DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 3072

(2) Folder title/number: (3)
Social Organizations - UNECSO & UN

(3) Date: Apr. 1949 - July 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
000, 9800	z

(5) Item description and comment:

Shikoku

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

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今治ユネスコ

發行所
今治ユネスコ協力会
愛媛縣今治市元町
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定價金五円

生命の尊さ

木原倬郎

近着「ライフ」誌に、「最新医学の奇蹟、練達と献身が全身火傷の一少年を救う」という見出しで三才になるマイクという幼児が、遊び友達のいたずらから、肩から足先までに大火傷を受け、病院にかつぎこまれたという。今までの我々医者の常識としては、全身の体表の半分を火傷した場合は、生命はおぼつかないという事になつているのであるが、マイク少年の場合は四分の三以上を負傷しているので、最初病院の医師は数時間の生命だろう、と両親につげた。しかし外科医、看護婦、奉仕者達研究所の技術者達、マイクの両親等の一体となつた献身的な努力に加へて、赤十字から必要なあらゆる薬品、衛生材料の供給を受け、施療患者であるのに特別室を与えられ、血液の分泌によつておこる体液の亡失を防ぐ爲に、父親及び七人の篤志家から採取した皮膚片で創を被い、化膿をさける爲、十億単位のペニシリンが用いられた幸に殆と失われかけた一命をとりとめたという。そしてこの記事に附けられた写真の一葉は、マイク少年を中心に、医師、看護婦、両親、篤志家達の記念写真であるがその人々の前には、マイク少年の爲に用いられた薬品其他一式が美しくならべられて写されている。それらの豊富さ、ぜいたくさは我々の目を見張らすほどで、例へば美しい瓶に滅菌密封された輸血用の血液（向うには血液銀行というのがあつて、必要な時に必要な量だけどんな血型のものでも直ちに入手出來るらしい）乾燥及液状血ショ、水溶性タン白質、ビタミン肝臓エキス、葡萄糖等々、これらが実に豊富にぜいたくに使われていることがわかる。

以上の記事から私が受けた感じは、まず第一に、施療患者にさえも必要とあればあれだけの完璧な医療をなし得るという施療保健制度の完備、病院設備の立派さ、医薬品の豊富さ、薬品容器の美しさ等に対する医者としての羨望を感じるのであるが、これは持てる國と貧しき國との違で、追々とまねる事も出來そうにも思えるのだがこれ以上に受ける感銘は、アメリカの人達の生命に対する愛の大きさに向つてである。一人の幼児の生命を救う爲に、社会も病院も一丸となつて、可能なるあらゆる手段を盡しておしむ所がない。

こういう生命に対する愛の深さが示された他の一例は、読者も御存じの方も多いと思うが、最近のニュース映画で、一少女が誤つて空井戸の中へ墜落したのに、これを救出するために、井戸と平行して大規模な竪穴が掘られ、色々の困難を克服して遂に幼女を地上に連出し得たけれども、既におそく、幼女は窒息死していたという事件が詳細に記録されていた。我が國において、生命を救う爲に社会がこういう涙ぐましいばかりの熱情を示した事が見られたであろうか。この國の人々には、自己に関係のある近親者等の病気又は災難に対しては異状なる献身と努力をはらう事は、しばしば見られる所であるが、自己に無関係の人に向つては極めて冷たんであるのが普通である様に思われるのであるが冷たんどころか他人の不幸に対しては愉快がるという残忍性をすらもつているらしい。例えば火事場の野次馬のにぎわいを御覧なさい小豆島沖の汽船沈没事件に際して遭難者の死体捜査の不徹底に対する遺族と船会社との争いを見給える死体の引上げが満足に行われなかつた理由には、天候潮流其他色々の悪條件が加わつての事でもあろう。しかし船の沈没の原因自体に既に人命の尊さを無視した盛容さが想像されるし、通り一辺の死体捜査を行つたきりで打きり、遺族の憤激を買うがごときは、人命軽視、人間愛の欠除はいうも更なり単なる義務の遂行すら行われていないのである。

これとかれとを較ぶればどうであろうか。最近私は二つの傷害事件の被害者の治療に当つた。一つは、喧嘩の仲裁をしようとして突飛ばされて二階の窓から墜落、頭ガイ骨折をおこした人、この人には部落全体の同情が集つて、輸血の希望者があとをたたず、熱心な看護が続けられたが、終に努力が報われず不帰の客となつた。他の一つは、同輩と喧嘩をして腹部をつき刺され、つき破れた腸が創口からはみ出したまゝかつぎ込まれた男、新聞は三面記事の特ダネとして、創の状況やキヨウ器の種類等を熱心に聴きたがるけれども、その男が輸血もなく、凶器や氷ノウを買う金すらもない事については知ろうともしないのである。幸に警察のサービスで付添看護婦はつけられ、市から補償その他を貸與されて、手術後順調の経過をたどつているのである。

この二例は幸に、生命の危機に際して、社会及び当局によつて適当なる処置がとられた美しい例である様に思われる。

当市においても、医療保護制度が設けられ、生活困窮者の保健に対して考慮がはらわれているが、細部にわたつては不備の点が甚だ多く、それについては、市民一般の同胞愛の精神を根底とした理解と協力がなければ、前に述べたアメリカの慈善施療の如き完璧を期する事は、前途遥か遠しの感をいだくのである。

—筆者は本会会員医学博士 木原外科院長—

人權展覧會パリで開催

ユネスコの組織した人権展覧会は去る九月三十日パリで開催されたこの展覧会は人間の個人的権利承認を獲得するための長期にわたる人類闘争の歴史を、昨年國際連合によつて承認された世界人権宣言に至るまで解説するものであるが合衆國は言論及び信教の自由を保障する一七八九年の民権條例写しトーマス・ジエフアーソンの起草した独立宣言草案及びリンカーンのゲツテイスバーグ演説の草稿を貸與しており、フランス側陳列品の中には革命宣言の原物があり、またマグナ・カルタ及びイギリス人身保護條例の写真複写も展覧されている。

