection methods could be presented to tax officials.
Economies in the use of traveling and entertainment budgets could be recommended.
Clean-up drives could be sponsored.
Civic benefactors and public officials who are doing a good job might be honored.

Diet members might be urged to pass the recommendations of the Local Administration Investigation (Kambe) Committee. (See past Local Autonomy Themes.)

Development of local recreation facilities could be initiated by submitting a concrete plan for use of a certain area, including exactly how the area will be used.

Fire-prevention campaigns could be started and studies of past fires could be used in pointing out how future ones may be prevented.

Schools might be encouraged to study local government problems.

Roundtable discussions could be arranged for labor groups, farm groups and other organizations which have an interest in local government.

A poster or broadside might be prepared giving the functions and duties of a particular government agency with which the public must deal.

Special safety weeks, such as a "Bicycle Safety Week," could be sponsored.

10. What Should a Better Government Association Refrain from Doing?

It should:

Have no connection with local, prefectural or national political parties or political party issues as such.

Accept no government subsidies of any kind.

Not shirk voluntary work, for the more any community puts into working for its own benefit, the more it receives.

Be not too easily discouraged; remember that much of the work is educational and that education is a slow process.

Be not completely negative; when and where good government is practiced, honor both the practice and the officials.

Create no factionalism by allowing the meetings to be a rostrum for religious and ideological arguments.

Conduct no muckraking campaigns.

11. What Are Some Ways That a Better Government Association Can Translate Its Censure, Its Approval and Its Recommendations into Action?

Promotion of the principles of better government is accomplished through a campaign of education, including distribution of publications, newspaper publicity, speakers, prizes, the radio and assistance to local citizen groups.

Education: In a system of representative government such as that in Japan, legislation should be responsive to the needs and wishes of the people. As the research of the Better Government Association brings to light facts bearing on the needs and wishes of the people, it becomes incumbent upon the Better Government Association to acquaint elected officials with this information. A suggested technique for accomplishing this is the "Open Letter" to officials requesting action, explanation, and so forth. This "Open Letter" can also be sent to the

press and radio.

Publication: The Better Government Association might publish pamphlets, studies, sets of its recommendations to public officials, posters, wall newspapers and broadsides. These should be written in simple language and not overly long.

Speakers: Officers and members of the Better Government Association should make themselves available as speakers at clubs and meetings, thereby presenting the findings of the association to as great a number of people as possible.

Press and Radio: Special press and radio conferences should be held when the association has recommendations or findings to present. The press and radio should be invited to cover all association meetings. The press and radio should receive copies of all publications of the association.

Prizes: The Better Government Association should be alert to sponsor school essay and poster contests. The purpose of these prize contests might be to introduce youth to the problems of local government.

Visual Aids: The Better Government Association should be familiar with the visual material on good government which is available at the local audio-visual library. They might use some of this material at their own meetings as well as encouraging other groups to do so.

Information Centers: There is a great store of useful material on good government in the Centers. This material can be used for research and guidance. Furthermore, Information Centers might be willing to cooperate in arranging "Good Government" exhibits and in providing Center facilities for meetings of the association. The material and assistance of these Centers are free and should be used as much as is practical.

General: Solicit ideas and information from the general public by mail. Conduct Better Government Association inspection tours of various public facilities.

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

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

4 May 1951

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. 45

1. Herewith Fact Sheet No. 45 on the World Health Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations which Japan has made application to join.

ITEM ONE

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO): (WHO, What It Is...What It Does...How It Works, Headquarters Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 1950)

What It Is

The World Health Organization was set up as a permanent body of the United Nations on 1 Sept. 1948. It has a membership of 75 nations, the largest of the United Nations' specialized agencies. Membership is open to all states, and its aim is full representation for the whole of humanity.

The objective of the organization, as stated in the constitution is: "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health."

Principles stated in the preamble to its constitution are the foundation on which WHO is built. They include its revolutionary definition of health, "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"; its affirmation that health, thus defined, is "one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social conditions," and its recognition that "the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and states".

What It Does

Nearly all of the manifold activities carried on by WHO can be grouped under two broad headings: (a) technical services; and (b) operational services. Broadly speaking, the first group is the fact-gathering arm of the organization. It also has the task of administering international regulations, passed from time to time by the World Health Assembly, on quarantine and other matters. The second group

deals chiefly with applying knowledge and techniques developed in any one part of the world to other parts of the world having similar problems.

a. Technical Services

WHO is working toward biological standardization which means that one who is given a dose of penicillin or takes a diptheria antitoxin any place in the world will receive added safety because the doses will be measured in international units. Many common drugs such as tincture of iodine have different strengths from country to country. WHO has published an International Pharmacopoeia providing sets of formulae for making up medicines of uniform strength everywhere. Outbreaks of plague, cholera, smallpox and other serious epidemic diseases anywhere in the world are immediately reported to WHO. The extent and location of such outbreaks are broadcast over a powerful worldwide network of radio transmitters so that national health services and other interested agencies can take the proper precautions.

b. Operational Services

Two major reasons for bad health conditions which still affect most of the world's two-and-a-half billion people are (1) lack of technical "know-how" and (2) lack of trained personnel to apply it. WHO combats these difficulties by supplying countries on request with individual expert consultants and with demonstration teams of a number of highly trained specialists. WHO conducts a fellowship program to enable doctors, nurses and technicians from various parts of the world to study outside their country and thereby take advantage of scientific progress being made everywhere.

The overall program of WHO's operational services for 1951 includes: organization of public health services; strengthening of public health administrations; environmental sanitation; concentrated campaigns against malaria, venereal disease and tuberculosis, and promotion of maternal and child health, nutrition and mental health.

How It Works

The following are the organs of the World Health Organization and their chief functions.

1. World Health Assembly: This body is composed of representatives from the member states, who meet in regular annual session to determine the broad policies of the organization, to decide on its programs and its budget and to adopt such international health regulations as may be necessary.

2. Executive Board: The group consists of eighteen persons from as many

countries designated by the World Health Assembly. It meets at least twice a year to give effect to the decisions and policies of the Assembly, to prepare the agenda for sessions of the Assembly, and to take emergency measures for dealing with events requiring immediate action.

3. Secretariat: This organ comprises the Director-General, Dr. Brock Chisholm, of Canada, and the technical and administrative staff which carries on the actual day-to-day work of WHO in its various phases.

ITEM TWO

SOME CONCRETE EXAMPLES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION'S OPERATIONAL SERVICES: (Information Folder, United Nations Department of Public Information, 15 Dec. 1950)

Anti-tuberculosis BCG-vaccination programs were conducted in 1950 in India, Pakistan and Ceylon as part of the international tuberculosis campaign in which WHO and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) are cooperating. By late November 3,000,000 people had been tested.

Maternal and child health services are being expanded with WHO technical advice and UNICEF financial aid in such countries as Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Formosa, India, Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. India, for example, will be aided in developing a center in Calcutta for the training of child health workers for the Asian area; a maternal and child health demonstration team operated in India in the past year.

Recurring outbreaks of louse-borne typhus in Afghanistan led its health authorities to request further help from WHO. Two shipments of typhus vaccine were flown to the country through arrangements made by the WHO regional office.

ITEM THREE

REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY REGULATIONS: (UNESCO World Review, 14 Apr. 1951)

Nearly seventy nations are meeting at the World Health Organization headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland to attempt to make their frontiers safer and yet easier to cross. They convened on 9 April for the four weeks immediately prior to the Fourth World Health Assembly to decide on the final form of the International Sanitary Regulations. The new regulations, which are the work of a special expert committee of the World Health Organization over the past three years, deal with measures for the control in international traffic of six pestilential diseases: plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and relapsing

fever. They will replace existing conventions framed a generation ago when the world moved at a more sedate pace. Advances in science have made many of their provisions over-cautious and over-severe. The new code of practice, on the other hand, will be sufficient to protect but not interfere with the free flow of persons and goods.

ITEM FOUR

JAPAN APPLIES TO THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION FOR MEMBERSHIP: (Kyodo, 20 Mar. 1951)

By a letter addressed to the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the Japanese Government applied for membership in that organization. So far Japanese experts have been invited to attend WHO assemblies, but the country has had no official contact with the organization. The Japanese Government is now eagerly awaiting the decision of the World Health Assembly, to be held this May, on this very important matter to the Japanese people. The Minister of Welfare is expected to head the Japanese delegates to this assembly.

ITEM FIVE

JAPAN'S SHARE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION EXPLAINED: (Kyodo, 28 Mar. 1951)

Parliamentary Foreign Vice-Minister Ryuen Kusaba said that Japan would pay $122,640 or ¥44,270,000, as its share if permitted to take part in the World Health Organization of the United Nations.

Before the Upper House Foreign Affairs Committee, Vice-Minister Kusaba said that Japan's share of expenses will be 1.7 per cent of the organization's regular budget of $7,089,025. Kusaba computed the share on the basis of Japan's national income of $7,500 million in fiscal year 1949.

ITEM SIX

JAPAN CELEBRATES WORLD HEALTH DAY: (Kyodo 6 Apr. 1951)

The Welfare Ministry will distribute pamphlets on health to schools on 7 April, World Health Day. The 75 member nations of the United Nations World Health Organization used to celebrate 22 July in commemoration of the birth of the organization in 1946. Because this day came during summer vacation for schools the date was shifted to 7 April, the day on which WHO became a permanent part of the United Nations.

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

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

FACT SHEET NO. 45

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATMENT

BACKGROUND: The Minister and other officials from the Welfare Ministry are planning to leave in May by air for Geneva, Switzerland, to be present at the 4th World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization. At this meeting Japan hopes to be admitted officially to this organization.

EXHIBITS: Item One: A poster might be designed to present either the objective of WHO or one of the principles on which it is based. Study the possibility of doing a pictorial representation of the advantages of using international units to measure such medicines as penicillin and having available international guides for the preparation of medicines, bringing into this exhibit the work of WHO. Item Two: Pictorial material on any of WHO's operational services such as anti-tuberculosis BCG-vaccination would probably make an interesting exhibit. It is possible that the CIE Information Centers might have material either in magazines or in United Nations' publications and press releases.

PRESS AND PUBLICATION: Item One: Encourage newspapers to write articles and editorials on the basic material on WHO. Item Two: The operational services of WHO wherever and whenever they are being put to use should be given wide coverage, especially in WHO's attack on those diseases which Japan is currently campaigning against. These would include tuberculosis, venereal disease, dysentery, typhus and pertussis. Item Three: This change in International Sanitary Regulations might be linked with the May theme on environmental sanitation (see May themes on Public Health and Welfare) to form the basis of a news feature or an editorial on the subject of sanitation. This material might be tied in with the Japanese summer sanitation campaign against dysentery. Items Four, Five and Six: These three items represent about the complete coverage of Japanese past activity in WHO. Activity should be stepped up with Japan's current intention of joining WHO, and therefore the Ministry of Welfare should be able to supply information of their plans and activities in connection with WHO. Interviews might be arranged with Japanese experts who have attended WHO meetings in the past as observers.

RADIO: Item One: Radio programs on the United Nations could devote part of the radio time to an explanation of WHO, with emphasis on the organization's concrete work rather than on its abstract ideals. Radio might do a program on the part WHO plays in the prevention of plagues, epidemics and so on; special emphasis might be given to WHO's use of radio in the prevention of these diseases. A radio program might be devised on the historical development of the standardization of unit measurement in drugs and the compilation of international formulae for the composition of medicines, ending with the work of WHO. Item Three: Historical stories of man's fight against cholera, plague and so on could be brought down to date with WHO's participation in that fight. Item Five: Interviews might be arranged with former Japanese observers at WHO. These men could

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be used as a peg to explain the nature and work of WHO, as well as to give the public an account of their own experiences. Foreign Vice-Minister Kusaba and members of the Welfare Ministry could be interviewed in connection with WHO and Japanese plans for participation.

MOTION PICTURES: Item Two: United Nations societies, UNESCO groups and other organizations which hold meetings to arouse interest in the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies might be encouraged to ask the local audio-visual library for films on such topics as tuberculosis prevention, environmental sanitation and so on, and with such a film as the basis go into an explanation of WHO and its activities.

INFORMATION CENTERS: Item One: The Information Center might work out an exhibit of books, pictures and other material on WHO. A member of the local Welfare Section might be asked to give a talk on WHO and the plans his section has for participation in that organization. In co-operation with the local health center a program on any current health priority, say dysentery, might be worked out, bringing in the work of WHO. Health authorities and welfare officials might be invited to the libraries to see the materials on health and welfare along with materials on WHO. An essay contest on WHO might be worked out for high schools, using the material in the Information Center. Centers might get in touch with the various Japanese agencies connected with health and offer them material for use in their program designed to explain WHO. This should be practical particularly with student nurse groups, students of medicine and so on.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 26 April 1951

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. 44

1. Herewith Fact Sheet No. 44 on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which recently, at a conference in Santiago, Chile, accepted Japan's application for membership and will formally vote on the matter at its Paris conference in June. Japan's application read in part: "The Japanese Government, fully supporting the functions and aims of UNESCO, is ready to accept the principles of the Charter and perform any responsibilities and duties required for membership countries."

2. Although Japan's UNESCO application caused a good deal of comment in the Japanese press, the Japanese themselves have described the organizations formed to arouse popular interest in UNESCO in Japan as at a "low ebb". The Tokyo Times, 24 March 1951, editorialized: "It is undeniable that UNESCO Association activities in Japan have been at a low ebb of late. One reason has been that their foundations have been rather wobbly. We suspect that they have devoted too much time to lecture meetings and publicity and have not concentrated on actual work. Earnest study should be made of ways to correct this situation." The Mainichi of 16 March 1951 said: "The more tense the world situation becomes, the more active UNESCO work must become. To our great regret, however, UNESCO activities in Japan seem to be on the decline since the Korean incident. If financial and personnel problems in the Japan UNESCO Associations are responsible for this tendency, we must remove them as soon as possible and prepare for our formal entry into UNESCO. Of course, voluntary activities on the part of people should be the core of an organization of this sort. Unnecessary government intervention and conflicts between government offices must be avoided because they are not in the spirit of the UNESCO Charter. At the Santiago conference Britain reportedly abstained from voting on the ground that the Japanese are not yet fully prepared for UNESCO activity. For this reason it is desired that a powerful nationwide council representing all organizations concerned will be established." The Nippon Times of 17 March pointed out: "It is a fact that the UNESCO movement in Japan today is at a low ebb--this impression is stronger because it was so enormously active several years ago. At present the Japan UNESCO Committee is practically a ghost organization, existing in name only. It was enervated by petty jealousies over personnel, leaders who considered their positions merely honorary, and members who were too busy with earning their daily livelihood. Immediate steps must be taken

to remedy the present defects so that an active popular interest in the UNESCO movement will be revived. It must be shown through education programs that UNESCO is very close to the life of all citizens, for it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

3. It is recommended that Fact Sheet No. 38 be reviewed, for it deals with the aims of UNESCO and gives some valuable information on the organization of UNESCO, along with the addresses of the UNESCO organizations in Japan which existed at the time the fact sheet was written. An up-to-date list will be furnished at the earliest possible moment.

4. This fact sheet is broken down into the following categories:

	Items:
A. Japan and UNESCO	A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
B. UNESCO programs of technical and other types of assistance	B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
C. Programs being carried on in foreign countries either in behalf of UNESCO or under the sponsorship of UNESCO	C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Japan and UNESCO

1. UNESCO PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE TO JAPANESE: (UNESCO World Review, No. 101, 20 Jan. 1951) A wide range of publications describing the work of UNESCO and the United Nations has been made available in Japan by the Ministry of Education. The material translated into Japanese includes UNESCO's Suggestions for Science Teachers in Devastated Countries, a booklet describing how scientific experiments can be made in classrooms with home-made equipment. In addition to translation of publications originating at UNESCO's Paris headquarters, the Ministry has published articles by leading Japanese scientists and educators on UNESCO and its program.

2. FIRST UNESCO FILMSTRIP IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE COMPLETED: (UNESCO Features, No. 38, 1 Feb. 1951) A filmstrip on UNESCO in the Japanese language has been completed by the Japanese Federation for Social Education. Entitled UNESCO to Anata, it is the first filmstrip on UNESCO ever produced in Japan. The federation plans to distribute the strip to student UNESCO clubs, citizens' public halls, local co-operating associations, and other organizations throughout Japan.

3. JAPAN COOPERATES WITH UNESCO ON REVISION OF TEACHING MATERIALS: (UNESCO World Review, No. 109, 17 Mar. 1951) A Commission on Teaching Materials has been formed by the Japanese Ministry of Education to revise and improve the contents

of textbooks used in the lower and upper secondary schools. In co-operation with UNESCO, the group is examining all texts and other related matter and establishing standards and qualifications for writers of textbooks. The commission found that there are in all nineteen courses of study which need re-writing and improvement.

4. FIRST UNESCO SEMINAR HELD IN NAGANO PREFECTURE: (Nippon Times, 22 Mar. 1951) The first UNESCO seminar held in Japan last week was an encouraging success, Dr. Iwao Ayusawa, director-general of the Japan Federation of UNESCO Co-operation Societies, announced Monday. The seminar was held from Mar. 17-25 at Sugadaira, Nagano Prefecture, to discuss "international understanding and peace". Sixty interested men and women, including students of Tokyo, Keio and Chuo universities, the Hitotsubashi University of Commerce, Japan Women's College and Tokyo Women's Christian College and youth leaders from various parts of the country, attended the function, which was held under the sponsorship of the UNESCO Expert Committee.

T. W. Eckersley, head of chancery, Australian Mission in Japan, acted as dead of the seminar. Ten lectures by people of seven nationalities led the discussions. Reports on the meeting will be forwarded to UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

The Sugadaira seminar provided the first occasion for the UNESCO flag to be hoisted in this country.

Similar functions will be held, according to Dr. Ayusawa, in the eight regional blocks throughout the country this year.