赤色中國における大學教授の生態

杭立武教育大臣は、赤色中國内の大学教授は、國民政府下の時代よりも物質的には恵まれず精神的には更に悪い状態にあるとAP記者に語つた。その大要は次の通りである。

「教育者が世話している赤色中國からの脱出大学教授の数は既に三百五十四名に上つている。脱出したくとも交通の便が困難なため、また旅券入手不能や現金不足のため残留している教授は非常に多い。自由を求めて何とか脱出し得た人の中にはその

ユネスコ・ニユーズ

細菌使用新兵器

世界保健機関（WHO）の事務長ブルツク・チスホールム博士は細菌を使用する武器は原子爆弾にもまさる世界で最有力の破壊的武器である。細菌戦争に対しては防衛方法は不可能で、大衆殺りくの手段として、細菌が使用せられるならば、國際勢力の均衡についての従來の観念は一変すると強調した。

ハーヴアード大學女子學生の入學を考慮

一六三六年に男子学生のために設立された、アメリカ最古最高学府であるハーヴアード大学は名実共にニユー・イングランドの傳統を保ち、三〇〇年以上の間男子学生のみを入学させていた。フエミニズムの勢力は、残り少い女人禁制の世界に侵入し、同大学法律学校学部長エルウイン・N・グリスウオールドは先週「女子の入学志願者が考慮されるであろう。婦人は自らの力で法律における地位を得た、我々は少くとも現在においては有資格婦人志願者に入学を許す予定である」と語つた。

アジヤ人歸化法案トルーマンへ提出

合衆國議会は大統領の署名を求めるため合衆國在住アジヤ諸國民帰化法案をトルーマンに提出した。この法案は日本人を包むアジヤ諸國民と同じく三、一三九人の朝鮮人に対しても市民的特権の享有を許すものである。

世界の人口は？

ヴアチカンラヂオによると世界の人口は一九三〇年から一九四九年の間に六億人増加している。この同期間内にカソリツク信者の総数は三億四百万から四億三千三百万人に増加した。カソリツク信者はアフリカでは三倍、アジヤでは二倍になつていると特に述べている。

ボイド・オーア卿へノーベル平和賞

ノルウエー議会ノーベル平和賞審査委員会は、一九四九年度ノーベル平和賞は、ボイド・オーア卿にあたえられたと発表した。ボイド・オーア卿は英國農業専門家にして前國連食糧農業機関の事務総長であり、一年半前に職を退き現在スコツトランドで農場を営んでいる。

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が設けられ、生活困窮者の保護に対して考慮がはらわれているが、細部にわたつては不備の点が甚だ多く、それについては、市民一般の同胞愛の精神を根底とした理解と協力がなければ、前に述べたアメリカの慈善施設の如き完璧を期する事は、前途甚だ遠しの感をいだくのである。

―筆者は本会会員医学博士　木原外科院長―

會パリで開催

トーマス・ジェファーソンの起草した独立宣言草案及びリンカーンのゲッティスバーグ演説の草稿を貸与しており、フランス側陳列品の中には革命宣言の原物があり、またマグナ・カルタ及びイギリス人身保護條例の写真複写も展覧されている。

國における校の生態

國からの脱出大学教授の数は既に三百五十四名に上つている。脱出したくとも交通の便が困難なため、また旅券入手不能や資金不足のため残留している教授は非常に多い。自由を求めて何とか脱出し得た人の中にはその

家族を残してきたものもある。赤色中國下の大学でその職を保持せんとするものは特別委員会の決定を待たねばならない。特別委員会はいはゆる労働者、学生、教授の代表者から構成されて居り、最終的決定は軍或は政府当局によつて與えられるのである。こうした手続きの結果として多くの一流学者が追放された。

マルクス・レーニンの学説、毛沢東の新民主主義論等は義務課目となり、歴史、政治学、哲學は圧迫されている。中學校の科學教科書さへ共産主義イデオロギーに適合するように改変された。

今や赤色中國の支配するところでは知的自由が失はれたばかりでなく、自由に話すことすら許されないのである。胡適博士がかつて述べているように沈黙する自由すらないのである。明らかに共産主義は一般に認められているような大学には関心を持つていない。彼等の作る大学は政治及び党教育のためのみのものであり、学生は初等水準を超える学力をもつていない。卒業するのには僅か三ケ月乃至六ケ月で足りるのである。

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ユネスコの日本援助

ユネスコ第四回総会では三つの日本援助決議が採択されたと昨日ユネスコ代表李博士は語つた。決議の内容は次の三項である。

①日本人が自己の問題及び國際社会の他の國民との関係についてのよりよい理解を促進することを研究している日本の社会学者をユネスコの補助金受領者と見做す。

②ユネスコクーポン制度を通して日本人に外國書籍及び外國刊行物を自由に入手出來るようにする。

③今後のユネスコ主催の技術会議及び研究会に日本人を招待する

この決議案はユネスコ専門家委員会によつてユネスコに勧告されたのであつた。今回の会議にオブザーヴアーとして出席したパンス博士は本委員会の委員長である。

ラツセル卿の共産主義國教育批評

イギリスのラツセル卿は、ユネスコの國際的理解に関し三日間にわたり行われた会議において共産主義國家の基本教育に対し次のように批評した。

「マルクス乃至トーマス・アキナス、あるいは孔子からスターリンに至るまでの学説の取捨選択について要求する國家あるいは大学があるならば、それは根本的任務において失敗を冒し、世界の学術の殿堂に入る資格を持たないものである。学問の自由のための闘争は長く、至難であつた。十九世紀には勝利を獲得したかに見えたが悲しいかな今や地球上のある地方でこれは排斥されて危機に瀕している。しかし西欧においてはかうした事にならぬことを私は切望している。」