5. OSAKA STUDENT GROUP ENCOURAGED BY PARIS HEADQUARTERS: (Mainichi, English Edition, 30 Mar. 1951) The Osaka UNESCO Students' Discussion Group has received a message from Andre de Blonay, head of the External Relations Service, Paris UNESCO Headquarters, saying that the headquarters is interested in the spontaneous activities of Japanese students and voluntary groups of the Japan UNESCO.

This was in reply to the message sent by the UNESCO Students' Discussion Group in Osaka expressing the hope that Japan will be admitted to UNESCO in the near future.

6. UNESCO OFFICE TO EDUCATE JAPANESE YOUTH: (Kyodo, 23 Feb. 1951) The UNESCO office in Japan today decided to enforce a youth enlightenment plan for fiscal 1951, including the establishment of a seminar group. The plan was drafted to make use of the $15,000 fund approved at the fifth UNESCO convention at Florence in 1950 to give Japanese youth a sufficient knowledge of the international situation.

The plan calls for:

1. Investigation of the actual condition of youth organizations and their activities in Japan.

2. Establishment of a seminar group to train youth leaders. Eight persons will be selected from each prefecture to receive training at the seminar.

3. Formation of four new organizations; namely, UNESCO youth council, youth activity advisory council, youth activity planning office and prefectural UNESCO youth committee.

UNESCO Programs of Technical and Other Types of Assistance

1. TIME RIPE TO LAUNCH WORLDWIDE CAMPAIGN AGAINST IGNORANCE, SAYS UNESCO CHIEF: (London BBC, 4 April 1951) The Director General of UNESCO, Jaime Torres Bodet, said in London today that there were not enough technicians to carry out all of the technical assistance programs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. With the exception of the staff for fundamental education, there was no international training scheme for technicians. He said that fundamental education meant more than teaching people to read and write. Specialists would be needed to teach new tasks and professions to people emerging from ignorance. He said that he was convinced that this was the time to launch a worldwide campaign against ignorance, which he described as one of the causes of war.

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It is designed to replace more than twenty local Braille scripts now in use in these regions and will increase the amount of literature available to blind readers.

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This mission is carrying out the first phase of a projected five-year technical assistance program for Indonesia which, with its population of 80,000,000, is the largest country south of the Equator.

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8. DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES IN WEST AFRICA: (UNESCO World Review, No. 107, 3 Mar. 1951) Libraries in British West Africa followed an historic pattern ---reading rooms first begun by private and semi-official bodies expanded into a library system and became an accepted responsibility of government.

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There is also the problem of helping people pick the book to read. This is easy when the people come to the library itself. But in the 93,000 square miles of the Gold Coast, this is not always the answer. There are two other methods of bringing books and reader together. One is the book box system where a box of some fifty books is made available to schools, colleges, community and social centers and hospitals. Each box has a shelf inside and when stood on end it can be used as a small book case. Today, some ten thousand volumes are on issu through this service.

Also the library can be brought to the people. A travelling library was designed and put on the road. It consisted of a truck containing shelves on the outside so that when the van was opened up twenty or more people could stand around choosing books. The van holds about one thousand volumes and the interior

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 26 April 1951

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. 44

1. Herewith Fact Sheet No. 44 on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which recently, at a conference in Santiago, Chile, accepted Japan's application for membership and will formally vote on the matter at its Paris conference in June. Japan's application read in part: "The Japanese Government, fully supporting the functions and aims of UNESCO, is ready to accept the principles of the Charter and perform any responsibilities and duties required for membership countries."

2. Although Japan's UNESCO application caused a good deal of comment in the Japanese press, the Japanese themselves have described the organizations formed to arouse popular interest in UNESCO in Japan as at a "low ebb". The Tokyo Times, 24 March 1951, editorialized: "It is undeniable that UNESCO Association activities in Japan have been at a low ebb of late. One reason has been that their foundations have been rather wobbly. We suspect that they have devoted too much time to lecture meetings and publicity and have not concentrated on actual work. Earnest study should be made of ways to correct this situation." The Mainichi of 16 March 1951 said: "The more tense the world situation becomes, the more active UNESCO work must become. To our great regret, however, UNESCO activities in Japan seem to be on the decline since the Korean incident. If financial and personnel problems in the Japan UNESCO Associations are responsible for this tendency, we must remove them as soon as possible and prepare for our formal entry into UNESCO. Of course, voluntary activities on the part of people should be the core of an organization of this sort. Unnecessary government intervention and conflicts between government offices must be avoided because they are not in the spirit of the UNESCO Charter. At the Santiago conference Britain reportedly abstained from voting on the ground that the Japanese are not yet fully prepared for UNESCO activity. For this reason it is desired that a powerful nationwide council representing all organizations concerned will be established." The Nippon Times of 17 March pointed out: "It is a fact that the UNESCO movement in Japan today is at a low ebb---this impression is stronger because it was so enormously active several years ago. At present the Japan UNESCO Committee is practically a ghost organization, existing in name only. It was enervated by petty jealousies over personnel, leaders who considered their positions merely honorary, and members who were too busy with earning their daily livelihood. Immediate steps must be taken

to remedy the present defects so that an active popular interest in the UNESCO movement will be revived. It must be shown through education programs that UNESCO is very close to the life of all citizens, for it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

3. It is recommended that Fact Sheet No. 38 be reviewed, for it deals with the aims of UNESCO and gives some valuable information on the organization of UNESCO, along with the addresses of the UNESCO organizations in Japan which existed at the time the fact sheet was written. An up-to-date list will be furnished at the earliest possible moment.

4. This fact sheet is broken down into the following categories:

A.	Japan and UNESCO	Items: A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
B.	UNESCO programs of technical and other types of assistance	B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
C.	Programs being carried on in foreign countries either in behalf of UNESCO or under the sponsorship of UNESCO	C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Japan and UNESCO

1. UNESCO PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE TO JAPANESE: (UNESCO World Review, No. 101, 20 Jan. 1951) A wide range of publications describing the work of UNESCO and the United Nations has been made available in Japan by the Ministry of Education. The material translated into Japanese includes UNESCO's Suggestions for Science Teachers in Devastated Countries, a booklet describing how scientific experiments can be made in classrooms with home-made equipment. In addition to translation of publications originating at UNESCO's Paris headquarters, the Ministry has published articles by leading Japanese scientists and educators on UNESCO and its program.

2. FIRST UNESCO FILMSTRIP IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE COMPLETED: (UNESCO Features, No. 38, 1 Feb. 1951) A filmstrip on UNESCO in the Japanese language has been completed by the Japanese Federation for Social Education. Entitled UNESCO to Anata, it is the first filmstrip on UNESCO ever produced in Japan. The federation plans to distribute the strip to student UNESCO clubs, citizens' public halls, local co-operating associations, and other organizations throughout Japan.

3. JAPAN COOPERATES WITH UNESCO ON REVISION OF TEACHING MATERIALS: (UNESCO World Review, No. 109, 17 Mar. 1951) A Commission on Teaching Materials has been formed by the Japanese Ministry of Education to revise and improve the contents

of textbooks used in the lower and upper secondary schools. In co-operation with UNESCO, the group is examining all texts and other related matter and establishing standards and qualifications for writers of textbooks. The commission found that there are in all nineteen courses of study which need re-writing and improvement.

4. FIRST UNESCO SEMINAR HELD IN NAGANO PREFECTURE: (Nippon Times, 22 Mar. 1951) The first UNESCO seminar held in Japan last week was an encouraging success, Dr. Iwao Ayusawa, director-general of the Japan Federation of UNESCO Co-operation Societies, announced Monday. The seminar was held from Mar. 17-25 at Sugadaira, Nagano Prefecture, to discuss "international understanding and peace". Sixty interested men and women, including students of Tokyo, Keio and Chuo universities, the Hitotsubashi University of Commerce, Japan Women's College and Tokyo Women's Christian College and youth leaders from various parts of the country, attended the function, which was held under the sponsorship of the UNESCO Expert Committee.

T. W. Eckersley, head of chancery, Australian Mission in Japan, acted as dead of the seminar. Ten lectures by people of seven nationalities led the discussions. Reports on the meeting will be forwarded to UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

The Sugadaira seminar provided the first occasion for the UNESCO flag to be hoisted in this country.

Similar functions will be held, according to Dr. Ayusawa, in the eight regional blocks throughout the country this year.

5. OSAKA STUDENT GROUP ENCOURAGED BY PARIS HEADQUARTERS: (Mainichi, English Edition, 30 Mar. 1951) The Osaka UNESCO Students' Discussion Group has received a message from Andre de Blonay, head of the External Relations Service, Paris UNESCO Headquarters, saying that the headquarters is interested in the spontaneous activities of Japanese students and voluntary groups of the Japan UNESCO.

This was in reply to the message sent by the UNESCO Students' Discussion Group in Osaka expressing the hope that Japan will be admitted to UNESCO in the near future.

6. UNESCO OFFICE TO EDUCATE JAPANESE YOUTH: (Kyodo, 23 Feb. 1951) The UNESCO office in Japan today decided to enforce a youth enlightenment plan for fiscal 1951, including the establishment of a seminar group. The plan was drafted to make use of the $15,000 fund approved at the fifth UNESCO convention at Florence in 1950 to give Japanese youth a sufficient knowledge of the international situation.

The plan calls for:

1. Investigation of the actual condition of youth organizations and their activities in Japan.

2. Establishment of a seminar group to train youth leaders. Eight persons will be selected from each prefecture to receive training at the seminar.

3. Formation of four new organizations; namely, UNESCO youth council, youth activity advisory council, youth activity planning office and prefectural UNESCO youth committee.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 9 March 1951

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs

THRU: Chief, Information Division

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

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet No. 43

1. Herewith Fact Sheet No. 43 on Women's Week - 1951.

THIRD ANNUAL WOMEN'S WEEK SCHEDULED TO START 10 APRIL. (Source: Miss Ethel B. Weed, Women's Information Officer, CIE, GHQ, SCAP.)

ITEM ONE

History of Women's Week. (Source: Miss Ethel B. Weed, Women's Affairs Officer.) To commemorate the fifth anniversary of women's suffrage, the Women's and Minors' Bureau of the Labor Ministry will sponsor a Women's Week, 10-16 April. This nationwide, annual program was started in 1949, two years after the establishment of the Bureau, to encourage women to make April 10 the most memorable day in the history of Japanese women. It is supported by government and non-governmental agencies and each year centers the attention of rural and urban groups of all kinds on some particular aspect of women's activities or needs.

During Women's Week, 1949, women's groups throughout the country attempted to evaluate the progress women had made since obtaining the ballot and so to determine basic problems requiring attention. Thousands of nationwide meetings, radio program mock prefectural assemblies in areas where women ran the government for a day, and round-table discussions in remote areas, where women reported they had never before held meetings, highlighted the necessity for women to organize, study the privileges granted them under the new Constitution, and make use of such for the improvement of their status and the progress of their country.

In 1950, the Bureau established as the week's theme, "The Need for Eliminating Remnants of Feudalistic Ideas and Practices." Congratulatory statements on the Four Anniversary of Women's Suffrage came from Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and heads of leading organizations in the United States. Meetings throughout Japan were highlighted by a three-day conference, the first of its kind in Japan, in which first-rate scholars analyzed and discussed the need for and means of liberating women from feudalistic bonds in farm, labor, and family life. A complete stenographic record of this conference was published and distributed nationally and is generally recognized as one of the most valuable documents on the current status of Japanese women. Information programs based on the results of this conference were developed by the Bureau and promoted nationally.

ITEM TWO

Purpose of Women's Week, 1951. (Source: Official Statement presented to the Labor Ministry by the Chief, Women's and Minors' Bureau.) "A feeling of civic responsibility which characterizes the modern history of the Western world has had, in general, little opportunity for development in Japan because of its peculiar historical background. More especially, few women have the concept that their lives are directly related to society and that their responsibilities include the necessit to take positive action for the improvement of society. Now that laws have been revised and procedures changed so that opportunities for the education and social advance of women have been expanded, we feel that the actual status of women has bee considerably elevated. However, it is too often true that this has signified only the improvement of the individual without the development of a sense of responsibility for the improvement of the community. To improve this situation and help women develop as modern responsible citizens is important for the development of a democratic Japan. So the purpose of Women's Week this year is to stimulate in women a sense of responsibility for the community and, at the same time, focus the attention of all society on the problem."

ITEM THREE

Theme: "Arouse Women's Civic Consciousness." (Source: Mrs. Nobuko Tomita, Women's and Minors' Bureau.)

ITEM FOUR

Slogan: (Source: Mrs. Nobuko Tomita, Women's and Minors' Bureau.) "Let's Be Women Who Are Useful to Society" will be the slogan for the week. The Japanese original reads "Shakai no tame ni yakudatsu fujin to narimasho."

ITEM FIVE

Analysis of Japanese Lack of Concepts Regarding a Citizen. (Source: Report on Civic Activities of American Women by Mrs. Nobuko Tomita, national leader, member of exchange-of-persons project No. 13.) "It may be necessary to give a brief explanation of the meaning of 'civic activity'. The word citizen connotes, in European and American minds, a positive component of society.... It is hard to translate this word into Japanese. In Japanese, it often means residents. After all this is because the Japanese lack the concept of citizen, just as they lack a concept of 'humanism' and 'community'. This is because the Japanese have throughout their past history deemed it their prime mission to unite themselves as 'subjects' of the Emperor, to confront other nations as 'people', to act in society according to established 'social standings' and to protect their position as 'householders' or 'family members'. The Japanese have not thought of themselves as individual members of society. This is especially true of Japanese women who have seldom thought of themselves as other than a daughter-in-law of A-House, a daughter of B-House, or a mother-in-law of C-House.

"Be that as it may, the sense of citizenship makes people good neighbors and stimulates them to have an interest in and participate in community affairs."

ITEM SIX

Community Projects Must Be Citizen-Directed. (Source: Miss Ethel B. Wood, Women's Information Officer.) To help develop the idea of citizenship, it is important that materials provided by the many government agencies for Women's Week be considered as sources of information only. Community projects which develop from the Week's activities must be citizen-directed. They may be projects which will be developed through the year. The whole aim of the Week is to help women to develop into informed constructively critical members of society fully conscious of the fact that government in a democracy stems from the people, gathers its force from them, and is their machinery for ruling themselves. It is important to remember that, if ordered from above. Japanese people do very good work in any field of social activity; but it is difficult for them to realize the significance of cooperation among the people as equal individuals for the betterment of society.

ITEM SEVEN

Ways in Which Women May Express Their Civic Consciousness. (Source: Wall-newspaper to be released by the Women's and Minors' Bureau in connection with Women' Week.)

1. Through being a good neighbor.
2. Through participating in group activities, such as organizations.
3. Through casting an informed vote at election time.
4. Through helping to improve local and national government.
5. Through actually participating in government in an elective, appointive, or civil servant capacity.

ITEM EIGHT

Practical Projects Promoted by Organizations are the Best Possible Way of Learning the Meaning of Good Citizenship. (Source: Mrs. Tomita, Women's and Minors Bureau, and the Bureau pamphlet, now in publication, This is Why We Formed Our Club. Suggested projects for livelihood improvement which may be promoted by small groups of individuals or organizations:

1. Taking care of children or one another's house by turns.
2. Securing convenient tools or household equipment for common use.
3. Shopping collectively.
4. Helping one another when short-handed.
5. Exchanging old or out-grown clothing.

Suggested projects for community betterment:

1. Developing simple playgrounds for children.
2. Developing nursery schools for children.
3. Raising scholarships for worthy students.
4. Establishing or improving libraries and civic centers.
5. Stamping out breeding places for flies, mosquitos, rats, round-worm, and so forth.
6. Beautifying parks and streets.
7. Establishing consultation services for people in trouble.
8. Holding meetings or publishing information materials of use to the public.
9. Spreading good ideas.

Suggested projects for better government:

1. Helping all people to see the importance of the ballot.
2. Informing people about the policies of political parties, candidates and their platforms in a way that is easy for all to understand.
3. Offering election day services such as providing a place to keep children.
4. Keeping informed on government policies and programs, especially at the local level.
5. Studying government budgets to see what appropriations are made and how they are spent.
6. Studying bills presented to the Diet and Local Assemblies.
7. Taking action when necessary, such as appealing to the authorities or arousing public opinion.
8. Taking one particular subject such as a school budget, or a budget and program for a welfare facility and following it through from its beginning, attending budget hearings, sessions of the local assembly and holding conferences with officials as necessary.
9. Investigating the care and cost of food from the time it is grown by the farmer until, through purchase at a store, it reaches the consumer's table.

ITEM NINE

Women's Week, 1951 Program Plan To Date

General: (Source: Mrs. Sumiko Tanaka, Chief, Women's Section, Women's and Minors' Bureau.)

The Women's and Minors' Bureau makes a point of not impinging on the rights of local areas and private organizations to develop their own programs for Women's Week. Its plan is to establish a goal and to provide information aids, posters, wall-newspapers, statistical materials, results of surveys on basic problems facing Japanese women, pertinent leaflets and pamphlets and film lists.. These will be dis-

tributed nationally by the Bureau's field offices and cooperating agencies.

Separate planning conferences have been held by the Bureau with national governmental agencies, representatives of national organizations, and newspaper and magazine writers to discuss the week's theme, explore the contribution each might make to the program, and clarify the part to be played by the Bureau. In addition, representatives of the national staff of the Bureau have held bloc meetings with local offices which in turn have been holding local planning conferences. To date national agencies have decided on the following forms of participation or agreed to provide the following materials:

Specific

A. Women's and Minors' Bureau will:

1. Sponsor a national conference, 12-14 April in which two committees composed of scholars, critics, and leaders of civic organizations will examine the following problems:

   a. Means of arousing civic consciousness of Japanese women,
   b. Ways of interesting women in exercising their citizenship through participation in politics.

2. Encourage local areas to hold similar conferences in the prefectural capital. While the subject of local conferences will be selected locally emphasis, it is hoped, will be on "The Contribution of Women to Local Autonomy".

3. In advance of Women's Week conduct a public opinion survey in Tokyo in cooperation with the Public Opinion Research Institute to determine the extent to which women of various ages, education, and social levels understand the importance of their participation in community life. The summary result of this survey will be announced during Women's Week.

4. Cooperate with the National Diet Library in developing an exhibit there of historical documents, pictures and other materials concerning the women suffrage movement and civic activities of Japanese women since the Meiji Restoration. Plans are being made to coordinate this with field trips to the Diet Library by women's organizations.

5. Provide the following information materials:

   70,000 copies of a poster carrying the week's slogan and Women's Week dates.
   100,000 copies of a "kabe shimbun" on the importance of working together to improve the community.
   200,000 copies of a simple leaflet on the meaning of "Civic Consciousness".
   20,000 copies each of the following pamphlets:

a. Why Women Need to Organize
b. How to Operate an Organization

3,000 copies of the report by Mrs. Nobuko Tomita on her study in the United States of "Civic Activities of American Women".

B. The Japan Publishers' Association Will:

Encourage exhibits of books by women and on problems of concern to women. Bibliographies of such books will be compiled and printed for local distribution.

C. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan Will:

1. Provide advance publicity through the month of March by means of a series of five feature programs on "Women as Citizens". These programs will include an explanation of the historical development of civic concepts as well as an account of the citizens activities of women in other countries. Listeners meetings, small radio-centered discussion groups throughout Japan, will follow these programs in their March study project.

2. Sponsor a "Radio Convention," broadcasts from various cities in Japan which will be merged into a convention-type program to be broadcast nationwide on April 10.

3. Develop special programs concerning the Week's activities for inclusion in the "Farm Hour," the "Women's Hour," "Social Hour," and "Education Hour".

4. Encourage local stations to broadcast local Women's Week programs.

D. The Ministerial Secretariat of the Labor Ministry Will:

1. Maintain close contact with the Prefectural Information Sections and newspapers.

2. Give advance publicity to the Week's activities through the March issue of Rodo Jiho and Shukan Jiho and the 1 and 15 April and 1 May issues of Rodo Shashin Koho.

3. Publish an explanation of the Bureau's survey of women's civic activities in the March issue of the Statistical Bulletin.

E. The Labor Administration Bureau Will:

1. Emphasize the Week's aims in its women workers' education information programs in April, May, and June, 1951.

2. Publish articles concerning the Week in the Labor Weekly and the magazine, Labor Education.

F. The Labor Standards Bureau Will:

1. Emphasize the necessity of women workers understanding the protectiv laws concerning women and taking a citizens responsibility for seeing that they are observed.

2. Publish articles concerning the Week in Rodo Kijun.

G. The Employment Security Bureau Will:

1. Launch a program to expand work opportunities for women.

2. Request local employment security officials to cooperate in the women's Week program.

3. Publish articles concerning the Week in Shokugyo Antei Koho.

H. The Supreme Court Will:

Plan special information programs on laws with which women must cooperat in making them known to the community.

I. The Attorney General's Office Will:

1. Make a special appeal to women to become public officials.

2. Produce information materials on the legal status of women.

J. The Education Ministry Will:

Place special emphasis on the need for women to take full advantage of their equal education opportunities in adult and school education programs.

K. The Welfare Ministry Will:

1. Develop information programs on welfare laws which women must cooperate in making known to the community if women are to participate in seeing they are well-administered.

2. Encourage the creative interest of women in local welfare facilities and the activities of child welfare commissioners.

3. Publish articles concerning the week in such publications as New Life, Welfare Information, Home Asahi, and Welfare Culture.

L. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Will:

1. Develop special information programs concerning improvement of rural communities through home and community project fostered by extension agencies and agricultural cooperatives.

2. Publish articles concerning the week in Norin Koho, Koho Dayori, Kumiai Dayori and Fukyu Dayori.

3. Encourage prefectural information sections, agricultural cooperative sections, and agricultural improvement sections to cooperate in the Week's programs.

4. Encourage such semi-government agencies as the National Guidance Agricultural Cooperative Federation, Iye-no-Hikari and other organizations to cooperate with the Week's program.

M. Postal Administration Ministry Will:

1. Issue memorial stamps for the Fifth Anniversary of Women's Suffrage.

2. Use the electric flash news board on Shitaya Post Office to announce news concerning the Week.

3. Include articles concerning the Week in such publications as Postal Administration, Home News of Health Insurance, and Savings Window.

N. The Construction Ministry Will:

1. Include special articles concerning women and city planning and women and housing in the publication Construction Monthly.

2. Include materials similar to the above in its radio programs.

O. The Transportation Ministry Will:

1. Sponsor special tours to the Diet and Courts.

2. Announce items concerning Women's Week through the public address system at private railway, bus and steamer stations.

3. Request local agencies to cooperate with the Week's program.

P. Local Autonomy Agency Will:

Include programs concerning women and local autonomy in their "Better Local Autonomy Movement".

c. The National Railway Will:

Post the Bureau's posters and kabe shimbun inside of stations.

R. Non-Government cooperating groups which includes women's organizations in all fields will develop programs promoting their own specific interest as they coincide with the general theme of the campaign.

2. Suggestions for treatment are being sent separately.

J. F. S.

Information Copies to:
Chief, CIE (1)
Education Division (1)
CIE Translation Pool (1)
Civil Affairs Section (25)
SCAP-CIE Information Centers (24)
DA, Reorientation Branch (1)
DA, Reorientation Branch, NYFO (1)

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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FACT SHEET NO. 43

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATMENT

GENERAL. It is expected that congratulatory statements to Japanese women on the fifth anniversary of women's suffrage will be received from the United States and other countries. Full use of these in every way possible is to be encouraged by all media, national and local.

ORGANIZATIONS. Promote programs showing the inter-relation of society and the need for groups to undertake projects for community benefits (Item 2). Analyze in forums, round-table meetings, and panel discussions the meaning of "civic consciousness," the fact that government in a democracy stems from the people, and that it is the responsibility of the citizen to be well informed on all matters related to his local and national government (Items 2-8). Show that one way to develop the idea of "civic consciousness" is through working out practical community projects, inspired by the needs of the people, and developed through their efforts under their direction (Item 8). Secure the cooperation of people recently returned from the United States in analyzing in simple terms the relationship between the individual and the people around him. Ask these national leaders to describe in concrete terms the community projects which they saw developed in the United States by organizations. Follow such speeches with basic discussion on how to adapt these principles to Japan. Study the pamphlets and materials released by the Women's and Minors' Bureau in connection with Women's Week (Items 8 and 9-A-5). Supplement their information with publications from other pertinent agencies; use all as a basis for planning practical community projects. Plan simple projects which may be undertaken by small groups of people using the list in the Women's and Minors' Bureau pamphlet on Why We Form an Organization as a basis for work (Item 8). Connect the Fifth Anniversary of Women's Suffrage with programs on government, the importance of casting an informed vote, listening to all sides of a question, and forming one's own conclusion on civic matters. Encourage organizations to realize that all projects are not concerned with producing something material like a children's library. Some are concerned with organizing study groups open to the public; others, with arousing civic consciousness at the basic level of helping women with children realize they should keep them at home during contagious illnesses.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS. Urge newspapers and magazines to examine the whole question of "What Is a Good Citizen?" and "Civic Responsibility" from all points of view, both historically and practically (Item 5). Develop the idea of relationship between the importance of the individual and the idea of a good citizen. Encourage the newspapers to have Japanese men and women who have recently returned from the United States analyze the subject in terms of their observations of the farmer, the worker, the housewife, the school and teacher. Point up the fact that on this Fifth Anniversary of Women's Suffrage the Women's and Minors' Bureau has selected a subject of study and action which is of equal importance to all people, men and women, in all social groups, of all nations (Item 2). Urge newspapers to indicate community projects which should be developed through the initiative of the people (Item 8). Develop newspaper stories describing local projects accomplished on the initiative of the people. Connect good citizenship with informative voting in the local elections (Item 8). Emphasize the fact that good

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government in a democracy stems from informed citizens. Urge spot news coverage as well as editorials covering local and national programs connected with Women's Week.

NEWSREEL. Cover outstanding programs around the country. Check on these with the Women's and Minors' Bureau, Labor Ministry, or E. B. Weed, CIE Information Division, GHQ, SCAP, telephone: 57-8801.

EXHIBITS. Note that the Women's Week theme will launch programs that will have a year-long development (Item 6). Exhibits on effective community programs, their origin and development, emphasizing the importance of the individual's voluntary contribution to the community will be helpful. A variety of such exhibits based on Japanese activities are needed.

INFORMATION CENTERS. See also suggestions for organizations. Use Women's Week theme and slogan (Items 3 and 4) as a basis for exhibits, meetings, and discussion in English classes. Use Japanese recently returned from the United States as speakers in forum discussions. Use American books, pamphlets, and other published materials for exhibit materials. Where possible in English classes build English conversation around these exhibits and around such subjects as Item 5 above suggests. Suggest exhibits to Japanese libraries, encouraging them to display historical materials from their prefectures on Japan's past efforts to emphasize the importance of the individual's contribution to society. In some cases, these materials are in the possession of old-time leaders, especially women who were active in the liberal movement in the 1920's. (Note: Information Centers will be supplied with copies of all publications issued by the Women's and Minors' Bureau--Items 8 and 9--in connection with Women's Week. These should be ready for distribution about 15 March. Published report of Mrs. Tomita when released may also suggest good discussion material.)

VISUAL AID CENTERS. The Women's and Minors' Bureau is in the process of reviewing all films and exhibits which it believes to be useful for Women's Week. This list will be sent by them to local offices for appropriate use and by the undersigned to CA Section as soon as practicable. It is recommended, however, that visual aid centers immediately be encouraged by CAS to prepare lists themselves of appropriate materials and distribute as pertinent.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

9 March 1951

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs

THRU: Chief, Information Division

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

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet No. 43

1. Herewith Fact Sheet No. 43 on Women's Week - 1951.

THIRD ANNUAL WOMEN'S WEEK SCHEDULED TO START 10 APRIL. (Source: Miss Ethel B. Weed, Women's Information Officer, CIE, GHQ, SCAP.)

ITEM ONE

History of Women's Week. (Source: Miss Ethel B. Weed, Women's Affairs Officer.) To commemorate the fifth anniversary of women's suffrage, the Women's and Minors' Bureau of the Labor Ministry will sponsor a Women's Week, 10-16 April. This nationwide, annual program was started in 1949, two years after the establishment of the Bureau, to encourage women to make April 10 the most memorable day in the history of Japanese women. It is supported by government and non-governmental agencies and each year centers the attention of rural and urban groups of all kinds on some particular aspect of women's activities or needs.

During Women's Week, 1949, women's groups throughout the country attempted to evaluate the progress women had made since obtaining the ballot and so to determine basic problems requiring attention. Thousands of nationwide meetings, radio programs, mock prefectural assemblies in areas where women ran the government for a day, and round-table discussions in remote areas, where women reported they had never before held meetings, highlighted the necessity for women to organize, study the privileges granted them under the new Constitution, and make use of such for the improvement of their status and the progress of their country.

In 1950, the Bureau established as the week's theme, "The Need for Eliminating Remnants of Feudalistic Ideas and Practices." Congratulatory statements on the Four Anniversary of Women's Suffrage came from Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and heads of leading organizations in the United States. Meetings throughout Japan were highlighted by a three-day conference, the first of its kind in Japan, in which first-rate scholars analyzed and discussed the need for and means of liberating women from feudalistic bonds in farm, labor, and family life. A complete stenographic record of this conference was published and distributed nationally and is generally recognized as one of the most valuable documents on the current status of Japanese women. Information programs based on the results of this conference were developed by the Bureau and promoted nationally.

ITEM TWO

Purpose of Women's Week, 1951. (Source: Official Statement presented to the Labor Ministry by the Chief, Women's and Minors' Bureau.) "A feeling of civic responsibility which characterizes the modern history of the Western world has had, in general, little opportunity for development in Japan because of its peculiar historical background. More especially, few women have the concept that their lives are directly related to society and that their responsibilities include the necessity to take positive action for the improvement of society. Now that laws have been revised and procedures changed so that opportunities for the education and social advance of women have been expanded, we feel that the actual status of women has been considerably elevated. However, it is too often true that this has signified only the improvement of the individual without the development of a sense of responsibility for the improvement of the community. To improve this situation and help women develop as modern responsible citizens is important for the development of a democratic Japan. So the purpose of Women's Week this year is to stimulate in women a sense of responsibility for the community and, at the same time, focus the attention of all society on the problem."

ITEM THREE

Theme: "Arouse Women's Civic Consciousness." (Source: Mrs. Nobuko Tomita, Women's and Minors' Bureau.)

ITEM FOUR

Slogan: (Source: Mrs. Nobuko Tomita, Women's and Minors' Bureau.) "Let's Be Women Who Are Useful to Society" will be the slogan for the week. The Japanese original reads "Shakai no tame ni yakudatsu fujin to narimasho."

ITEM FIVE

Analysis of Japanese Lack of Concepts Regarding a Citizen. (Source: Report on Civic Activities of American Women by Mrs. Nobuko Tomita, national leader, member of exchange-of-persons project No. 13.) "It may be necessary to give a brief explanation of the meaning of 'civic activity'. The word citizen connotes, in European and American minds, a positive component of society.... It is hard to translate this word into Japanese. In Japanese, it often means residents. After all this is because the Japanese lack the concept of citizen, just as they lack a concept of 'humanism' and 'community'. This is because the Japanese have throughout their past history deemed it their prime mission to unite themselves as 'subjects' of the Emperor, to confront other nations as 'people', to act in society according to established 'social standings' and to protect their position as 'householders' or 'family members'. The Japanese have not thought of themselves as individual members of society. This is especially true of Japanese women who have seldom thought of themselves as other than a daughter-in-law of A-House, a daughter of B-House, or a mother-in-law of C-House.

"Be that as it may, the sense of citizenship makes people good neighbors and stimulates them to have an interest in and participate in community affairs."

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2. Through participating in group activities, such as organizations.
3. Through casting an informed vote at election time.
4. Through helping to improve local and national government.
5. Through actually participating in government in an elective, appointive, or civil servant capacity.

ITEM EIGHT

Practical Projects Promoted by Organizations are the Best Possible Way of Learning the Meaning of Good Citizenship. (Source: Mrs. Tomita, Women's and Minors Bureau, and the Bureau pamphlet, now in publication, This is Why We Formed Our Club. Suggested projects for livelihood improvement which may be promoted by small groups of individuals or organizations:

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Suggested projects for better government:

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2. Informing people about the policies of political parties, candidates and their platforms in a way that is easy for all to understand.
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ITEM NINE

Women's Week, 1951 Program Plan To Date

General: (Source: Mrs. Sumiko Tanaka, Chief, Women's Section, Women's and Minors' Bureau.)

The Women's and Minors' Bureau makes a point of not impinging on the rights of local areas and private organizations to develop their own programs for Women's Week. Its plan is to establish a goal and to provide information aids, posters, wall-newspapers, statistical materials, results of surveys on basic problems facing Japanese women, pertinent leaflets and pamphlets and film lists. These will be dis-

tributed nationally by the Bureau's field offices and cooperating agencies.

Separate planning conferences have been held by the Bureau with national governmental agencies, representatives of national organizations, and newspaper and magazine writers to discuss the week's theme, explore the contribution each might make to the program, and clarify the part to be played by the Bureau. In addition, representatives of the national staff of the Bureau have held bloc meetings with local offices which in turn have been holding local planning conferences. To date national agencies have decided on the following forms of participation or agreed to provide the following materials:

Specific

A. Women's and Minors' Bureau will:

1. Sponsor a national conference, 12-14 April in which two committees composed of scholars, critics, and leaders of civic organizations will examine the following problems:

   a. Means of arousing civic consciousness of Japanese women,
   b. Ways of interesting women in exercising their citizenship through participation in politics.

2. Encourage local areas to hold similar conferences in the prefectural capital. While the subject of local conferences will be selected locally emphasis, it is hoped, will be on "The Contribution of Women to Local Autonomy".

3. In advance of Women's Week conduct a public opinion survey in Tokyo in cooperation with the Public Opinion Research Institute to determine the extent to which women of various ages, education, and social levels understand the importance of their participation in community life. The summary result of this survey will be announced during Women's Week.

4. Cooperate with the National Diet Library in developing an exhibit there of historical documents, pictures and other materials concerning the women suffrage movement and civic activities of Japanese women since the Meiji Restoration. Plans are being made to coordinate this with field trips to the Diet Library by women's organizations.

5. Provide the following information materials:

   70,000 copies of a poster carrying the week's slogan and Women's Week dates.
   100,000 copies of a "kabe shimbun" on the importance of working together to improve the community.
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2. Sponsor a "Radio Convention," broadcasts from various cities in Japan which will be merged into a convention-type program to be broadcast nationwide on April 10.

3. Develop special programs concerning the Week's activities for inclusion in the "Farm Hour," the "Women's Hour," "Social Hour," and "Education Hour".

4. Encourage local stations to broadcast local Women's Week programs.

D. The Ministerial Secretariat of the Labor Ministry Will:

1. Maintain close contact with the Prefectural Information Sections and newspapers.

2. Give advance publicity to the Week's activities through the March issue of Rodo Jiho and Shukan Jiho and the 1 and 15 April and 1 May issues of Rodo Shashin Koho.

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CIVIL INFORMATION

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FACT SHEET NO. 43

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATMENT *

GENERAL. It is expected that congratulatory statements to Japanese women on the fifth anniversary of women's suffrage will be received from the United States and other countries. Full use of these in every way possible is to be encouraged by all media, national and local.