會員募集

入会御希望の方は事務所へ葉書で氏名、住所をお知らせ下さい。会員には機関紙、情報文書、バツチ等を送り、映画、講演、研究会、各種の催しにお招き致します、猶、会員の意向と平和建設の方途を尊重、その実現につとめます

会費年額　100円

今治市元町　今治ユネスコ協力会

日本のオリンピック参加

國際オリンピック委員会長オットー・メイヤー氏の言によると、一九五二年のヘルシンキにおけるオリンピックへの日本参加の希望は独逸に比しはるかに薄いようである。「日本オリンピック委員会は独逸のそれに比べると、名実共に再組し終つたとは言へぬ」とメイヤー氏は語り、「日本が正式な委員会を完成するには未だ時日を要する」と附言した。

日本基督教會への援助

十月六日合衆國聯督教会代表は、日本の教会に対する素晴しい好機が存すると語つた。即ちカリフォルニアの僧正で企図予算委員長であるカール・モーガン師は戦争以來聖餐を受けた者の人員が三倍に増加した日本教会のために援助費の増額を要求したのである。

共産主義は亡びるか

ロシア初代の社会主義首相であつた六十八才のアレキサンダー・フエオドロヴィツチ、ケレンスキーはニューヨークからパリへの旅行の途中ロンドンで新聞記者に左の如く語つた

「今日ロシアでは原子爆弾より一層強力な力が発達している。この力は自由に対する欲求で、永久に共産主義を壊滅せしめるのであろう」と。

(外務省情報部文化課提供)

日本ユネスコ運動全國大會開催

去る十一月十六日ユネスコ月全國行事として日本ユネスコ協力会連盟主催のもとに大阪朝日会館においてユネスコ運動全國大会を開催し左の如き声明と決議を発表、パリ本部宛電文を送つた

声明

われわれ日本國民の間にユネスコ精神共鳴の声が起つてより三年、再びめぐる春にはパリ本部から李駐日代表を迎え、全國各地のユネスコ協力会は現在七十の多きに達したなお二十の準備会がこのユネスコマンスに発会すべく努めている。

今より四年前のロンドン会議において、ユネスコ憲章が発表された記念すべき日の今日、われわれは日本全國より大阪に集つて、ここに日本ユネスコ運動全國大会を開催した。

いまや世界は原子力時代に入り人類は其の應用について深き考慮を要する時である。われわれ日本國民は、戦争放棄の精神がユネスコの道につらなる事を再確認し、誠意あるユネスコへの協力によつて世界平和への希望と意志とを世界の人々に傳える。

われわれは理解から友愛への道が、決して安易でないことを率直に認め、われわれの意志をさらに強固にし、第四回ユネスコ総会が採択した一九五〇年度対日計画遂行への協力を誓うと共に、かかる日本國民の熱意によつて、本運動の目的達成を期待するものである

日本　大阪市において

日本ユネスコ　協力会　連盟

日本ユネスコ運動全國大会

決議

一、われわれ日本ユネスコ協力会各地代表及び本大会参加者は、第四回ユネスコ総会が日本國民に寄せられた好意に應え、今後更にユネスコに対する一層の協力を誓う。

一、われわれは過去の戦争責任を深く反省し新憲法の定めた絶対平和主義への固い決意を表明すると共に原子爆弾の惨害を再び人類に繰らしめざる爲め原子力の適正なる國際管理の早急実現を希望する。

右決議す

日本ユネスコ　協力会　連盟

日本ユネスコ運動全國大会

パリ本部宛電文

われわれ日本全國七十のユネスコ協力会代表は、ユネスコ憲章発表の記念すべき十一月十六日を期して、大阪市にユネスコ運動全國大会を開催した。

われわれは日本における第三回目のこの大会の友誼的推挙をパリ本部に御通知する事を欣幸とすると共に、貴執行委員会及び事務局の御活躍をいのり併せて毎年十一月十六日を日本のユネスコ・デーとする決議を謹ぐ貴本部へ送る

日本ユネスコ　協力会　連盟

日本ユネスコ運動全國大会

会長の動き

十一月二十八日午後一時より新居浜市公会堂において縣社会教育課の主催のもとにユネスコ講演会を開催、講師は縣社会教育課主事大谷敏明氏、松山ユネスコ協力会幹事島田孝氏、京都ユネスコ協力会理事江谷林蔵氏、本会々長渡辺勇氏で近く新居浜ユネスコ協力会が発足する

十一月三十日午後一時より、宇和島商工会議所において縣社会教育課主催のもとにユネスコ講演会を開催、講師は新居浜と同じ四氏で宇和島ユネスコ協力会が近く誕生する

十二月十二日縣会議事堂小会議室において開催の縣社会教育委員会に出席

アメリカ・ジャーナリストの日本観

最近東京から帰米したハロルド・ターンブラットAP通信社サンフランシスコ支局長及びフランク・トリメインUP通信社ロスアンゼルス支局長は、十月五日合衆國新聞週間開催中のサンフランシスコアドヴアタイジング・クラブで戦後日本の印象を語つたターンブラツド氏は「日本の新聞は益々合衆國のそれに近づいている。彼等は編集活動及び経済の面で合衆國を手本としてこれを真似るようにつとめている、日本の新聞印刷事情はひつぱくしており主要新聞ですら一日一枚に制限される程用紙が不足している」と語り、トリメイン氏は「日本の復興は著しい進歩を示している。合衆國の占領政策は最も賢明であると共に、一民族、一國家として國際社会における有用な地位に復帰せしめることに効果的であつたと将來歴史に判断されるであろう」と語つた。