ORGANIZATIONS. Promote programs showing the inter-relation of society and the need for groups to undertake projects for community benefits (Item 2). Analyze in forums, round-table meetings, and panel discussions the meaning of "civic consciousness," the fact that government in a democracy stems from the people, and that it is the responsibility of the citizen to be well informed on all matters related to his local and national government (Items 2-8). Show that one way to develop the idea of "civic consciousness" is through working out practical community projects, inspired by the needs of the people, and developed through their efforts under their direction (Item 8). Secure the cooperation of people recently returned from the United States in analyzing in simple terms the relationship between the individual and the people around him. Ask these national leaders to describe in concrete terms the community projects which they saw developed in the United States by organizations. Follow such speeches with basic discussion on how to adapt these principles to Japan. Study the pamphlets and materials released by the Women's and Minors' Bureau in connection with Women's Week (Items 8 and 9-A-5). Supplement their information with publications from other pertinent agencies; use all as a basis for planning practical community projects. Plan simple projects which may be undertaken by small groups of people using the list in the Women's and Minors' Bureau pamphlet on Why We Form an Organization as a basis for work (Item 8). Connect the Fifth Anniversary of Women's Suffrage with programs on government, the importance of casting an informed vote, listening to all sides of a question, and forming one's own conclusion on civic matters. Encourage organizations to realize that all projects are not concerned with producing something material like a children's library. Some are concerned with organizing study groups open to the public; others, with arousing civic consciousness at the basic level of helping women with children realize they should keep them at home during contagious illnesses.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS. Urge newspapers and magazines to examine the whole question of "What Is a Good Citizen?" and "Civic Responsibility" from all points of view, both historically and practically (Item 5). Develop the idea of relationship between the importance of the individual and the idea of a good citizen. Encourage the newspapers to have Japanese men and women who have recently returned from the United States analyze the subject in terms of their observations of the farmer, the worker, the housewife, the school and teacher. Point up the fact that on this Fifth Anniversary of Women's Suffrage the Women's and Minors' Bureau has selected a subject of study and action which is of equal importance to all people, men and women, in all social groups, of all nations (Item 2). Urge newspapers to indicate community projects which should be developed through the initiative of the people (Item 8). Develop newspaper stories describing local projects accomplished on the initiative of the people. Connect good citizenship with informative voting in the local elections (Item 8). Emphasize the fact that good

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government in a democracy stems from informed citizens. Urge spot news coverage as well as editorials covering local and national programs connected with Women's Week.

NEWSREEL. Cover outstanding programs around the country. Check on these with the Women's and Minors' Bureau, Labor Ministry, or E. B. Weed, CIE Information Division, GHQ, SCAP, telephone: 57-8801.

EXHIBITS. Note that the Women's Week theme will launch programs that will have a year-long development (Item 6). Exhibits on effective community programs, their origin and development, emphasizing the importance of the individual's voluntary contribution to the community will be helpful. A variety of such exhibits based on Japanese activities are needed.

INFORMATION CENTERS. See also suggestions for organizations. Use Women's Week theme and slogan (Items 3 and 4) as a basis for exhibits, meetings, and discussion in English classes. Use Japanese recently returned from the United States as speakers in forum discussions. Use American books, pamphlets, and other published materials for exhibit materials. Where possible in English classes build English conversation around these exhibits and around such subjects as Item 5 above suggests. Suggest exhibits to Japanese libraries, encouraging them to display historical materials from their prefectures on Japan's past efforts to emphasize the importance of the individual's contribution to society. In some cases, these materials are in the possession of old-time leaders, especially women who were active in the liberal movement in the 1920's. (Note: Information Centers will be supplied with copies of all publications issued by the Women's and Minors' Bureau--Items 8 and 9--in connection with Women's Week. These should be ready for distribution about 15 March. Published report of Mrs. Tomita when released may also suggest good discussion material.)

VISUAL AID CENTERS. The Women's and Minors' Bureau is in the process of reviewing all films and exhibits which it believes to be useful for Women's Week. This list will be sent by them to local offices for appropriate use and by the undersigned to CA Section as soon as practicable. It is recommended, however, that visual aid centers immediately be encouraged by CAS to prepare lists themselves of appropriate materials and distribute as pertinent.

9. Annex E-2, Civil Information Activities, will summarize region-wide progress or failures in civil information activities. General trends, new developments, and important problems will be noted, and individual activities and routine statistical date will be omitted. Brief comment is desired on each current major program or important phases of the program. If there are significant developments, include comments under headings listed below:

a. Major program.

b. Audio-visual education program.

c. General developments in Japanese official information activities.

d. Effectiveness of newspapers and other information media.

e. Civil organizations' information activities.

f. Anti-totalitarian activities.

10. This Operational Directive supersedes Civil Affairs Section Operational Directive No. 1, same subject, dated 10 March 1950, and any other operational instructions at variance hereto.

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files

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

Civil Information Section

1 January 1951

SURVEILLANCE OF INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Mr. Smith

* Food Production

Agricultural Extension

Agricultural Cooperatives

Land Reform

* Fisheries

Forestry

Tobacco Monopoly

* Price Stabilization - Rationing

* Public Health - Sanitation

Public Welfare
Child Welfare
Assistance
Social Insurance

* Audio-Visual Program
Boards of Education
Chiefs of Social Education
Repair & Distribution Office
film Library Unit
* Public Information Offices
Prefectural
Municipal
Town and Village

Women's Organization

Mr. MacLeod

* United Nations

* Local Autonomy

* Political Education
Elections
Human Rights
Criminal Code

* Tax Education

Labor- Management

* Economic Stabilization
Yen Savings
Industrial Production

Industrial Democratization

Safety Programs

Reconstruction - Housing

* Press Relations

* Radio

Youth Affairs

*PRIORITIES

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

B-1375

GHQ SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

12 February 1951

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. 42

1. Herewith Fact Sheet No. 42 on the benefits which the countries of the East are receiving from the United Nations and its affiliated agencies.

Item One

ASIA, MIDDLE EAST BENEFIT FROM LOANS BY INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT. (Source: Fifth Annual Report to the Board of Governors, 1949-50, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a UN specialized agency, published 6 September 1950.)

India

"Last year's Annual Report recorded a loan of $34 million to India to finance equipment imports for the railway system which had deteriorated during the war owing to heavy military use and lack of maintenance. The deficiencies in the railway system, which had greatly impeded the distribution and the export of goods, have been largely overcome during the past year, and it has been possible to remove the controls which had been imposed on the movement of freight. This improvement has been due not only to the addition of rolling stock, boilers and spare parts purchased partly with the aid of the Bank's loan, but also to administrative and operational measures taken by the Indian Railway authorities. At the request of the Indian Government, an unused balance of $1.2 million of the Bank's loan has been cancelled.

"Two further loans have been made to India during the year under review. The first was made on September 29, 1949, in the amount of $10 million to finance the import of equipment for the reclamation of agricultural land. The second was made on April 18, 1950, in the amount of $18.5 million to finance part of the cost of the first stage of a long-range scheme to develop the resources of the Demodar Valley.

"The first loan is for seven years and carries an interest rate of 2½ per cent plus the usual commission of 1 per cent; amortization will begin in 1952. This loan is being used to purchase part of the heavy equipment needed to clear some three million acres of land infested with a weed known as kans grass and for a pilot program to clear about 100,000 acres of jungle land. The restoration to cultivation of the land infested by kans grass is expected at the end of seven years to add about a million tons to India's total annual production of food grains.

Owing to organizational and managerial difficulties and delays in the initial delivery of equipment, land reclamation in the 1949-50 season started six weeks behind schedule and the rate of reclamation was lower than originally planned. The Indian Government has decided to postpone the purchase of some of the remaining equipment in order to allow time for correcting the administrative difficulties. It is hoped, however, that through a readjustment of the work schedule the original objection of reclaiming the land within seven years can be attained. The clearance of jungle land will contribute a small addition to India's food supply and also enable the Government to assess the feasibility of the clearance of jungle lands on a larger scale.

"The second loan is for a term of 20 years and carries an interest rate of 3 per cent plus the usual commission of one per cent; amortization will begin in 1955. The loan will be used to pay for generating and construction equipment for the Bokara steam plant and the Konar dam, as well as for transmission lines and substations.

"The Damodar Valley, extending northwest from Calcutta about 200 miles, lies in the richest mineral and the most highly developed industrial region in India. It accounts for over three-quarters of India's total known coal deposits and practically all of her present coal production. In and near this area are India's rich iron ores, large deposits of bauxite, and high quality mica. The completion of the Bokaro-Konar project will provide, at reasonable rates, urgently needed electrical energy for the expansion and development of industry. The project will also supply water for irrigation in the lower valley.

"A Bank mission visited India in March 1950 to review developments in the economic and financial situation during 1949. Since the middle of 1949 India's external payments position has shown improvement, chiefly through a sharp cut in imports and a post-devaluation upswing in exports. Inflationary pressures have been kept within bounds and the internal financial situation has remained relatively stable. Production has followed an upward trend, with the important exceptions of the jute and cotton textile industries. But inflation remains a constant threat as budget deficits continue, although at reduced levels, as the scarcity of foodstuffs persists, and as real import needs are restricted. The lethargy in the capital market impedes economic development and makes the budget problem more difficult. Moreover, the Indian Government has not found it possible to reduce military expenditures which still weigh heavily on the economy. India's economic stability would be seriously threatened by a continuation of the trade deadlock with Pakistan. Recent steps towards improved economic relations between India and Pakistan are, however, encouraging and, if they are followed by a lasting understanding and economic cooperation, a way will be opened for more rapid development of both countries."

Thailand

"In September 1949 the Government of Thailand invited the Bank to send

a mission to investigate certain projects as a basis for possible Bank loans and to study the economic and financial situation. The principal projects were railway rehabilitation, improvement of the port of Bangkok, rice irrigation and hydroelectric power. Consultants in these four fields were attached to the mission, which arrived in Thailand at the end of December 1949 and remained there for two months.

"Thailand's railways suffered from bombing during the war. Important bridges and workshops were demolished and locomotives and rolling stock rendered unserviceable. The Bank's assistance has been sought in their rehabilitation and possible expansion.

"The proposed improvement of the port of Bangkok calls for facilities at the terminal to reduce turn-round time and for the dredging of the channel through the bar at the mouth of the river Chao Phya to accommodate ships of 10,000 tons. At present, because ships over 5,000 tons can not cross the bar, expensive lighterage and trans-shipment charges have to be incurred and the expansion of foreign trade is retarded.

"Rice exports are of vital importance to Thailand, as they provide not only substantial amounts of foreign exchange but also considerable revenue in local currency for the Treasury through the operations of the Rice Monopoly. However, the present export surplus may decline if the population continues to grow at the present rate and if there is no corresponding increase in production. The Government proposes to build a barrage at Chainat on the Chao Phya River about 100 miles above Bangkok. This barrage with accompanying irrigation canals would assure the supply of water to 2¼ million acres of cultivated land, in the Central Plain and should make possible increased exports of rice. It would also permit navigation along waterways in areas which now have poor communications.

"There is a severe shortage of power in Thailand. The two existing thermal stations in Bangkok were seriously damaged during the war. The Thai authorities are making plans for their repair, but even when these facilities have been restored, the output of power will still be insufficient to meet the growing demand, particularly for industrial development. Plans therefore also are being made to construct the Chainat barrage in such a way that hydroelectric facilities can later be installed there to supplement the existing thermal capacity in Bangkok.

"In spite of dislocation and destruction caused by the war, the financial position of Thailand is strong. Gold and foreign exchange holdings have greatly increased and the external debt is small. Trade surpluses have been steadily maintained, principally as a result of large exports of rice at high prices, and of rubber exports at twice their prewar volume. It is expected that Thai rice will command good prices for some time. A conservative budget policy has kept the internal debt at a moderate level. Among countries in the Far East, Thailand has a number of comparative advantages, notably a lower density of population, a higher income per head and a more adequate supply of food. Thailand's major problem in carrying out its development program is likely to be the limited availability of domestic capital resources.

"The Bank has invited the Thai Government to send representatives to Washington to negotiate loans for Bank participation in financing the costs of railway rehabilitation, the development of the port of Bangkok and the Chao Phya irrigation project, including the installation of penstocks and the necessary extension to the barrage with a view to later installation of hydroelectric generating facilities." (See ITEM TWO)

The Philippines

"In October 1949 the Bank received the technical reports on the proposed hydroelectric projects on the island of Luzon, for which the Philippine Government had submitted a formal loan application in August 1948. While examination of these technical reports was proceeding in Washington, a Bank mission was sent to the Philippines to review the general economic situation on the spot. An assessment of economic developments during 1949 revealed a serious deterioration in the country's financial position. The trade deficit had reached record heights, foreign exchange reserves had been constantly drained in spite of extraordinary payments from the United States, and an unbalanced internal financial position had continued to maintain import demand at high levels. Steps to improve this situation, including the introduction of more stringent import controls, import credit restrictions and a comprehensive exchange control, were taken early in December 1949; at the same time the Government undertook a review of its internal financial policies and of its economic development program.

"In these circumstances it was decided in December 1949 that consideration of the loan application should be deferred until the economic development program and the measures proposed to implement it had been studied by the Bank. At the end of January 1950, however, the Government informed the Bank that, owing to difficulties experienced in the preparation of this program, it was discussing with the United States Government the establishment of an expert commission to study Philippine economic problems. Adequate measures to solve these problems have not yet been adopted and no development program has yet been submitted to the Bank. The Bank has accordingly not been in a position to take action on the loan application."

Iraq

"On June 15, 1950, the Bank made a loan of $12,800,000 to the Kingdom of Iraq for the construction of the Wadi Tharthar flood control project on the Tigris River. The loan is for a term of 15 years and carries an interest rate of 2 3/4 per cent plus the usual 1 per cent commission; amortization payments will begin in 1956.

"The project, which is designed to prevent recurrent flooding of large areas of cultivated land and urban property, will involve a total capital cost equivalent to about $29 million, of which the Bank's loan will cover the estimated foreign exchange costs. These are expected to include purchases in the United States, the sterling area and possibly elsewhere, of equipment and materials to be

used in excavation and in the construction of levees and headworks. The loan is secured by an assignment of oil royalties and the loan arrangements provide that Iraq will set aside from these royalties sufficient funds to meet the domestic costs of the project.

"The Wadi Tharthar flood control project is part of a more comprehensive plan, which will eventually provide, in addition, for water storage, regulation of water supply and irrigation. The initial project calls for the construction of a dam across the Tigris River at a point about 50 miles above Baghdad, which will direct excess flood waters into an uninhabited and barren depression, known as the Wadi Tharthar, situated between the Euphrates and the Tigris northwest of Baghdad. It is expected that the project will result in improvements in health and sanitation and in increased agricultural production, both by protecting against floods and by preventing dust storms from the Wadi Tharthar. It will also enable the Government to save substantial sums now spent on levee maintenance and control and on flood relief measures for the population. Although this project is limited to flood control, the dam is being so constructed as to permit, at a later stage, the storage of water for irrigation.

"Irrigation is of vital importance to the economic development of Iraq. Agriculture, the occupation of over 80 per cent of the population, is primarily dependent on irrigation which, in turn, depends upon control of the country's rivers, the Tigris, the Euphrates and their tributaries. Land that could be cultivated under irrigation is plentiful and the possibilities for further agricultural production and exports are, therefore, considerable.

"The oil resources of Iraq are, of course, one of its most valuable assets. Receipts from oil royalties were much reduced when the pipeline to Haifa was closed, but they have steadily increased since then and may be expected to rise further when the new pipeline to the Mediterranean is completed in 1953. Under a recently enacted law all oil royalties will be placed at the disposal of a new Development Board, which will have responsibility for planning and executing development projects in Iraq.

"The natural wealth of Iraq justifies a generally favorable outlook for economic development. In recent years, however, there have been a series of budget deficits, and an unfavorable balance of trade has caused a substantial contraction of Iraq's foreign exchange reserves. Measures have recently been taken by the Government to remedy this situation.

"The Government has informed the Bank that it intends to submit further projects for consideration, including irrigation, grain storage, tobacco storage and agricultural machinery. The Bank has agreed to send technicians to Iraq in the autumn to investigate these projects."

Iran

"As stated in last year's Annual Report, the Vice-President of the Bank

visited Iran in March 1949, and in June Bank representatives paid a further short visit to Teheran. Later in 1949 the Bank suggested that a schedule of projects for the first years of the Seven-Year Plan, based on a survey made by a consortium of engineering firms retained in 1948 by the Iranian Government, be submitted to the Bank for study.

"At the invitation of the Iranian Government, a Bank mission visited Iran in April and May, 1950 to make a survey of the economic and financial situation. This mission investigated the progress made in the initial period of the Plan's operations, especially in connection with the establishment of appropriate administrative machinery, and examined the future program, particularly the proposed financing of projects included in the second year of the Plan and the measures to be taken to limit its inflationary impact. The Bank mission also studied the proposals for a reduction in the note cover requirements and for a new contract providing for increased oil revenues, which are being considered by the Government as means of obtaining substantial amounts of foreign exchange and local currency for the Plan Organization, the Government agency which has been entrusted with execution of the Plan. Technical and financial aspects of three specific projects which are in an advanced stage of preparation, namely, two cement plants and a plan for the rehabilitation and expansion of the Port of Khorramshahr, were discussed with a view to possible Bank financing. The Bank mission's report and recommendations are now under consideration."

Lebanon

"...The preliminary discussions between the Bank and the Government of the Lebanon referred to in last year's Annual Report were inconclusive. In September 1949 the Lebanese Government informed the Bank that studies on a comprehensive water development program (including drinking water, irrigation and hydroelectric power) were being carried out and that these studies should be far enough advanced to justify an application to the Bank for a loan in the latter part of 1950."

Pakistan

"Pakistan joined the Bank on July 11, 1950. In anticipation of this event the Government of Pakistan asked the Bank to include Pakistan in the itinerary of its mission which was visiting member countries in Asia early in 1950. Accordingly, the Bank mission visited Pakistan in February-March of this year and discussed the economic situation and some of the development projects which the Government had been studying. Data on several of these projects were recently presented to the Bank and are now being examined by the Bank's staff."

ITEM TWO

BANK HELPS THAILAND DEVELOPMENT. (Source: UN Bulletin, 15 November 1950, page 568.)

"The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development today announced that three loans totaling $25,400,000 had been granted to Thailand for the rehabilitation of the Royal State Railways, the development of the port of Bangkok, and for irrigation, drainage, and water communications in the central plain.

"These are the first loans made by the Bank to a country in Southeast Asia. They bring the total of Bank loans to more than one billion dollars.

"The rehabilitation of the railways is the most important measure still to be completed in the reconstruction of Thailand after the war, the Bank stated. Of prime importance also are improvements to facilities at Bangkok to enable larger vessels to enter the port and the irrigation of the central plain, which will add appreciably to the production of rice.

"The loan for the rehabilitation of the railways amounts to $3,000,000; for the development of the port of Bangkok, $4,400,000; and for financing the foreign exchange costs of the irrigation project, $18,000,000.

"The railway and port loans are for a term of 15 years each and carry an interest rate of 2 3/4 per cent per annum, plus commission at the rate of 1 per cent which, in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Agreement, is allocated to its special reserve fund. Amortization payments, calculated to retire the loans by maturity, will start on April 15, 1954.

"The irrigation loan is for a term of 20 years and carries an interest rate of 3 per cent per annum, plus the usual 1 per cent commission for allocation to the special reserve fund. Amortization payments will start on April 15, 1956.

"A Bank mission visited Thailand early in 1950, and loan negotiations were started in Washington with a delegation at the end of August 1950. After approval by the Bank's Executive Directors the loan agreements were signed on October 27, 1950 by Prince Wan Waithayakon, Ambassador of Thailand in Washington and by Eugene R. Black, President of the Bank."

ITEM THREE

BANK LOAN FOR TURKEY WILL FINANCE IMPORTS. (Source: UN Bulletin, 1 December 1950, page 601.)

"The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on October 19 announced that it has made a loan of $9,000,000, guaranteed by the Republic of Turkey, to the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey. The loan will be used to finance imports for industrial development projects undertaken by private enterprises and is for a term of 15 years. It carries an interest rate of 2 3/4 per cent, plus commission at the rate of 1 per cent which is allocated to the International Bank's special reserve fund. Amortization payments will begin in 1957, and are calculated to retire the loan by maturity."

ITEM FOUR

KANDY HEALTH CONFERENCE STRESSES STAFF SHORTAGE. (Source: UN Bulletin, 1 December 1950, page 604.) "A three-day conference by the World Health Organization at Kandy, Ceylon, the first of its kind ever held in Southeast Asia, was concluded on October 2 by more than 30 directors of health services from Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, and Indonesia. Asked by WHO to draw up a blueprint for development of the region's health services, the conference agreed that the greatest single obstacle to improvement of health in Southeast Asia was a shortage of trained personnel. The meeting emphasized the vital necessity for the rapid training of an adequate number of health specialists and recommended that WHO and other United Nations agencies assist in long-term training projects. The next greatest difficulty, the directors agreed, was a shortage of supplies and equipment. Public loans were recommended as a means of financing all aspects of public health."

ITEM FIVE

INDO-PACIFIC FISHERIES COUNCIL STUDIES SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISH REQUIREMENTS AND PRODUCTION. (Source: Economic and Social Problems in the United Nations, published by the Office of Public Affairs, Department of State, September 1950.)

"The amount of fish protein food available to the people of Southeast Asia averages only about a third of what they should be eating daily. This estimate was reported at a recent meeting of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization held at Cronulla, Australia.

"The average commercial landing of marine fish in Southeast Asia, according to the report, provided about 25 grams of fish protein daily for each person. Other sources, including fresh-water fish farming, helped to bring average consumption up to an estimated 42 grams per day. This is about a third of the 125 grams of fish protein per day suggested as the ideal.

"The report stressed the importance of the Indo-Pacific Council's objective, which is to improve the fishing industries of the region in such a way that the catch may be increased in size and quality and the living conditions of the people engaged in fishing may be bettered.

"It was pointed out that countries which are members of the Council contain a large part of the world's population, and that feeding these people is a matter of great urgency. The fact that so many of these people depend upon fish, rather than meat, for their animal protein supply accentuates the importance of the role which the fishing industry plays.

"Fish production in the area, though inadquate in relation to the number of people, is nevertheless large. Production is achieved by an amazing diversity of boats and types of fishing gear. After it is landed, the catch is dealt with in a wide variety of ways, from the sale of live fish to the conversion of fish into a clear, almost odorless, protein-rich fish sauce. These methods involve

considerable ingenuity and skill, and much can be learned from a study of them. But there is no doubt that the fishing industries of the region could be expanded by the introduction of new methods and equipment, which can generally be described as "mechanization". At the same time, such developments can be guided and assisted by the collection and assembling of scientific information concerning the resources. It is the function of the Indo-Pacific Council to assist in this general program of development.

"Among the practical results emerging from this meeting of the Council was the establishment of a subcommittee to study the tuna fisheries. The tuna, which are high seas fish with a Pacific-wide distribution, in recent years have grown greatly in economic importance. Several countries, such as Australia, Indonesia and Japan, as well as the United States have programs of research on these species. The tuna subcommittee is designed to correlate the work of these and other countries and to standardize scientific measurements and techniques used in investigation, so that results may be comparable. This is considered to be an important advance in furthering these costly investigations."

"Another of the several subcommittees established will study the fish culture of the general area, with special emphasis on the effect of transplanting species from one area to another. As fish culture grows in importance as a food source, great care must be taken to transplant species that in the long run, will not prove to be injurious to the area."

ITEM SIX

UNESCO PROJECTS IN THE FAR EAST. (Source: UNESCO in 1950, Aims and Work of the Organization, speech by Director General of UNESCO, M. Jaime Torres Bodet, at Rome on 19 April 1950.)

Education

"The Department of Education maintains and keeps up to date an international pool of information on the principal questions in our education programs, such as fundamental and adult education, revision of school textbooks, cooperation with universities, care of handicapped children, status of teachers. In addition, the Department organizes missions to be sent to States which ask for them. After studying on the spot the problems incidental to the establishment of a complete education system--or, more often, the partial reform of an existing system--the missions draw up detailed recommendations which the government concerned may follow at its discretion and which, with its consent, UNESCO publishes for the information of other States. Three such missions were organized in 1949. The first of them worked in the Philippines, concentrating on illiteracy and the state of primary education, particularly in rural areas; the second worked in Thailand on similar lines, while the third made a tour of Afghanistan to study the organization of primary, secondary and technical education. In 1950 we shall arrange three further missions. One of them will go to Bolivia, another to Burma and the third probably to India. The work of such missions is limited by considerations of time and distance; it must almost always be supplemented by the services of an expert who

is able to spend some months in the country to assist the government in implementing the recommendations it accepts.

"In certain fields, exchanges of correspondence and the publication of specialized periodicals are inadequate as means for spreading new techniques and furthering research; personal contacts are also needed. Here the seminar method of practical study courses is of inestimable value. UNESCO arranged two seminars in 1949; one at Rio de Janeiro...and the other in Mysore in collaboration with the Government of India...concerned with fundamental education for the rural populations...

"The Department...may initiate pilot projects in fundamental education, such as that now in progress in the Marbial Valley by agreement and in cooperation with the Government of Haiti; it may make grants for technical work such as that carried out on our account by a Canadian expert sent to China to prepare audio-visual material specially adapted for the combating of illiteracy in that country.

Natural Sciences

"There are countries, races and classes whose share in the resources of modern technology is inadequate, while there are others to which possession of those resources brings formidable responsibilities in organization both national and international. In either case education in the full sense--that is the fitting of man for life in his environment and as a free citizen in the world--is impossible unless access to the discoveries of science and a share in the progress it brings can be ensured. Science is the dominant factor in the economic, social, intellectual and political evolution of modern Man. UNESCO is therefore concerned to secure the widest possible knowledge of the material advantages offered by science, together with a realization of the moral responsibilities that these advantages involve.

"...UNESCO's own staff is serving the cause of scientific cooperation directly through the Field Science Cooperation offices established in Montevideo for Latin America, Shanghai for the Far East, New Delhi for Southeast Asia, and Cairo for the Near East. Each of these offices is responsible for arranging exchanges of information between the universities, institutes and individual scientists in its own area and those in other parts of the world. Their success has led us to open a branch in Manila, under the Shanghai office, and another in Istanbul, responsible to the Cairo office..."

Cultural Activities

"...For the benefit of...bodies of specialists in particular, and more generally for that of all those playing an active part in cultural life, we are endeavouring to supply works of reference on the adoption of new techniques of reproduction and distribution. For music, we have formed a central Index of recorded music, consisting of at least 20,000 cards, and we have undertaken the publication of three catalogues of recorded music covering respectively folk music

the classical music of India, and the music of Burma, Ceylon, China, the Philippines and Thailand...A companion catalogue is in preparation covering paintings between 1860 and the present day; this was especially appreciated in countries possessing few original works."

ITEM SEVEN

INDONESIA WELCOMED INTO UNITED NATIONS. (Source: UN Reporter, November 1950.) "The day the General Assembly voted its historic program for rebuilding a unified, free and democratic Korea (7 October) one of the 60 member nations answering the roll call was the Republic of Indonesia, which was itself just a short time ago the storm center of a dispute before the Security Council. Twice in the course of two years the Republic of Indonesia was embroiled in hostilities with the Netherlands, pre-war ruler of the East Indian colony for 300 years. After more than two years of negotiations under UN auspices, the leaders of the Indonesian Republic and the Government of the Netherlands reached full agreement at The Hague and on 27 December 1949 Indonesia assumed sovereignty as an independent, democratic nation, linked by friendly ties to the Netherlands.

"On 28 September this year, the Republic of Indonesia was welcomed into the United Nations, as its 60th member, after a unanimous vote in the General Assembly confirmed the Security Council's recommendation of Indonesia's admission. Lambertus N. Palar, chairman of the Indonesian delegation, promptly took his seat..."

ITEM EIGHT

GOVERNMENTS INVITED TO SEND TRAINEES TO ASIAN TRAINING CENTER. (Source: UN Bulletin, 1 June 1950, page 468.) "Invitations to send participants to the Asian Training Center in Pakistan...(were)...to 15 governments by the Food and Agriculture Organization, one of the sponsoring agencies. At the Center, responsible officials and others concerned...(received)...training in modern methods of planning and appraising agricultural and allied development projects.

"Establishment of the Center, officially designated the Asian Center on Agricultural and Allied Development Projects, was announced in Karachi on April 24." It was scheduled to operate in Lahore, Pakistan, from 1 October to 22 December 1950. It...(was)...sponsored jointly by the Government of Pakistan, the United Nations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and FAO, with the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East cooperating, and it...(was) ...the first international training center of this type ever conducted."

ITEM NINE

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT TO RECLAIM SWAMPLAND SLATED FOR MADRAS. (Source: UN Bulletin, 1 June 1950, page 504.) "As a demonstration project, almost 4,000 acres of swampland are to be reclaimed on the outskirts of Madras, one of India's largest cities, and a cooperative farming and housing project is to be built there. At the request of the Indian Government the United Nations has sent out a soil analyst,

Karl Kohler, of the Conservation Service of the United States, who is now at work in Madras...

"In Indonesia, the United Nations exploratory mission on technical assistance is continuing its work and has been received by President Sukarno at his palace. As a young country, Indonesia urgently needs technical assistance if it is to make the best use of its many riches, said the President, expressing the hope that the present survey would be a step in that direction..."

ITEM TEN

WHO SENDS VACCINE TO AFGHANISTAN. (Source: UN Bulletin, 1 July 1950, page 21.) "The Pan American Sanitary Bureau, WHO Regional Office for the Americas, has shipped by air from New York to New Delhi, India, 27,383 c.c. of anti-typhus vaccine. This vaccine is destined for Afghanistan, where a serious effort is being made by the Government to conquer recurrent outbreaks of louse-borne typhus."

ITEM ELEVEN

IRAN AND INDONESIA BECOME MEMBERS OF ICAO. (Source: UN Bulletin, 1 June 1950, page 494.) Iran and the Republic of the United States of Indonesia have become members of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), according to an announcement at ICAO's Montreal headquarters. Iran's membership became effective on May 19, and Indonesia's on May 27.

ITEM TWELVE

ECAFE HELPS IN TESTS AT THAI DAM PROJECT. (Source: UN Bulletin, 1 November 1950, page 475.) "The Bureau of Flood Control of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is assisting Thailand's Irrigation Department, at the latter's request, to carry out the first hydraulic model tests ever conducted in that country and to train young engineers for such work. The project is a proposed scheme of water control for agriculture on the vast plain of the Chao Phya River and its tributaries."

ITEM THIRTEEN

MECCA PILGRIMAGE FREE OF EPIDEMICS. (Source: UN Bulletin, 15 November 1950, page 572.) "As a result of international medical and sanitary measures promoted by the World Health Organization, the Mecca Pilgrimage of 1950 was declared free from epidemic diseases and thus cleared of a traditional danger among the pilgrims. The Public Health Department of Saudi Arabia cabled WHO that of the 500,000 travelers to Mecca, fewer than 120 died. These deaths were caused by sunstroke, general debility, or old age. No case of epidemic disease was ascertained."

ITEM FOURTEEN

ASSEMBLY APPROVES MIDDLE EAST RELIEF MEASURES. (Source: UN Bulletin, 15 December 1950, page 693.)

"A program continuing United Nations relief measures for the 750,000 Arab refugees in the Middle East was adopted by the General Assembly on December 2. By a vote of 46 in favor, 0 against and 6 abstentions, the Assembly without debate endorsed recommendations of its ad hoc Political Committee originally submitted in a joint draft resolution by France, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

"By its resolution the Assembly authorized the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue direct relief to refugees in need. It considered that the equivalent of $20,000,000 would be required for direct relief of refugees not yet re-integrated into the Near Eastern economy during the period from July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952. The Relief Agency is instructed to establish a re-integration fund for such projects for the permanen re-establishment of refugees and their removal from relief as are requested by any government in the Near East and approved by the Agency. For the purpose of this re-integration fund it is estimated that at least the equivalent of $30,000,000 should be contributed.

"The resolution requested the President of the General Assembly to appoint a Negotiating Committee of seven or more members to consult with Member and non-Member states as to the amounts they would contribute to the relief and works program and the re-integration projects. The resolution stipulated that these consultations take place during the current session of the General Assembly. When the Negotiating Committee has completed its work, the Secretary-General is to arrange a meeting of Member and non-Member states at which the financial commitment will be made known.

"Under the 14-point resolution, the Secretary-General is authorized, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to advance funds not exceeding $5,000,000 from the Working Capital Fund of the United Nations to finance current relief operations in the Near East. This is to be repaid not later than December 31, 1951. The Secretary-General and the specialized agencies are called upon to utilize fully the Relief Agency's facilities in co-ordinating technical assistance programs.

"The resolution commends the aid and services rendered by various organizations for Palestine refugee relief and also expresses appreciation for the assistance given by United Nations specialized agencies. The latter are urged to continue to furnish all possible aid.

"The Assembly resolution was the outcome of a long debate in the ad hoc Political Committee during which many proposals were examined. The Committee considered a report from the Director of the Relief Agency, Howard Kennedy, which estimated that $50,000,000 would be needed to cover relief and re-integration operations from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952."

ITEM FIFTEEN

UNCURK APPEALS FOR MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF OF KOREAN WAR SUFFERERS. (Source: PIO, GHW, FEC Press Release, 1045, 1 February 1951.)

"PUSAN—The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea today made public the following appeal, adopted at a meeting Tuesday, for relief and rehabilitation contributions for Korea:

"Two months have elapsed since the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted its humane and constructive resolution for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea. Behind this resolution lay the report of the General Assembly's joint second and third committee, which considered that approximately $250,000,000 would be required for a period beginning in January 1951 and extending at least into the early part of 1952.

"During these two months the needs of the Korean people have tragically multiplied. The refugee problem, which late in November appeared to be all but solved, has risen anew, and several million homeless persons now have to be provided with such things as shelter, clothing, food, fuel and medical supplies. War devastation, which appeared to be drawing to an end, has instead been visited again upon the land but at a pace and on a scale eclipsing what had happened previously, and today has scarred most of the cities, villages, factories, power installations, railways and bridges all over the combat areas.

"Throughout this ordeal the effort to succor the human victims of war has not for an instant ceased. Utilizing supplies generously offered by a majority of the members of the United Nations, the relief effort has vigorously been carried forward by the United Nations Command, with an international staff of relief and medical experts, and by the Koreans themselves, who at every level of government, and outside the government, have labored tirelessly to mitigate the suffering of their countrymen.

"On the basis of constant field examination, and in close consultation with the United Nations Command, the commission believes that more relief supplies are urgently needed. The immediate need is for further contributions of blankets, fuel and material for shelter such as timber and tents. It is not too early to commence arrangements for food deliveries during summer and early autumn, because food stocks gathered in the excellent autumn harvest, and supplied by international relief contributions, though used carefully, are perforce being heavily drawn upon. The extent to which Korea can grow its own rice and other food can not be predicted at present. And soon, it is hoped that a wide range of rehabilitation supplies, including industrial and agricultural equipment, fishing gear, fertilizers and tools can be brought to the country and effectively utilized.

"The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea appeals to all governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to contribute as much as they can. It further appeals to all governments to make their pledges, particularly pledges of direct relief supplies, available at the earliest possible moment."

ITEM SIXTEEN

ECAFE MEETS IN PAKISTAN. (Source: UN Bulletin, 15 November 1950, page 582.) The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East committee on Industry and Trade is scheduled to meet 14 February, either in Lahore or in Karachi, Pakistan, it has been announced.

ITEM SEVENTEEN

INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION COMMITTEES TO MEET IN INDONESIA IN APRIL. (Source: UN Bulletin, 15 November 1950, page 583.) The Rice Breeders' Working Party and the Working Party on Fertilizers, both sections of the International Rice Commission, are scheduled to meet in Bogor, Indonesia, on 9 April, it has been announced.

2. Suggestions for treatment are being sent separately.

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

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FACT SHEET NO. 42

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATMENT

GENERAL. It is the intention of Policy and Programs Branch in preparation of this fact sheet to show how Oriental countries, with which the Japanese people are most familiar, are benefiting from their membership in the United Nations and its affiliated agencies. People from Western countries sometimes may assume too much in the appraisal of the ordinary Japanese person's familiarity with European, African, or American countries. This collection of material on Eastern countries is intended to arm Information Officers with background material which has possibly more meaning to Japanese than information about Czechoslovakia, France, or other countries of the Western world.