英國の観光事業

十月七日カロライナ号でニューヨークに到着したジョン・ブリッヂイイギリス旅行協会長は、「イギリスの観光事業は、一九五〇年にはアメリカから七千五百万弗の收入を期待している。主動的なドル獲得事業として、旅行事業は通商上の困難を克服し貿易均衡を保持し得る唯一最大のものである。それはイギリスの復興と合衆國の繁栄を促進し、同時に合衆國の貿易に対する継続的な依存度を減ずるものである。我々は一九四九年の推定総計を約二十五%増加した十七万人の合衆國観光客を來年は期待している。」とのべた。

(外務省情報部提供)

ユネスコ推薦　月刊雑誌

「世界國家」定價　参拾円

発行所　財團法人國際平和協会

取次所　今治市教会館

今治ナザレン教会

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

青年に與えるメッセージ

ユネスコは、高い犠牲を拂つて手に入れた平和を確保し、世界の各國民間の協力と理解を強固にするために活動している。しかし、精神の世界的共通性を信ずるあらゆる人々の支持と參加なしには、われらの努力は実を結ばない。

われわれは、無知の存するところではこれと戰い、國境を越えて思想の自由な交流を確立し、科學、教育、文化の便益を、さらに公平に分配するような條件を世界に実現するように努力する。

全世界を通じて、われわれの仕事の大部分は青年組織の協力によつて果される。なんとなれば、未來をかたちづくるのは諸君の手であるからである。ユネスコは諸君にとつて、激勵となり、案内となり、動力となるであろう、だが、世界共同体を実現するのは諸君である。

青年に最も高い意味での自由の、さけられない責任を自覺させることが、われわれの數多い仕事の一つである。國際連合憲章は、われわれにこの仕事を課したのであつた。この仕事は世界各國の若人の間に國際的理解をうち建てることにあると信ずる。なんとなれば隣人と平和にくらすには、隣人を理解することが第一であるからである。

われわれは、全民衆に最低限度の基礎教育を確保しようとする。世界の半ばが字も讀めず、科學、文化の財宝を知らずにいるかぎり眞の平和はありえないと、われわれは信じている。

この計画のためにも、事実、われわれの全事業のためにも、われわれは諸君の參加を必要とする。われわれは、諸君が自らを助けるかぎり、諸君を助けることができると信ずる。そして、われわれはよろこんで、できるだけの手段をつくして、諸君に忠告と案内を與えるつもりである。

國際連合教育科学文化機関
パリー市十六区クレーベル街十九番地

學生クラブ欄

第三回全國ユネスコ學生協議會開催

去る十一月二十八・二十九・三十日の三日間にわたり第三回ユネスコ學生協議會が当番團体東京ユネスコ學生クラブの下にアメリカンスクール學生の參加を得て開催された、國際交歡の爲の學生の集い國際學生ティーパーティー、諏訪根自子女史を招きヴアイオリン・リサイクル等多彩な行事が展開され最終日には左記の如き決議を満場一致で採択せられた

決議文

第三回全國ユネスコ學生協議会に出席した國内ユネスコ學生團体代表は、平和を愛好し切望する日本学生の名において、次の通り決議する。

祖國の敗戰後三年、漸くにしてもたらされた講和條約近しの朗報に、國民の凡ゆる階層が愁眉を開き晴れて國際場裡への復歸を夢想し安易なる自己充足の期待に陥りつゝある時、我々は國民の日常生活のそこゝに「隠されたる戰爭への郷愁」をすら發見し、社会が再び嘗つての無謀なる跳躍へと休側づけられて引くのを知る時、巷間に喧傳される平和論議の根本的錯誤と矛盾に慄然たらざるを得ない。

詞としてのヒューマニズムが徒らに唱導され直輸入のイズムに頼る以外に生活の方向を決めることの不可能な人々の中に、文化が華咲き人格の尊厳と基本的人權の確保が果して保証し得るであろうか。

我々は、純粋した感覚と非合理の言葉に終始する祖國日本の後進性を改めて指摘し、この閉されたる社会に「平和」への誠実な人間の熱意が如何にして滲透し社会の全体意志として平和確保への一歩を実現化し得るかという緊急の課題に對して我々は今や謙虚に而も勇敢に対決しなければならない。

而も國民の危機意識が直ちに世界人類の危機意識に通じるものである限り、祖國社会のあらゆる民主化運動が果敢に展開されてゆくと共に、平和確保の方途が一片の偏見と先入観もなしに最も廣範囲に凡ゆる角度から討究されなければならない。

而して廿世紀に生存する人間知性底の要求としての、平和への幾つかの路が單に政治的経済的解決にのみ限定されてはならないが故に、最大の寛容と最小の対立の上に凡ての思想とその実現方法の理解が先ず行われていいのである。

併しながら、團体の名称のみ増加した國内ユネスコ運動の固定化と行詰りの打開とは、いはゆる名士によつても、又或は、たゞユネスコの機関としての解釈の普及によつても決して招來され得ない。數十年の大計を以て祖國と世界の課題たる平和實驗の大衆化と日常化に挺身し得る人々の、公正なる明察と生涯を賭した努力の一礎石なくして、と新しい精神革命の進展は到底期待され得ないのである。

我々は我々の貴重なる青年時代をユネスコ運動に捧げ、而して明日の平和へのこよなきドウケイと希願に導かれて学生生活のあらゆる研讚と努力とが結実して行く時、我々の学生生活に新鮮なる意義と價値とが自ら結晶するであろう。

こゝに今、我々は一つの平和を指向するすべての立場とすべての環境に生きる人々と共に語らい、共に考え、共に動くことを廣く内外の学生及び各層の人々にうつたえる、そしてその一人一人が平和に至るあらゆる道を辿りながら、この一瞬の充実を計つて行くことを再度宣唱するものである。

日本ユネスコ運動の在り方に關する討議　決定

抑々日本ユネスコ運動なるものはそれが外觀的には華々しき發展を遂げつつあるも今一歩それに内的検討を加えるならば決して滿足すべきものではない、即ち量的發達に對して質的發達が正比例せず、いわゆる跛行的發展を爲しつつあるのが現況ではなかろうか、青はアイより出でてアイより青い、須らく日本ユネスコ運動なるものも諸外國のそれに優るとも劣らざる外貿兼備の啓蒙運動たらしめたいものである。此処に運動の原則及び方法上の諸要件に関する検討把握が要求せられて來るのも又見逃せざる事実である。

第七回全國委員会においても右の事実を確認し各委員より意見百出議論活發なる闘陣討議の結果「日本におけるユネスコ運動の方向」及び「連盟の拡大強化」に関して諸問題を討論、諸事項を決議した即ち討論の主眼となつた諸問題を揚げるならば、日本におけるユネスコ運動の危機的問題（國際情勢に基因するもの、國内情勢に基因するもの、ユネスコ運動自体の中に基因するもの）、國際危機に対処するユネスコの態度、戰爭原因と平和確立の問題、文化創造とユネスコの問題、平和運動の諸相とユネスコの問題、共產主義とユネスコの問題、ファシズムとユネスコの問題、政治運動とユネスコの問題、ユネスコ協力会と政府諸機関とのあり方、ユネスコ協力会のあり方（民間諸團体との関係（運用）、連盟の主体性確立の十一項目にして尙日本ユネスコ運動に関する決議事項としてはユネスコ協力團体はユネスコ運動の正道に立ち反動團体化せぬこと、政府諸機関並に各官廳は民主々義の原則に基きよきサービステーションとしての使命を果すこと、民衆の生活に平和の理念（ユネスコ精神）を滲透せしめること、教育者並に各縣教育委員にユネスコの理解と協力とを保進せしめること、各種團体と協力提携すること、学生層にユネスコの関心を強化保進せしめること、各協力会に婦人部を設置することの七項目であり、連盟の拡大強化についての決議事項として日本ユネスコ協力会連盟の主体性を確立すること、連盟事務局の整備強化を図ること、財政の確立を図ること、機関紙「ユネスコ・タイムズ」の發刊、の四項目を揚げ決議した。

ユネスコ・ハウスを訪問しませう

世界中いたるところの市にも町にも名高い建物がある。或るものは年代の古いために、或るものはその美しさのために有名である。

また或るものはそこで重大な出來事が起つたためとか、有名な人がそこと関係があるために知られている。

ユネスコ会員
映畫割引券
（割引料 10円）
一人一枚に限る
東宝・共榮館
大劇・セントラル

ユネスコ会員
映畫割引券
（割引料 10円）
一人一枚に限る
東宝・共榮館
大劇・セントラル

の普及によつても決して招來され得ない。數十年の大計を以て祖國と世界の課題たる平和讃願の大衆化と日常化に獻身し得る人々の、公正なる明察と生涯を賭した努力の一礎石なくして、と新しい精神革命の進展は到底期待され得ないのである。

我々は我々の貴重なる青年時代をユネスコ運動に捧げ、而して明日の平和へのこよなきドウケイと希願に導かれて學生生活のあらゆる研鑽と努力とが結實して行く時、我々の學生生活に新鮮なる意義と價値とが自ら結晶するであろう。

こゝに今、我々は一つの平和を指向するすべての立場とすべての環境に生きる人々と共に語らい、共に考え、共に動くことを廣く内外の學生及び各層の人々にうつたえる、そしてその一人一人が平和に至るあらゆる道を辿りながら、この一瞬の充實を計つて行くことを再度首唱するものである。

ち反動團体化せぬこと、政府諸機關並に各官廳は民主々義の原則に基きよきサービステーションとしての使命を果すこと、民衆の實生活に平和の理念（ユネスコ精神）を滲透せしめること、教育者並に各府縣教育委員にユネスコの理解と協力とを促進せしめること、各種團体と協力提携すること、學生層にユネスコの關心を強化促進せしめること、各協力会に婦人部を設置することの七項目であり、連盟の拡大強化についての決議事項として日本ユネスコ協力会連盟の主体性を確立すること、連盟事務局の整備強化を図ること、財政の確立を図ること、機關紙「ユネスコ・タイムズ」の發刊、の四項目を掲げ決議した。

・ハウスを せう

また或るものはそこで重大な出來事が起つたためとか、有名な人がそこと關係があるために知られている。

あなたが中國に住んでいようと、ブラジルにいようとメキシコにいようと、アメリカであろうとイギリスであろうと、チエコスロヴアキヤであろうとロシヤであろうと―又はどこか他の國に住んでいようと―それについて讀む價値のある、いや訪問する價打のある建物がたくさんある。

あなたの自分の國のために、また、あなたが研究した他の國々のために一覧表を作つたら面白いでしよう。

そういう表には孔子の生れた中國の曲阜の建物や、サンチネケタンのセツルメントにあるタゴールの家や、ワルダにあるガンヂーの家や、それからリオデジヤネイロにあるイタマラテイの宮殿や、メキシコシテイーの郊外にあるチヤプルテペツク城などがきつと記入されるでしよう。イギリスの首相の邸宅であるロンドンのダウニング街一〇番地や、シエクスピアと關係の深い、ストラツトフオードオン・エーボンにあるアン・ハサウエーの田舎家なども多分入るでしよう。エーブラハム・リンカーンの生れた丸太造りの家や、アメリカの大統領の住んでいるホワイト・ハウスなども表に加えられるかも知れない。プラーグのラデキヤニー宮殿とモスコーのクレムリン宮殿は間違いなく記載されるでしよう。以上はそのような表にのせられそうな名称のほんの二三に過ぎない。

世界中の人々はこれらの建物に興味を持つている。時々彼らは遠いところへ旅をしてそれらを訪れる。しかし、これらの場所は、大がいは一國の歷史に關係がある、それらは主に國家的な建物か國家的な聖地である。

世界のどんな國々にも有名な建物はある

・パリに向つて出發

國際的な建物は、將來は世界中にたくさん出來るでしようが、現在のところまだ非常に少い。フランスのパリにあるユネスコ・ハウスは現在ある非常に少い中の一つであつて、そこで行われている仕事のために、世界中の人々がそれに關心を持つているのである。