EXHIBITS. Item One: This roundup seems to have enough material for a series of graphic illustrations, possibly for use in a kamishibai. Item Four: Request picture stories of projects like the WHO Development Program from the New York Field Office. Item Six: Try plotting a UNESCO map of the Far East showing special UNESCO projects. Item Seven: As Japanese interest in a peace treaty grows, a picture story of Indonesia's recent acceptance into the United Nations might develop interest among Japanese drawing parallels to their own hopes for admittance to the UN. Item Eight: Request New York Field Office to study United Nations picture coverage of the Asian Training Center for exhibits in Japan. Items Sixteen and Seventeen: Request that New York Field Office seek special coverage of events like these.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS. Items One through Three: These items possibly could form the basis for a series of articles. Interested newspapers or magazines can get more material from CIE Information Centers or from appropriate foreign missions in Japan. Item Five: Interest fisheries publications and food publications in the work of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. Item Seven: Urge newspapers to write features and editorials on Indonesia's recent admittance into the United Nations and aspects of the story which would be of interest to Japan as its interest in its own peace treaty grows. Item Eight: Encourage agricultural publications to carry articles on the Asia Training Center. Item Nine: Agricultural publications, which in the past have shown interest in Japan's Land Reclamation Projects, might be interested in the Madras Demonstration Project. Encourage editorial writers of newspapers and agricultural publications to explore the effectiveness of similar projects in Japan. Items Sixteen and Seventeen: Encourage newspapers to solicit special coverage of UN material like these. General: Newspapers, magazines, and other publications seeking amplification of the material presented in this fact sheet probably could obtain additional information from appropriate foreign missions in Japan.

RADIO. General: Consider doing a series of short programs on benefits which Oriental countries are receiving from the United Nations and its affiliated agencies. Item One: If more information on the Indian and Siamese project is available from Indian and Siamese Missions, it might be possible to arrange dramatizations. Item Five: Consider the possibility of using the story of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council in an agricultural or fisheries program. Item Six: Urge planners of the "Teachers' Hour" and other educational programs to keep in close touch with the UNESCO projects listed here and to provide periodical news on latest developments. Item Seven: For a super-long-range project, it is suggested that BCJ

plan a dramatization of the independent movement in Indonesia for next September on the first anniversary of the day Indonesia was admitted into the UN. Such a program might arouse special interest if Japanese peace treaty negotiations proceed on the presently announced schedule. Items Sixteen and Seventeen: Encourage radio news staffs to follow the proceedings of meetings like those listed here.

MOTION PICTURES. Item One: Ask New York Field Office to survey UN newsreel material on projects stated here for possible use in Japan. General: Survey footage available in CIE movie library with a view to a possible production of a short roundup illustration of benefits Oriental countries are receiving from the UN and its affiliated agencies.

1 August 1950

CIVIL INFORMATION SECTION

Surveillance of Information Programs by CI Officers

Mr Smith

Food Production and Collection

Agricultural Programs
- Extension
- Cooperatives
- Land Reform

Fisheries

Price Stabilization

Public Health

Tax Education - Yen Savings

Boards of Education

Miscellaneous

Prefectural PIO's

Information Groups (City, Town, Village)

Operations of Repair and Distribution Office

Mr MacLeod

Political Re-orientation
- Local Autonomy - Civil Liberties
- Government Administration
- Elections

Labor-Management Relations

Industrial Democratization

Economic Stabilization

Reconstruction and Housing

Safety Programs

Miscellaneous

Press Relations

Radio

Mrs Campbell

Audio-Visual Program

Social Education

*Women's Affairs

*Youth Activities

Public Welfare
- Public Assistance
- Child Welfare
- Community Chest

Reforestation and Conservation

*Close coordination with CE Section (Johnson & Dobbins)

Policy

"SUGGESTION" OR "ORDER?"

Academic though it may seem, the CI officer can refer to his dictionary with profit, to redefine the words "suggestion" and "order." The words have become almost synonymous in many minds, and when translated into action this tendency to lump the two words together can result in ill-will between Occupation and Japanese officials, or in waste and inefficiency. The days of the old combat soldier who asked, "Do I shoot 'em first and ask questions later, or do I ask questions and then shoot 'em?" are over. The "quota happy" officer, achieving social reform by fiat, is dead as the dodo.

Today's CI officer, having refreshed his memory in the Webster, becomes increasingly aware that his Japanese governmental counterpart cannot or often does not care to distinguish between the implications of "suggestion" and "order." Encouraged by the prompt response to his "suggestions," the CI officer is tempted in the name of efficiency to repeat the performance. He soon has robbed the Japanese official of any degree of authority and eventually finds he is faced with the responsibility of making all the myriad decisions necessary to local government. The Japanese can then sit back and say "so and so of the blank MG team ordered this, I didn't," or, "I knew it wouldn't work, but so and so suggested it so strongly I couldn't resist."

Evidence of this condition crops up in the CPH program. In some cases prefectures report plans to establish a large number of CPHs in an incredibly short period of time. This practice immediately poses the problems of financial support of the program, construction costs compounded by artificial deadlines, and most important, lack of time in which to properly educate the communities in regard to the value and benefit of CPHs. So, all too often, we have nice new CPHs, with no public support, no continuing programs, and another still-born "foreign idea." But the quota has been met.

The establishment of information and visual education committees is another case in point. These have often been formed in obedience to a CI officer's suggestion, so fast in fact that he finds himself or his Japanese contacts unprepared to properly guide and support the new organizations.

And while we are thumbing the Webster, let's check the difference between "contribution" and "assessment." Instances are reported in which "contributions" have been levied on a community by Japanese officials in support of a particular program. The CI officer, pleased with the public response, fails to see the shadow of the old Tonari-gumi over his program.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 June 1951

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: United Nations Themes — July

1. Emphasize that the purposes for which the United Nations specialized agencies strive can only be realized when the people of member states actively participate in and support the work which must be done to accomplish those purposes. (Japan recently became a member of WHO, and as one editorial pointed out the nation "now has an international as well as national responsibility to improve the health of the people". Basic information on WHO and its aims should continue. Japan's entry into UNESCO and ILO is expected in the very near future. Application for membership into FAO is in the process of preparation for that specialized agency's meeting in September. Continual information on the specialized agencies seems needed, for as late as 1 June, the Tokyo Shimbun in an editorial stated: "Frankly, we must admit that what UNESCO is still puzzles most of the people". Yet UNESCO has probably been more widely publicized than the other specialized agencies. In reference to WHO and other specialized agencies the 20 May Mainichi said: "Setting aside politics and ideology, we cannot but attach our hopes to the various organizations under the United Nations. This goes for UNESCO, for the lofty spirit upheld by that organization should be safeguarded to the last, irrespective of actual government, for it is an ideal worth safeguarding. In conjunction with Japan's participation in international organizations, the Japanese themselves, needless to say, should popularize the spirit of the organizations and drive that spirit home within the country. Furthermore, efforts should be made, particularly in the educational phase, to deepen understanding of international organizations and foster an international spirit.")

a. Inform the people of the aims of WHO. (The purpose of this organization is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. This organization gives advisory and technical help on health matters. Speaking of Japan's progress in health, the 3 June Mainichi said: "There has been a gradual decline in the number of deaths due to tuberculosis; this is due in large part to the adoption of improved methods of treating the disease." WHO attempts to publicize and put in practice throughout the world improved methods of treating disease. Projects for improved treatment of malaria, tuberculosis, venereal disease, better maternal and child health, and better nutrition and environmental sanitation are currently being carried on by WHO. Member nations both benefit from these projects and contribute to them and thereby raise international health standards. See Fact Sheet 45 on WHO and UN Themes for May and June for additional information.)

b. Inform the people of the aims of UNESCO. (The purpose of this agency 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 which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations. The Mainichi of 22 May stated: "The UNESCO movement is a very important spiritual movement purely in the interest of peace as embodied in the Preamble of the UNESCO Charter. Every intellectual activity it undertakes has the intention of attaining that high ideal." See Fact Sheet 44 and May and June UN Themes for further material on UNESCO.)

c. Inform the people of the aims of ILO. (The purpose of this organization is to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice; to improve, through international action, labor conditions and living standards and to promote economic and social stability. Japanese observers have already been sent to the June ILO Convention in Paris. It is believed that Japan will be re-admitted, having dropped out of ILO in 1938. See June UN Themes for suggestions on a comparison between the Japanese Labor Standard Law and ILO Conventions; May UN Themes give material on commendation by ILO to Japanese observers on the progressive character of the Japanese employment security system.)

d. Inform the people of the aims of the FAO. (The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN was established in the hope that it would enable all men to live out their lives in freedom from want. Its purposes are to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living; to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products from farms, forests, and fisheries; to better the condition of country dwellers; and, by these means, to contribute to an expanding world economy. The FAO has reported that the International Rice Organization, supported by FAO funds, has improved the quality and increased the quantity of rice in Asia. The rice program is operating in India, Burma, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Malaya, Ceylon and Japan. The same report said that "more and bolder" programs are needed in the Far East to meet the combined needs of better nutrition and a growing population. Agronomy Professor Hugh Trouble, of the University of Adelaide, Australia, outlined the FAO program in the following words: "FAO works on the policy of freedom from want and better food production. It is not so much concerned with immediate relief of a food situation as in providing advisory assistance for long-term rural development and improvement of livestock. Concerted efforts are being made to eradicate plant diseases and to control soil erosion.")

2. Emphasize that the UN in spite of having to function in an atmosphere of tension has a five-year record of achievement. (In 1946, Iran complained of Russian troops in its territory. Russia strenuously protested this, and although the Soviet Union walked out of the Security Council with the spotlight of world opinion focused on the case, by May 1946 it had completely withdrawn its troops from Iran. Two newly created republics, Syria and Lebanon, complained to the

Council that French and British garrison troops were still stationed in their territories in February 1946. The Security Council endorsed withdrawal of the troops, and France and Britain complied. Greece accused three of the Soviet satellites, Albania, Bulgaria, and Rumania, of fomenting civil war within Greek borders by aiding and equiping communist guerrillas. The General Assembly warned Albania, Rumania and Bulgaria that any further aid to communist guerillas would meet with strong measure from the Assembly. The neutralizing action on the part of the UN, together with the gradual economic recovery of Greece through U.S. aid, ultimately succeeded in reducing the guerrilla fighting. What was once an explosive situation has been kept under control. The UN settled the international incident of the Corfu Channel through the International Court of Justice. Some British war vessels in 1946 entered Albanian waters and struck mines. Albania was accused of laying mines in peacetime without notification. The Court decided in favor of Great Britain, assessing damages for the loss of lives and property against Albania. On May 16, 1948, the Jewish elements in Palestine proclaimed the new state of Israel within the boundaries recommended by the UN General Assembly. The States of the Arab League moved their forces into Palestine, and a full-scale war began. Dr. Ralph Bunche, now head of the UN Trusteeship Division, through tactful negotiation brought about a cease-fire agreement between Egypt and Israel. This action was patiently steered by Dr. Bunche into the general armistice of February 1949. This formula resulted in peaceful agreements between Israel and other Arab States. Through the efforts of the UN Commission on Indonesia the following agreement was achieved: (1) the Republic of the United States of Indonesia was recognized as a full-fledged state and given sovereignty over the region of Indonesia; (2) a Netherlands-Indonesian Union was to be established, with both states as free and equal partners; (3) the peoples of Indonesia would have the right to determine through a plebiscite under UN supervision what territories should form the component states of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia. The UN Commission on Kashmir succeeded in getting compliance with cease-fire order in Kashmir, thus ending fifteen months of bloodshed. Although final settlement between India and Pakistan has not been accomplished, UN efforts towards a settlement continue. During the Berlin blockade by Russia in 1948, the UN was the only body where the deadlocked powers had a neutral place of contact. Informal discussions held at the UN enabled Russia and the Western Powers to agree on a formula for lifting the blockade. The UN successfully handled the thorny problem of the former Italian Colonies. Somaliland was placed under UN trusteeship with independence guaranteed within ten years. A UN Commissioner, assisted by a UN Advisory Council, has been working with France and England to bring about the independence of Libya by 1952. A UN Commission is setting up Eritrea as an autonomous state by 1952 to be federated with Ethiopia.)

3. Emphasize the UN attempts to help repair the havoc of war. (UN relief and medical supplies for civilians have been sent to Korea, and UN specialized agencies such as WHO and FAO along with the Commission for the Unification and

Rehabilitation of Korea have been supplying various kinds of aid. UN relief to war-torn countries goes back to 1943 when the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was set up. The task of this organization was to get food, clothing, medicines and other necessities to the war-devastated areas of Europe and the Pacific area. Later the International Refugee Organization (IRO) to aid refugees and displaced persons was set up under UN auspices. The UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was created to care for children and expectant mothers. IRO has helped over one million refugees, and UNICEF has done much to save the lives of infants and children all over the world.)

4. Emphasize the accomplishments of the UN in advancing the economy and welfare of the peoples of the world. (In 1947, the UN Economic Commission for Europe took over the task of allocating coal so that war-torn economies could get back on their feet through manufacturing. The ILO was able to get manpower to places where it was needed in order that economic expansion in Europe could begin as soon as was possible after the devastating war. The Economic Commission for Latin America has carried out economic surveys of various areas, including an analysis of the cotton textile industry of Brazil, Chile, Peru and other countries with a view to increasing their output. It has dealt with the problem of securing agricultural credits so as to improve the level of agriculture. It has studied the role of immigration in the task of economic development. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) has been making surveys to overcome the lack of economic data which could be utilized in overall planning. ECAFE has brought out the basic needs in food, transport and manufactured goods and has studied the possibilities for industrial development. This commission is working on the small-scale or cottage industry program, particularly in relation to textiles. It is working with FAO to meet food production needs and with ILO on technical training. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has lent over a billion dollars to stimulate economic development in war-torn countries. WHO, FAO and UNESCO have been at work in an effort to advance the general welfare of all peoples.)

5. Emphasize the continuing UN policy of bringing about a cessation of hostilities in Korea and the achievement of UN objectives by peaceful means. (The UN Secretary General, Trygve Lie, recently reiterated the UN aims in Korea: (1) military opposition against aggression; (2) a politically unified, independent and democratic Korea; (3) reconstruction of the war-shattered country. The UN General Assembly voted 47 to 0, with 8 abstentions, that every state: "Apply an embargo on the shipment to areas under the control of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the North Korean authorities of arms, ammunition and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value, and items useful in the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war." The Assembly asked all states not only to apply controls themselves but also to prevent circumvention of controls on ship-

ments applied by other states and to report within 30 days to the Assembly's Additional Measures Committee on the steps they have taken to apply the embargo. The Good Offices Committee has been asked to continue its efforts toward a peaceful settlement. The Additional Measures Committee, which has been asked to report on the effectiveness of the embargo and on the need for additional measures to meet the aggression in Korea, is authorized to defer its report, "if the Good Offices Committee reports satisfactory progress in its efforts toward a peaceful settlement.")

J. F. S.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 June 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Local Autonomy Themes - July

1. Encourage the organization of "Better Government Associations" in prefectural capitals and other principal municipalities as a means of arousing public interest in efficient local government. (The new Local Tax Law gives municipal and prefectural officials broad authority to realize a fair measure of local autonomy through the collection and expenditure of local tax funds. Efficient local self-government, however, has been found to depend largely upon an informed, alert and critical public opinion in each community, ready, able and willing to support or censure local officials and make constructive recommendations as to methods and policies. The SCAP Local Tax Team which has been visiting prefectural capitals throughout Japan, in the interest of improved local self-government, has found after covering approximately two thirds of the prefectures, that while there is "a real and sincere interest in prefectural and municipal government affairs," little attempt has been made, except in the Kinki Region, Tokyo and Sapporo to enlist the organized support of citizens in the various communities in furthering local autonomy. Col. George H. McCaffrey, who heads the SCAP Local Tax Team, pointed out recently in a study, "Citizen Interest in Local Government," that citizens' organizations in the United States such as Better Government Associations, Municipal Research Bureaus, and Municipal Leagues have made a big contribution for more than fifty years to improving local autonomy in America. He expressed the belief that the organization of similar groups in Japanese municipalities would contribute substantially to strengthening local government in this country. Better Government Associations, already organized in Osaka and a few other cities in Japan, are made up entirely of private citizens and usually include representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the League of Women Voters, trade union councils, Parent-Teacher Associations, agricultural and consumer cooperatives, and other resprosentative organizations. Better Government Associations should be supported entirely by private funds and should remain free of influence or direction by local government officials, for otherwise they cannot operate with full effectiveness. Participation should be voluntary, unpaid, a contribution of the individual to the welfare of his community. Strong leadership by citizens who realize that local government is the "biggest and most important business in the community" usually is necessary to the success of such organizations. It is important that regular open meetings be held and that full publicity be given the proceedings. Among current projects which Colonel McCaffrey believes can be undertaken with profit by Better Government Associations are:

a. Study and discussion of the Kambe recommendations.

b. Study of tax collection methods in prefectures and municipalities and assistance in the inauguration of a voluntary collection system whereby the taxpayer, upon receipt of his tax bill through the mails, either calls at the tax office and pays his taxes in person or sends his remittance by post instead of waiting for a visit from the tax collector. In some communities in Japan, as much as 15 per cent of total tax revenues are spent collecting local taxes. In the United States, the average cost of collecting local taxes seldom is more than 2 per cent.

c. Scrutiny of local expenditures of tax funds. For example, Better Government Associations might well dig into the facts concerning tax money spent by government officials on entertainment and, if they are excessive, bring pressure through publicity and other means to end such waste and extravagance.

d. Investigation of the practice in some local communities of power companies deducting 3 or 4 per cent of the municipal tax on consumption of electric power and gas. According to ESS Internal Revenue Division, this deduction, ostensibly made to cover the expense of allocation, is illegal. The law stipulates that the full 10 per cent of the tax levied on consumption of gas and electric power be paid to the local governments.