あなたや、あなたの學友たちは恐くはもう既にあなたの町や、あなたの地方にある有名な建物を訪問してしまつたでしよう。多分あなたは、あなたの國の首府を訪れて、そこの有名な建物を見てしまつたことでしよう。そこで今度はユネスコ・ハウスという名で知られている、パリの國際的な建物を訪問して、そこで實際に行われていることを直接自分で見るのも面白いでしよう。

皆さんの中にはパリまで余り大して遠くない人もあるでしよう。二三百人の少年少女はユネスコ・ハウスまで歩いて行けるでしようもつと大勢の人達が自轉車やバスや列車に乘つてパリへ行かれるでしよう。中には船に乘つて行かなくてはならない者もあるでしようが、また二三の者は飛行機に乘つて行くことができるかも知れない。

しかし旅行はやつぱりむずかしいし、中々費用がかゝる。ところが、こゝに手取り早くて安あがりで誰にでもできる方法が一つある。それはアラヂンや、不思議國のアリスや、シラノ・ド・ベルジユラツクなどが大變上手に使つたやり方である、卽ち想像力である。

そこで私たちは、何とか方法を見つけて、パリへ向つて出發し、ユネスコ・ハウスという名で知られている國際的な建物を見に行くユネスコ・ハウスは世界に僅かしかない國際的な建物の一つである。それはフランスのパリにある。

さあ「がい旋門」に集りましよう

私たちが集合できるところは、パリにはたくさんある。しかし一番便利なところは有名な記念建築物のがい旋門であろうが、それはナポレオンの勝利を祝うために建てられたものでそのアーチの下には第一次世界大戰のフランスの無名戰士が埋葬されているのである（つゞく）

原稿募集
教育科学文化に關する論文・隨筆・研究其他の原稿を歡迎致します
投稿先 今治市元町 四國瓦斯内 今治ユネスコ協力会

―隨筆―

民族哀史（八）

大空ひろし

栗毛の駒

山の端に日の入るこの家では既に夕べの物の影が重り合つているが、家から見晴らす野の面は、燒跡の天に拡る西雲のためにまだ明い色をたゝへて居る。

〇〇高女二年生の秀子さんが、お母さんを助けて田の草を取りに行つていたが、今日は早仕舞で今しがた歸つて來たところである。

美しい子に似合はぬ氣立の優しいこの子は、母を先に家へはいらし自分で農家の片付をしている。

突然、年の頃二十二、三歳の女の子が大きな包みを抱へ息を切らして戸口へ現はれた。

「御免下さい、濟みませんがこれを一寸置かして下さい。」

「何でせうか」

店の間に坐つていたお祖母さんが訊ねたが、それには答えない。

あつけに取られている私達を尻目に出て行つたが、しばらくして又、一包み抱へて來た。

「明日、頂きに參りますから御願い致します。」

愴惶と去つて行つた。

家の内外が漸く暗くなつて來た自轉車を乘り付けて、大きな荷物を土間へ投げ下す中年の男がある。

「これを一寸置かして下さい。」

家の者の言葉も聞かず、包裝の端しを開けて見ている。

「ちえー、ズボンだけか」

と云つたかと思うと飛び出して行つた。

又、一個運んで來た。

この男は被服廠の工員で、後からのは上衣である。

女と子供ばかりなので、この怪しい荷物を斷れない。

二個で五十着分の作業衣らしい

〇〇小學校の校庭には、空襲を避ける爲に被服が山と積まれて、雨にぬれないように大きな何十枚かのシートでおふてある。

守衛が交替で見張りをしているのであるが、先きの荷物は、守衛の目をかすめてか、なれ合いか、これを盗み出した物である。―校門のあたりには巡査の派出所もあるのだが―

數日來、被服廠の腕章をつけた工員が、校庭の被服を荷車などで盛んに運び出していた理由が讀めた。

預つた荷物は夜陰に乘じて何処かへ消えて行つた。

被服廠の某守衛の家にボツクスの皮の大きな一巻きがあつたり、某床屋の妻君がある憲兵から絹ネルの半巻を貰つたりしたのも宜なるかなだ。

正直者が馬鹿を見るということわざがあるが、少くとも、正直者が得をしないことは事實だ。

盗品を持ち込まれた事件の後、二、三日して主人が歸つて來た。寒菊の馬ではないが、額に白いブレイズのある栗毛の美しい若駒を連れている。

〇〇部隊から、馬を拂下げてやるからとの電報で、四、五日分の食糧を携帶して〇〇へ行つたのである。

新しい主人を得た駒は、うまやにはきれいすぎる納屋につながれ可愛い少女の手から青草をうれしそうに食んでいる。（つゞく）

ユネスコ文庫⑦

戰災今治明德図書館え寄贈の今治ユネスコ文庫

著編者	書名
犬井 哲郎	微分方程式論
古賀 輝治	微分積分学要綱
小貫 寛	相対性理論（現代物理学大系八）
木村 一治	原子核物理学実験（同 三二）
藤田 良雄	宇宙物理学
朝永振一郎	量子力学
柴田林之助	染料工業化学
萩原 進	ラジオサービスハンドブック
窪川 眞男	蓄電池とその保存
高野 六郎	健康医学
新村 出	言林
イーリン	人間の歴史
柴田 雄次	希土類元素（農機化学全書九ノ一）
玉川出版部	学習大辞典（社会科・地質鉱物篇）
鈴木 敬信	太陽系の発見
中村 伸	瓦
佐佐木現順	佛教に於ける有の形而上学
堤 秀太	電氣計算問題演習
大類 伸	西洋史新講
尾高 朝雄	数の政治と理の政治
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小倉金之助	数学史研究（第二集）
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安藤 潤	染料鑑識学
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八代 國治	國史大辞典
太田 亮	姓氏家系大辞典
高橋 健自	考古学
中村 一元	パルプ篇（ステープルフアイバー講座）
岩崎振一郎	製造篇（ステープルフアイバー講座）
高橋 勤治	毛紡式紡績篇
塩谷 鉄司	絹紡 パーロツク式紡績篇
染織技術会	染織工業標準用語
山村 清脩	スフ紡績工場の設計と管理
山本 湖舟	古代染織図録
宇野 米吉	紋織製造法
神奈川縣商工課	織物標本
同	図案写眞帳
式場隆三郎	絶体安眠法
染色普及会	手藝染色学
瀧谷 再任	劇と史実

（つゞく）

ユネスコ俳壇

羽倉峰三郎
靴を脱ぎ落葉に白き足を置き

吉井 信也
コスモスや胸の十字架汚れなく

村上 鵬峰
稲束をはつしとかつぐ夕燒中
稲車五つが行けり落暉いま
鰯雲糸瓜の花は実と忘れ
鰯雲汽車はレールの果に消え

大亀家の御慶び三重奏をお祝ひして
壽ぎごとの重る庵や冬紅葉

大阪財務局へ栄轉の増田実三君送別句会
加藤 木石
桐の実の頭上に鳴るや立別れ

村上 鵬峰
大淀の苫屋寒き夜もあらん

寺田 篤夫
岩にある紅葉の光想出に

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F 650

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編集兼發行人
奥田健
印刷所
新愛媛新聞社活版部
愛媛縣今治市鍛小路
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一つの希望

飯義壽

闘爭放棄、即ち絶対平和を理想として掲ぐる新憲法治下の日本を象徴する次代天皇の教育係として、米國から招へいせられたヴアイニング夫人が基督教各派の中でも特に厳格なる闘爭否定主義をもつて知らるゝ、クエーカー派の信者であるという事実と意味を、私達は今一度思考して見る必要はないであらうか。しかして私達の平和主義が、その宗教的信念としては何処に立脚点を置いて居るかという事についても深く反省し、新しい時代の國民として、否世界市民としても、再教育の目標と方法を確把する必要があるのでは無いか、否具体的に申上ぐるならば、私達もまた皇太子と共に、基督教に耳を傾けて見る必要があるのでは無いかと思う。

抑々我が明治維新の革新が、当時封建權力と結びて專横を極めし、寺院佛教に對する反発、いはゆる反佛毀釈運動の波に乘つて、推進せられた事は各位の詳かに知る所であらう。即ちこゝに國家神道の興隆となり、基督教の浸透となりしわけであつて、然かも今回の敗戰の結果として國家神道の壊滅退陣せし、後に來るものは基督教こそ歴史的必然性を持つものならんと主張する論者も少くない、從つて基督教の何者なりやについて、我國民は今一層の関心をもつて探究、體得すべきではないか。否新時代に生きる爲には、あらゆる因習的偏見を棄つべきであり、時代の動きを觀察して一歩先駆すべきであると思う。

勿論我國の基督教乃至基督教会が如何なるものであり、又あつたかに拘泥する必要はない。それ等の中には因習旧慣を脱し切れないで居るものもあるかも知れないが、私達は私達自身聖書に学び、直接神の啓示を受けてその眞髄を把握せんことを意図すべきであり、入門的には、大每の月刊誌「ニューエイジ」の如きは推賞に値すると思う。

私はこゝに神という言葉を使つたが、一体基督教の神とは何か、勿論限りある紙面で、是を詳述する事は出來ぬが、基督教信者が祈りのぼう頭に唱へる「天にましますわれ等の父よ」という一句こそ鍵である。或人が「主の祈」が解れば基督教は解る、といはれたが、実際「主の祈」の最初のこの一句は基督教信仰の根幹をなすものである。

イエスによつて說かれた神は「われ等を愛する父」であつた。それは私一人の父ではない、われ等人類全体の父である、從て横の関係において人類は共通の父を持つ、兄弟同胞であるという意識と信念が、この言葉を唱うる瞬間に、否常に恒に彼等の確信と実践の中心に在らねばならない、この基礎の上に基督教倫理と社会連帯の理論は成り立つのであり、あらゆる不道德の集積ともいうべき「戰爭」を否定する主張もこゝに基調するものである「主の祈」を一貫せるものはわれ等の糧の問題、われ等の罪の問題、われ等の救の問題であり、常にわれ等のという複數の表現がしてある事に留意しなければならない。而して最終目的は理想の世界の建設である「御國を來らせ給へ」である。

勿論神は在さゞる所なく、地下何千尺の鉱山の坑道の中にも居られる、從て天にいますというのは雲の上、星の輝くあたりに居らるゝという意味ではない、否星はわれ等の足の下（地球の反対側、米國の空）にも輝いて居る。われ等の上にあるものは天井であり、天空であり、天皇は日本語では最高位の方を示す。即ち「天に在す」とは最高の位に在らるゝという尊称である、「何物にも優りて貴き」「全智全能の」「至高至善の」実在者、創造者、支配者、而して「じ愛に富み給う父」こそ彼等の信ずる「天の神様」であり、彼等は其御旨に即如して生きんとするものである。

前今治基督教会牧師騰無文栝先生の歌に「いと高きみくらにませどおしなべて迎うる人の心にぞ住む」と詠まれた聖霊と、父なる神と更に神の御旨を具体的に人間に說き、又其生涯を通じて、範例の数々をわれ等に示教せられた、神の御子キリストとは、いわゆる「父御子、聖霊」の三位一体の神であり、それらを包括して「至上神」「われ等の父」を理解し、信奉して居るわけであるが、この共通の「じ愛の父」を意識し基礎とせる人類同胞の信念なくして、眞の平和主義の確立は六ケ敷いのでは無いかとさへ考へられる。否かゝる宗教的信念こそが、この運動の眞の推進力とならねばならないと思う。