The above are examples of current projects which might be undertaken with profit by Better Government Associations. After citizens' groups are formed and a serious study is made of local government, other activities undoubtedly will suggest themselves. Assistance of the SCAP CIE Regional Information Officers will be helpful in initiating Better Government Associations in principal cities throughout Japan. Such associations might well serve as models for similar organizations in other cities and towns.)

2. Emphasize that redistribution of administrative functions of national, prefectural and municipal governments as recommended by the Kambe report is essential to achievement of effective local autonomy. (Although the Local Autonomy and Local Tax Laws have enabled prefectural and municipal governments to obtain a greater voice in managing their own affairs, further redistribution of governmental functions appears necessary if effective local self-government is to be realized in Japan. The Japanese Government now has under consideration recommendations of the Kambe Committee which, if translated into legislation, would re-define the respective responsibilities of the national, prefectural and municipal governments. The Kambe report, among other recommendations, seeks to establish the principle of priority for municipalities and prefectural governments. This principle, in effect, provides that administrative functions which can be handled effectively by municipalities shall be transferred to municipalities, and that only those functions and services which cannot be effectively handled by municipalities shall be administered by prefectures. The national government, on the other hand, would

retain only those governmental functions which can be most efficiently administered by the national government. The Japanese Government has had the Kambe report under consideration for several months, but to date only a minor part of the recommendations has been incorporated into law.)

3. Encourage municipalities to appoint tax appraisers and property assessment review committees without delay. (The new Local Tax Law provides for the reassessment of all taxable property by 30 September 1951. However, since a detailed study must be made of each piece of property, the task is formidable and will require haste if the reassessment is to be completed by the 30 September deadline. Municipal tax officials should be encouraged to appoint the best qualified appraisers available and to make certain that property assessment review committees are chosen from among capable taxpayers; otherwise, the committees will not be able to carry out efficiently their duties of investigating complaints against reassessed values. The Local Finance Commission has recommended to mayors and village headmen standards of assessment, but the adoption of such standards is not mandatory. The mayor or village headman will determine the valuations of property on the basis of reports submitted by assessors. Property listings based on "true market value" will be recorded in municipal property tax ledgers which will be open to the public during certain periods. Taxpayers who object to valuations placed on their property may request a review by the property assessment review committee established for the municipality. If not satisfied with the committee's decision, the property owner may appeal to the governor of the prefecture, or bring action in a local court. The valuations placed upon real property are of great concern not only to the taxpayers but to the municipality as well, and the fairness with which this procedure is carried out probably will determine to a great extent the success of the new municipal property tax system. Citizens can aid the success of this new tax program by examining fully the property tax ledgers and offering constructive criticism, where appropriate, to their municipal officials. Taxpayers in municipalities should be encouraged to cooperate with assessors and mayors in the new program to revaluate fixed assets in Japan.)

4. Inform citizens of the revised system of allocating disaster relief. (Although the national government paid the entire cost of disaster relief throughout Japan in 1950, the 10th Diet voted to return to the former system of requiring local government units to bear part of the expense. However, since the financial ability of localities which may suffer disaster varies, the new plan provides for a sliding scale of contributions by local governments based on the amount of their total tax revenues. It is important that the public be informed of the new disaster relief system.)

B. D

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 June 1951

FROM: Political Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Political Information Themes - July

1. Emphasize that any attempt to subjugate another person's individuality, especially by dwarfing him in any way, creates a violation of human rights. (This element to be emphasized is essential to a human rights case and is present in various nefarious activities of bosses in many fields. Cases of peonage, including the sale of girls to geisha houses and the sale of children, are illustrations. The custom of ostracizing individuals who have incurred the wrath of a powerful faction in the community, known in Japanese as murahachibu, cases of police brutality, and violations of the Constitutional safeguards for criminal procedures are further examples.

The following themes have been suggested by the Attorney General's Office:

a. It is contrary to the Constitution's guarantees of human rights if a tax officer, acting under the provisions of the National Tax Collection Law, conducts an improper search in cases of coercive collection of overdue taxes.

b. It is contrary to the Constitution's guarantees of human rights if a police officer arrests, for the purpose of settling labor disputes, a non-resisting laborer, does him bodily injury, or unnecessarily prevents a detained person from talking with family members.

c. It is prejudicial to human rights for influential people in any community to set up an organization of the chonai kai, neighborhood association, type and appropriate government or other public buildings for its office.

d. It is contrary to the Constitutional guarantees of human rights for a police officer to act unlawfully in arresting, detaining or examining a suspect.)

2. Emphasize that the "government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people". (Government is subject to the limitations imposed on it by the Constitution and the laws passed by the people's elected representatives on the national, prefectural, and town and city levels. The Constitution of Japan guarantees freedom of speech and press, assembly and academic freedom. The will of the people is expressed through the use of these freedoms and the vote.)

3. Emphasize that it is the responsibility of the people to use wisely and broadly the human rights which are guaranteed them by their Constitution. (Parallels between the Constitution of Japan and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were suggested in the June United Nations themes. Continued maintenance of the fundamental human rights by the people is a passport for Japan's eventual acceptance in the community of the free nations of the world.)

4. To celebrate the second anniversary of the enforcement of the Offenders' Prevention and Rehabilitation Law, 1 July, and the third anniversary, 15 July, of the promulgation of both the Juvenile Law and the Reformatory Law, Japanese agencies will cooperate with the Attorney General's Office in sponsoring a campaign on juvenile delinquency, its causes and remedies.

Emphasize Article 1 of the Juvenile Law. (This article stresses the importance of preventive and rehabilitation measures. It states: "The purpose of this law is to guarantee the sound upbringing of juveniles, to exercise protective measures necessary to insure sound character development, such as improving the environment and other social conditions which induce delinquency and also to take special measures in criminal cases involving juveniles and adults harmful to the welfare of juveniles.)

5. The Bill for Partial Amendment of Police Law 196 (promulgated in December, 1947) was passed 4 June 1951 by the Diet. The amendments incorporated in the bill were based on the belief of the Japanese Government that experience had shown the need for certain changes to effect better internal order. The amendments as passed are the result of prior negotiations and agreement among representatives of all national and local police authorities under the coordination of a Cabinet Minister. The following are some of the principal points to be publicized:

a. Emphasize that every town and village presently maintaining a local autonomous police force may, through plebiscite recommended by the local assembly, decide for itself whether or not it desires to maintain a police force. (Full discussion of the issues involved, viz., prestige of local autonomy, efficiency and expense, should be encouraged, bearing in mind the following six points: (1) When the local entity determines not to maintain its police force, that area will be added to the jurisdiction of the National Rural Police and the personnel will be transferred to the NRP; (2) This year any plebiscite recommended by the local assembly of the entity concerned held prior to 30 September, becomes effective 1 October. In future years, plebiscites, if desired, must be held prior to 1 October and become effective 1 April of the following year; (3) If the inhabitants of a given area desire to re-establish an autonomous police force, they may do so, but such a change in status can be made only at two-year intervals; (4) Any town or village bordering a city may decide, through plebiscite, to maintain a police force in cooperation with the city concerned, by mutual agreement, as an association of police forces; (5) The cost of the plebiscite is to be borne by the local entity; and (6) A plebiscite may be held under either of the following conditions: When a town or village assembly decides whether or not an autonomous police force should be maintained or re-established, or when one third of the

inhabitants of a town or village presents to the local assembly a signed petition requesting such action.)

b. Emphasize that mutual aid by the police forces is authorized, to wit: local autonomous police in one area may aid their counterpart or counterparts in other locales; local autonomous police may aid the National Rural Police, and vice-versa. (Large autonomous police forces are not a necessity; coordination with other autonomous entities can result in decreasing individual town or village expenses and still maintain a high standard of law and order in a community. In the case where a request for aid is made by the National Rural Police, the expense is borne by the National Treasury. This includes compensation for sickness, death and other accidents which occur in line of duty for local autonomous police. In all cases where mutual aid is given, the National Rural Police must be notified to effect coordination.)

c. Emphasize that the prefectural governor has been given the authority to call upon the National Rural Police--through the prefectural public safety commission--when he considers the maintenance of law and order to be endangered in a given city, town or village in his prefecture. (The public safety commission, after receiving such a request from the governor, must take immediate action. As another safeguard against the governor taking unilateral action, the governor must make a report to the prefectural assembly upon completion of the case in question.)

d. Emphasize that autonomous entities will decide the number of policemen necessary in their particular provinces. (The former local autonomous police ceiling of 95,000 has been abolished. Prior to the amendment, the authorized police strength was based on population figures as of April, 1946. Because of shifting populations, this practice worked undue hardships in certain cases. Now, it is the prerogative of the local autonomous entity to determine the number of police in terms of its own financial ability and social conditions.)

J. F. S.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 June 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Economic Stabilization and Rehabilitation Themes - July

1. Inform the Japanese people that while the United States desires further development and expansion of U. S.-Japanese economic cooperation, Japan's future economic welfare depends upon the formulation and adoption of sound, long-range economic policies and extension of industrial cooperation to all free world nations. (Major General William F. Marquat, Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, in a report issued on 16 May following the return of his economic mission to the United States, stated that although the prospects are good for expansion of trade relations between the United States and Japan, the adoption of a souhd, long-range program is essential to the future welfare of Japan. A well-coordinated program, General Marquat pointed out, is necessary to assure Japan access to "reasonable amounts of raw material imports," attract foreign investments, including participation in international monetary agencies, and acquire modern industrial techniques and patent rights. Commenting on General Marquat's statement, the Nippon Times on 18 May declared that. . . "It is essential that Japanese financiers and businessmen, as well as government officials, realize that they are not going to get something for nothing . . . . Japan must not be blinded by a sense of self-importance; no one is going to go out of his way to utilize her industrial capacity unless she makes the supreme effort herself to demonstrate her sincerity and her capabilities. The dreams of gaining profits from the U. S.-Japan economic cooperation plan without lifting a finger must be supplanted by a willingness to work harder than ever to perfect the domestic economic structure."

The Nippon Times editorial supported the Marquat recommendations that Japan's long-range program should include: (1) Necessary budgetary and financial measures to keep inflation in check; (2) a permanent currency and price stabilization policy which will adjust domestic prices to international levels; (3) a declaration of policy on repaying foreign obligations which will give foreign investors reasonable protection; (4) clarification of Japan's future commercial policy to assure fair and equitable trade relations with other nations on a reciprocal basis, and (5) adoption of a clear guarantee of patent rights to enable the importation of technological "know-how".

Commenting on the above measures recommended in the Marquat report, the Nippon Times further declared: "These are basic conditions which Japan must fulfill to insure her share of trade, the flow of foreign investments, and her competitive position among the free nations. . . . Having fulfilled these conditions, Japan will be able to look ahead beyond the immediate considerations of U. S.-Japan economic cooperation to the unlimited field of cooperating with the free world."

Nihon Keizai, in a 17 May editorial, commented: "The Marquat report indicates that U. S.-Japan economic cooperation must be pushed ahead not as temporary cooperation in the American rearmament plan but on the basis of normal economic relations between the two countries. . . . The need for rationalization of enterprises becomes all the more important because Japanese industrialists can participate in U. S.-Japan cooperation only to the extent of their abilities and at their own responsibility."

Yomiuri Shimbun on 17 May commented: "Japan must first of all consolidate her economy if she wants to cooperate with other nations economically. Some Japanese circles have been looking forward to such a boom under U. S.-Japan economic cooperation as will enable them to sell their goods, however high their prices may be. Such a way of thinking is shallow and self-centered. . . . We should try to determine what really is expected of us under the world situation."

General Marquat's policy statement on U. S.-Japanese cooperation sets forth basic considerations which must be taken into account in Japan's economic relations with not only the United States but the entire free world. It is important that the Japanese, especially businessmen and industrialists, fully understand these basic policy considerations.)

2. Urge the Japanese people, especially industrialists and other businessmen, to exert every effort to re-establish Japan's economic stability both at home and abroad during the current transitional period in Japan's post-war development. (Although GARIOA funds to Japan were scheduled to be terminated on 1 July 1951, Japan in all probability will continue to receive a substantial sum in U. S. dollar funds through part payment of U. S. Occupation costs. Occupation cost payments were expected to be around $140,000,000, almost equaling the sum originally requested for Japan through GARIOA for the fiscal year 1951-52. Finance Minister Ikeda on 14 May expressed the belief that part payment of U. S. Occupation costs, prospects for increased exports, invisible trade, and other foreign exchange receipts should enable Japan "to get along satisfactorily" after GARIOA funds are terminated. A carry-over of ¥100,000,000,000 in the U. S. Aid Counterpart Fund earmarked for the new fiscal year also should help to offset possible adverse effects of the termination of U. S. aid, Ikeda said. The 1951-52 Japanese budget includes approximately $280,000,000 under the termination of war account and part payment by the United States of Occupation costs would be reflected in a savings in this account, making available additional funds which might be used by the Japanese Government for industrial rehabilitation and for other purposes which would help re-establish economic stability at home and abroad. It is important, that Japan utilize fully this period of transition, when foreign exchange funds probably are more plentiful than they may be later, to put its economic house in order.)

3. Inform manufacturers, exporters, labor and the public that improvement of Japan's industrial efficiency and the production of better quality goods at fair prices are essential to Japan's economic welfare. (Kyodo news service on 26 March 1951 quoted K. D. Morrow, Special Assistant to the Chief, ESS, as stating

that Japanese industrialists and exporters are losing a large volume of business by hiking their prices too much. The news item added that "the price index reveals that the prices of Japanese exports are increasing much more rapidly than the increase in the cost of imported materials", indicating that many Japanese traders and manufacturers are making excess profits. Nippon Times, in an editorial on 28 March, captioned "Don't Miss the Boat," declared that "it is a fact that prices in Japan are higher than elsewhere" and warned that "every effort must be made to bring prices down to a reasonable level. Shortsighted exporters who are out to make a killing with high prices and inferior goods because of the seller's market must be curbed. We must not miss the boat in the export trade." In view of the developments described above, it is important that all segments of the population be informed of the danger to Japan of "pricing itself out of the world's markets". Manufacturers, labor and exporters should be encouraged to cooperate in keeping production costs at a reasonable level, for otherwise Japan may lose its competitive position in international trade, resulting in severe loss to the individual as well as the nation.)

4. Inform hotels, restaurants and the public of changes made in the Food Control Laws relative to serving staple foods. (Under amendments to the Food Control Law, no hotel, restaurant or other eating establishment may serve rice meals unless they are issued a special permit by the governor of the prefecture. Registered eating establishments are required to obtain a meal coupon from the diner before serving rice or other staple foods. Violators of this regulation may be punished by up to 10 years imprisonment, a fine of ¥100,000, or both. The amended Food Control Law also permits consumers to obtain rice or other staple food meals at any registered restaurant upon submission of a meal coupon. Heretofore, staple food meals could be obtained legally only at especially designated meal-coupon restaurants. Since violation of the Food Control Law upsets the normal distribution of staple foods, eating establishments and the public should be encouraged to abide by the new regulations.)

5. Encourage consumers to aid in preventing illegal sales of rice dealers. (Although rice is now being sold to consumers by privately owned stores, rice sales are subject to the same price and rationing controls as before. Sale or purchase of rice outside regular ration channels is a violation of the Food Control Law. Rice dealers also are required to treat all customers alike and to refrain from setting aside better quality rice for sale to friends. Consumers who feel they are not being treated fairly by their rice dealer are invited to consult their prefectural Economic Investigation Agency office. Above all, purchasers should check carefully the weight of their rationed staple foods. A recent Economic Investigation Agency survey disclosed that some unscrupulous rice dealers are short-weighing rations of staple foods.)

6. Urge consumers to refuse to pay excessive prices and to cooperate with their local EIA consultation office in helping to prevent profiteering and hoarding. (Since the beginning of 1951 the price of some essential commodities including miso, shoyu sauce, and clothing have shown a sharp rise in price. While some of the price boosts are the result of increased cost of imported raw materials, the Economic Investigation Agency has uncovered evidence which indicates that hoarding and profiteering in some cases have contributed to higher prices.

Beginning in February, the Economic Investigation Agency established consultation offices in each of the 46 prefectures to keep under surveillance supply and demand of essential commodities and to take appropriate measures to maintain fair prices by discouraging hoarding and profiteering. Cooperation of the public, however, is necessary if the government program to maintain fair prices is to succeed. Citizens who feel they are being overcharged should be encouraged to consult their local EIA office. In some cases, complaints are handled by the local EIA office, and through consultation with the offending manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, a satisfactory solution is reached. Some of the more flagrant complaints are transferred to the central EIA office in Tokyo, where an effort is made to correct the condition leading to the complaint. All segments of the public--manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, and the consumer--should be informed of the importance to Japan of maintaining an ample supply of consumer goods at fair prices. Excessive prices can lead to ruinous inflation.)

7. Encourage the Japanese to refrain from purchasing illegal foreign goods. (Purchase of illegal foreign merchandise which is being offered for sale in various places throughout Japan, particularly in large cities, should be discouraged. This merchandise, including wearing apparel, foods, and sundries, has in the vast majority of cases, made its way into Japanese trade channels through black marketing, and its purchase is a threat to the stability of Japan's foreign exchange system. Except for an occasional release of surplus PX merchandise, the sale to Japanese of most consumer goods manufactured in foreign countries is illegal because Japan's foreign exchange is scarce and must be allocated principally for the purchase and importation of badly needed raw materials. Japanese who purchase illegal foreign goods, irrespective of the source, do a disservice to their country, and the practice should be discouraged.)

8. Encourage all segments of the population--families, individuals, businesses, organizations, and so forth--to cooperate in the 1951-52 yen savings campaign. (The Finance Ministry announced on 14 April that the yen savings goal for the 1951-52 fiscal year had been set at ¥500 billion. Savings during the past year aggregated approximately ¥442 billion. The new goal is based upon estimated savings of 16.5 per cent--after deductions for national and local taxes--of an anticipated national income in 1951-52 of ¥3,800 billion. The yen savings campaign is being directed jointly by the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry. Both institutions point out that if the ¥500 billion goal is to be obtained, small individual savings must be encouraged. The 1950 census lists approximately 16,580,000 families in Japan. If each family saved only one yen a day, the total amount saved during a month would amount to ¥497,460,000. Such savings when continued systematically over a period of a year run into the billions. Families should be encouraged to save for a specific purpose, such as for the education of children, security in old age, as a safeguard against misfortune, and so forth. A wide variety of Japanese organizations welcome savings, including banks, post offices, trust companies, cooperative associations, mutual loan companies, and life insurance companies. Savings also may be easily arranged through children's

banks and mothers' banks. Money deposited with such savings associations is tax free up to ¥30,000. The population should be fully informed of the importance of regular savings, not only for the benefit of the individual but also for the reconstruction, modernization and expansion of Japanese industry and commerce.)

B.D.

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CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 June 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Taxation Themes - July

1. Encourage all self-assessed income taxpayers to file their first-period return by the deadline, 31 July. (All self-assessed income taxpayers are required to file their provisional returns and pay one third of their estimated 1951 tax by 31 July. Estimated income included in the July provisional return shall be calculated on the basis of actual income received as of 1 July. The amount, however, shall in no case be less than the total income listed in the taxpayer's final return for 1950 or of the reassessed amount unless the taxpayer has made application to the tax office prior to 15 June 1951 and has received permission to claim a lower income for 1951 than was received in 1950. Persons who fail to file provisional returns are subject to heavy penalties.)

2. Encourage the public to look for commodity stamps on articles such as soft drinks, baggage, candy, saccharin, and other products. (Consumers of merchandise whose manufacture requires the payment of a commodity tax should be encouraged, for their own protection, to see that such merchandise bears the required stamp. Commodities requiring stamps include candy, bottled soft drinks, saccharin, and various other synthetic products. Consumers who insist upon legally manufactured products of this type not only protect their own health and welfare but contribute toward support of the government's tax program.)

3. Inform the public of the Tax Administration Agency's plan to give junior high school students a basic knowledge of taxation through special summer courses conducted at mountainside and seaside schools. (Approximately 50 schools in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe, and Yokohama are including courses in taxation at schools which they will conduct this summer in the mountains or near the sea. The textbook being used in the courses is being provided by the Tax Administration Agency and is designed to give junior high school pupils a basic knowledge of the relationship between taxation and community welfare.)

4. Inform the public that while tax rates in Japan may be considered high, citizens of many other countries pay a higher percentage of their national income than is paid by Japanese. (Under the 1951-52 budget, Japanese taxpayers will contribute approximately 21 per cent of the national income in payment of national and local taxes. This percentage, however, is considerably lower than taxes paid in many other countries. For example, American citizens were taxed during the 1950-51 fiscal year approximately 28 per cent of the U. S. national income in taxes. If tax increases proposed by President Truman are enacted, the percentage

for 1951-52 will be even higher. In England, approximately 47.5 per cent of the national income is paid in taxes, while in France the tax ratio is 17.8 per cent. Italians pay 15.5 per cent of the national income in taxes and the Dutch 35.5 per cent. In Western Germany, where post-war conditions are somewhat similar to those in Japan, 26.3 per cent of the national income is required to operate the government.)

5. Inform the public that the 1951-52 national budget not only provides for a substantial reduction of taxes but increases appropriations for many public welfare projects. (Although taxes have risen sharply in the United States, Great Britain, France and many other countries of the West, the Japanese Diet has approved tax cuts in the 1951-52 budget totaling approximately 74 billion yen. Notwithstanding this tax reduction, appropriations have been increased for public works, social security, the prevention and care of tuberculosis, prevention of epidemics, unemployment relief, and many other welfare projects. Public works projects which carry higher 1951-52 appropriations include reforestation, river development and flood control. The Tax Administration Agency reports that many taxpayers have the mistaken idea that over-all taxes in Japan for the new fiscal year are being increased and that decreases in national taxes are more than offset by increased taxes levied in prefectures and municipalities. A statistical study recently completed by the Economic and Scientific Section showed that over-all taxes for the year 1950 were approximately 35 per cent lower than they would have been had 1949 tax rates remained in effect. The per cent reduction for 1951 was expected to be even greater. Principal beneficiaries of tax cuts have been in the lower income groups, more than three million income taxpayers having been dropped from the income tax rolls during the past two years.)

B.D.

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CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 June 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Labor-Management Themes - July

1. Encourage management and labor to sign detailed, written agreements specifying all important working conditions including wages, hours, holidays, grievance machinery procedure, and so forth. (Detailed, written agreements between management and labor are recognized as one of the most important factors in maintaining friendly labor-management relations. Heretofore, many labor agreements signed by management and workers in Japan have been vague and frequently resulted in disagreement over differences which later arose. Political problems and ideological arguments have no place in labor contracts. Labor contracts should be concerned solely with specific details of working relations such as wages, working hours, holidays, grievance machinery procedure, and other essentials. Prompt completion of detailed labor-management contracts are essential to maintaining cordial relations between workers and management.)

2. Encourage management, labor and the public to observe Industrial Safety Week. (Japanese industry will observe Industrial Safety Week 1-7 July as a means of better acquainting employers and the public with the provisions of the Labor Standards Law and other legislation promoting industrial safety. The Labor Standards Law, together with safety regulations subsequently approved under this act, provides standards for maintaining health and preventing accidents in industry. However, despite these regulations, recent statistics show that ten people are killed daily and four persons are severely injured every minute in Japanese commercial establishments. Persons injured in the course of their employment are entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Law. Heirs of persons killed in factory accidents also are entitled to benefits under the law. Approximately seven billion two hundred million yen was paid out in 1950 in claims under the Workmen's Compensation Law. Aside from claims paid under the act, losses sustained by business enterprises from decreased production, damage to machinery and products, and so forth, were estimated at between 30 and 40 billion yen annually. The Ministry of Labor is seeking to reduce industrial accidents and promote safer conditions in factories. Cooperation of both employers and workers is needed in this program, which currently is emphasizing more extensive safety education and the elimination of unnecessary hazards.)

3. Inform labor and the public that work relief projects not only provide badly needed jobs for the unemployed but also contribute toward the reconstruction of devastated cities and make possible many other useful projects such as the

construction of levees, and repairing of roads and drainage ditches. (Since the Emergency Unemployment Relief Law was passed in May 1949, work relief projects have been organized in 500 cities, towns and villages. The government appropriated one billion six hundred million yen from January to March 1951 for work relief projects. This appropriation has enabled the employment of 150,000 temporary workers. Approximately 37 per cent of the day laborers placed by the Public Employment Security Offices during the January-March period found jobs on such relief. Work relief projects are operated in centers where unemployment is highest. Radio coverage is recommended.)

4. Inform labor and the public of the contribution the International Labor Office is making to Japan. (The ILO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, is working to promote social justice, improve the welfare of workers, and foster other economic and social improvements throughout the world. The ILO established an office in Japan in 1949 and has been assisting the SCAP program to improve economic and social conditions among Japanese workers. Four Japanese representatives to the ILO general conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, 6-23 June are expected to return to Japan around 15 July. The conference, which is the principal deliberative body of the ILO, conducts surveys and makes recommendations concerning improvement of labor standards throughout the world. Although conventions approved by the conference are not binding, member countries are encouraged to enact legislation giving them legal status. Since the ILO conference was organized in 1919, conventions have been approved recommending many improvements in working conditions including maximum working hours, holidays with pay, the status of female workers, protection of minors, industrial accident compensation, unemployment and old-age insurance, and many others. It is important that the results of the 1951 ILO general conference including reports of the Japanese delegates be widely publicized. Radio coverage is recommended.)

B.D.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 June 1951

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Industrial Democratization Themes - July

1. Inform the public of recent regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission which provide additional protection for stockholders. (The Securities and Exchange Commission recently announced two new regulations which are designed to afford added protection to holders of securities in Japanese concerns. One of the regulations requires companies to conform to a uniform type of financial statement which can be easily understood by investors. Heretofore, financial statements of Japanese companies varied widely in form and frequently were so complex that investors were unable to ascertain the real financial condition of the concern. The new uniform type of statement also enables investors to compare the relative financial position of Japanese concerns. The second new regulation issued by the SEC requires concerns to have their books audited periodically by an authorized, independent public accountant. The accountant must not be a regular employee of the company whose books he is auditing.)

2. Review progress made by small and medium business in forming cooperatives under the Smaller Enterprise Cooperatives Law, which became effective 1 July 1949. (The second anniversary of the passage of the Smaller Enterprise Cooperatives Law, to be observed in July, provides an appropriate occasion for reviewing progress made under this legislation. Since the law was enacted, 14,174 common facilities cooperatives have been established. These organizations are designed to help the small businessman and wage earner solve problems of distribution, transportation and other difficulties through mutual cooperation. Cooperatives enable members of the group to contribute capital, labor, transportation, special techniques, or make some other contribution required by the business. Formation of joint cooperatives should be encouraged as a means of helping the small businessman and wage earner meet their common problems.)

3. Inform farmers and small businessmen how the Anti-Monopoly Law safeguards their interests. (According to the Fair Trade Commission, the agency chiefly responsible for enforcing the Anti-Monopoly Law, many farmers and small businessmen in Japan do not fully understand or appreciate the extent to which their interests are protected by free and fair competition. For example, monopoly control may lead easily to excessively high prices which the farmer must pay for essential supplies, including fertilizer, farm implements, and other commodities. Conversely, monopolists may beat down the price of farm commodities, impoverishing the farmer. Small businessmen likewise have a heavy stake in a fair, free economy.

Monopoly restraints upon trade and credit can quickly ruin the small businessman. On the other hand, the Anti-Monopoly Law, while protecting the farmer and small businessman against unfair competition, recognizes the value of cooperation among farmers and small businessmen in meeting their common problems. The organization of cooperative associations by these groups is permitted so long as they do not attempt to fix prices or engage in other unfair trade practices. Farmers, small businessmen, as well as the general consumer, should be informed of the basic purpose of Japan's anti-monopoly legislation, which is to protect the public against restraint of trade which may lead to price-fixing, boycotting, dumping, coercion and other unfair practices. It should be pointed out that the basic purpose of anti-monopoly legislation is protective rather than punitive. It is important that both the producer and the consumer be fully informed of the provisions of the anti-monopoly laws, particularly how they stimulate free competition and encourage individual initiative by:

a. Prohibiting restrictions on the supply of raw materials or commodities.

b. Prohibiting "private monopolization" or production and sale by large-scale enterprises, thus giving any person the freedom to enter business.

c. Prohibiting unreasonable restraint of trade by agreement among entrepreneurs with respect to price, quantity, market, technology, and so forth.

d. Prohibiting "unfair methods of competition" by boycotting, dumping, discriminatory prices, coercing deals, exclusive contract, binding contract, and so on.

e. Promoting free and fair competition in domestic trade as well as among entrepreneurs engaged in foreign trade. The law states that:

(1) The term "competition" shall mean a situation in which two or more entrepreneurs compete for buyer or seller markets.

(2) The term "private monopolization" shall mean such business activities by which an entrepreneur excludes or controls the business activities of other entrepreneurs, thereby causing a restraint of competition.)

E.D.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 June 1951

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Agricultural Cooperatives - July

1. Explain recent cooperative legislation. (Legislation was enacted by the 10th Diet which will have beneficial effects on cooperative associations throughout the country. In addition to amendments made to the Agricultural Cooperative Law, providing greater flexibility in cooperative operations and requiring formal approval of additional actions, a new law was passed. This law, for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of agricultural and fisheries cooperatives, authorizes loans to encourage cooperatives to carry out rehabilitation programs. Continued explanation of details concerning the new legislation needs to be given to officers and members of the associations. Particular attention should be paid to the fact that the plan for reconstruction of the cooperative must be approved by the members' votes at a general meeting. Members should also be reminded of the law's provision that the sooner a substantial investment increase is effected, the larger the loan which can be granted. Members should, accordingly, use part of the July harvest income for increasing their investment in their association.)

2. Encourage cooperation in farming operations. (During the busy summer harvest season, cooperative associations can be of great help to their members by planning joint activities and urging their members to participate in them. Some of the summer burden can be lightened through cooperation on the part of cooperative members in carrying out such projects as elimination of pests and blights, joint management of water utilization, the harvesting of wheat and barley, and the operation of day nurseries. Cooperatives can strengthen their influence in the community by arranging such cooperative functions.)

P. J.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 June 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Land Reform - July

1. Emphasize the importance of the Agricultural Commission election. (In accordance with legislation enacted by the 10th Diet, the former Land Committees, Adjustment Committees, and Improvement Committees are to be amalgamated into Agricultural Commissions. The new commission members for city, town, and village commissions are to be elected on July 20. It is essential that all farmers know about the elections, the purposes of the new commissions, and the part that the commissions will play in the future life of the community. In this respect, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry during June is distributing 1,000,000 leaflets and 60,000 posters to explain the essential facts. Care should be taken to insure that these posters and leaflets are properly posted and circulated.)

2. Explain proposed land reform legislation. (It is anticipated that at an extraordinary Diet session, which may be held in July, a bill providing for an Agricultural Land Law will be presented for Diet approval. The proposed law aims at unifying and making permanent the provisions of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law, the Owner Farmers Establishment Special Measures Law, and the Potsdam Cabinet Ordinance concerning Forcible Transfer of Lands. Farmers should be kept up to date on the purposes and provisions of the proposed law.)

3. Encourage rational utilization of water facilities. (During July a great quantity of water is used for the cultivation of crops. It is essential that each farmer receive an adequate supply of water. This can be effected if rational use is made of irrigation facilities. Instead of bickering with neighbors about water rights, farmers should hold group meetings at which water problems can be solved to the mutual benefit of all.)

4. Publicize "National Land Construction Week". (The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is cooperating with the Construction Ministry in the promotion of "National Land Construction Week". Emphasis for rural audiences can be placed on such projects as land reclamation, better employment of drainage facilities, and land improvement programs.)

5. Give continued publicity to the exchange and consolidation program. (This long-range program, which is essential for the rationalization of farm management, needs continued encouragement. Farmers can be reminded during the busy July harvest season of the inconvenience and loss of time occasioned by scattered fields.)

---P. J.---

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 June 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Crop Production and Collection - July

1. Stress the importance of the new Agriculture Commissions. (The elections of the new Agricultural Commissions for cities, towns, and villages are to be held on July 20. These commissions will subsequently perform the functions hitherto carried out by the Land, Adjustment, and Improvement Committees. Included among the new commission's many important functions are the drafting of agricultural production plans and the allocation of staple food deliveries. Since the members of the commissions will perform such important functions, farmers should exercise their best judgment when they go to the polls to vote. Farmers can learn the functions of the new commissions by reading carefully an explanatory leaflet and poster which will be distributed to them during June by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.)

2. Urge delivery of mugi crops. (Although it was anticipated in many quarters that the mugi crops would be decontrolled by the 10th Diet, such was not the case. Accordingly, deliveries are to be made as in the past. Allocations and deliveries will take place during the summer months throughout Japan. Farmers should be urged to cooperate in the program. In this regard, also, farmers should be kept up to date on developments in the new crop prices to be paid for their products.)

3. Give continuing attention to the increased food production campaign. (This over-all program must receive attention at all times. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry frequently distributes materials aimed at promoting and popularizing the campaign. Efforts should be made to insure that these materials reach those for whom they are intended. Local information media should present the increased production program as adapted to the local communities.)

P. J.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 June 1951

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Agricultural Extension - July

1. Explain the functions of the new Agricultural Commissions. (The present Improvement Committee, which is closely allied with extension projects, is to be amalgamated with the Land Committee and the Adjustment Committee into new Agricultural Commissions. These new commissions are to be elected in cities, towns, and villages on July 20. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is distributing during June one million leaflets and 60,000 posters which give details about the election and about the new commissions. These leaflets and posters should be implemented by other information media and by meetings conducted by extension agents at which discussions can be held concerning the purpose and the importance of the elections.)

2. Publicize the extension anniversary. (The month of July marks the third anniversary of the extension movement. Anniversary observances can serve as a basis for discussions of past extension accomplishments and future plans. One concrete way of showing that the extension program has grown tremendously is by quoting personnel statistics. There are now approximately 10,000 farm agents and 700 home advisers working throughout Japan, in contrast to fifty per cent of that number three years ago. With this continuing increase in extension workers, more and more services become available for farmers and their families. Each farm household should be encouraged to utilize the services which are being offered.)

3. Inform farmers of the best techniques for July farm operations. (Included among the important farm tasks during July are the prevention and extermination of disease and insects poisonous to rice plants, the application of fertilizers, the management of upland crops, the prevention of infectious animal diseases, the construction of silos, the use of 24-D, and the management of livestock farming in summer.)

4. Encourage farm youth club programs. (In an effort to energize rural youth clubs, many of which have no concrete programs, youth specialists in the Agricultural Improvement Bureau have drafted suggestions whereby clubs can solidify their organization and successfully initiate youth projects. These suggestions should be widely diffused by information media at local levels.)

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CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 June 1951

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Forestry - July

1. Explain new forestry legislation. (During May three forestry bills were approved by the 10th Diet. The first, amending the Forest Law, has for its purposes the rationalization of forest management, the maintenance of a balance between growth and cutting, and the establishment of forestry cooperative associations in which membership will be voluntary. The second bill provides for revisions in the National Forest Law which will make possible greater utilization of national forests by the people of the community. The third bill enacts a National Forest Adjustment Temporary Measures Law which provides for the regrouping of national and private forests. The purposes of the new legislation as well as the details contained therein should be made known.)

2. Urge that continued care be given to reforested areas. (Areas where planting has t ken place during the past few years will require special care during July when a vigorous growth of trees is accompanied by a thick growth of weeds and shrubs. Young trees planted in such areas are considerably bothered by growing weeds. If left uncared for, the saplings may die or develop a crooked growth.)

3. Promote the idea of "protection forests". (Protection forests prevent floods and lessen the disastrous effects of storms. The purpose of these forests should be made known to the people at large so that they may cooperate in their preservation.)

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