教育の徹底、科学の探究、文化の交流も理想の世界、平和國家建設

國際復興

何

國際復興開発銀行は、四十四カ國の代表がアメリカ合衆國の招請により戰後における財政經濟上の國際協力の新しい方法を企画するために会合した一九四四年のブレトン、ウツヅ会議において案出されたものである。この会議において次の二つの互に補足する制度が創設された。

一、國際（復興開発）銀行、これは生產目的のための資本の國際

ユネスコ・ニュース

◆ユニセフ九百萬弗以上をアラブ兒童に贈る

レークサクセフのユニセフの報告によると政府及び個人からの寄贈によつてパレスタインアラブ兒童用基金内から九百万ドル以上の割当が可能となつた。本月初旬用としてユニセフはイスラエルのユダヤ人兒童援助の爲二万五千ドルを追加割当した。現在アラビヤの五十万以上の困窮兒童及び母親が兒童基金の恩恵をうけている

◆集團殺害放逐協約に二ケ國調印

キューバ及びチエッコスロヴアキア國は同集團殺害放逐協約に調印したが、これにより調印國は三十九ケ國となつた。なおチエッコスロヴアキアは、協約中の二條項については調印を保留している

◆印度、アフガニスタン友好條約締結

印度、アフガニスタン間の友好條約が四日、印度のデリーで調印された。この條約は、二國間の外交經濟及び文化の紐帶を緊密にすることを目的とするもので更に印度ペルシヤ間にも同様の條約を締結する協議がすすめられている

◆ロムロ議長ボーイスカウト運動强調

カルロス・P・ロムロ國連総会議長は、四日、アメリカ・ボーイスカウト六ニューヨーク協議会主催の朝食会席上で一九五〇年における二百万ドル基金募集運動の主旨について次の如く述べた。

「世界平和は平等な世界的友好関係をはかることによつて達成されなければならない。我々は、これらのボーイ・スカウト運動によつて仕事をはじめるべきであり、青少年をして、世界は一つであり、我々は人類という大きな世界の中に生きていると感じさせなければならない。独、伊の青少年がヒツトラーやムツソリーニの独裁を承認したのは、第一次大戰後彼らが忘れられていたからである。もし將來の戰爭を避けようとするならば、我々は世界の青少年について一層留意しなければならない。」

◆ソ連國際人權規約に反對

四日、ソヴエトは、レークサクセスにおいて、いかなる國際人權規約実施案にも反対すると声明した。このソヴエト声明につづいて五日夜、國連人權委員会席上で、合衆國代表エリノア・ルーズヴエルト夫人は「嘆願を受理し、規約違反に対処するため、五名の委員より成る事実審査委員会を設置し、人權問題が関係國間で直接に解決されない場合、事実を調査し、國連に報告する權限をこの委員会に附與すべきである」と提案した。

◆印度、日本の技術家を招請

米國えの途次日本に一ケ月の滞在予定で東京に到着した印度政府官吏兼作家であるチヤマン・ラル氏は、三日UP記者に對し「印度政府は、印度人に近代的蠶業及び農業技術を教育するため、十二人程

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々をわれ等に示教せられた、神の御子キリストとは、いわゆる「父」「御子」「聖霊」の三位一体の神であり、それらを包括して「至上神」「われ等の父」を理解し、信奉して居るわけであるが、この共通の「じ愛の父」を意識し基礎とせる人類同胞の信念なくして、眞の平和主義の確立は六ケ敷いのでは無いかとさへ考へられる。否か丶る宗教的信念こそが、この運動の眞の推進力とならねばならないと思う。

教育の徹底、科学の探究、文化の交流も理想の世界、平和國家建設の手段方法として、必要かくべからざるものであり、其事自体は宗教を離れて行い得る事項ではあるが、其根底に「御國を來らせ給へ」と常に祈り、且つ努力の目標をこゝに置く基督教的信念が存するならば、否その確信が一番必要、欠ぐべからざるもの、ではないかと思はざるを得ない。

國際基督教大学のために多くの日本の実業家が資金を寄附せられたが、この事実に正比例して、彼等が日本の將來に基督教の必要性を認識して居る証拠であつてくれれば、そして彼等自身も基督教の研究に関心を寄せられ初めた事を意味するのであれば実にうれしき限りである。

日本の平和論者の大部分がこの基督教信仰に立脚点を持ち、海外に在る多くの基督教主義平和團体の人々とも提携して、信仰的にこの理想を推進し得るに至るであろう事を祈るものである。そして其の希望の故に、平和を愛する各位に対し、私の信ずる所の一端を由述べた次第であつて、正直に理解し共鳴して頂ければ幸甚である。

（筆者は本会理事今治キリスト教会日曜学校長）

國際復興開發銀行とは

何であるか、何をなすか、どう働くか

國際復興開発銀行は、四十四カ國の代表がアメリカ合衆國の招請により戦後における財政経済上の國際協力の新しい方法を企画するために会合した一九四四年のブレトン、ウツヅ会議において案出されたものである。この会議において次の二つの互に補足する制度が創設された。

一、國際（復興開発）銀行、これは生産目的のための資本の國際的流動を促進し、荒廃した地域の復興と加盟國の資源開発とに対し財政的援助を行うことを目的とするものである。即ち

戦爭により破壊または混乱させられた経済の回復、生産施設の平時需要への再轉換、ならびに開発の遅れた諸國における生産施設および資源の開発の奨励その他、一般に生産目的のための投資を容易ならしめることにより、加盟國の領域の復興および開発を援助する。

私的投資者の行う貸付および他の投資を保証し、またはこれに参加することにより私的対外投資を促進する。そして私的資本を妥当な條件で利用することができないときは、本銀行の自己資本、調達資金および他の財源より生産目的に対し適当な條件をもつて金融を供與することにより、私的投資を補足する

加盟國の生産資源の開発のための國際投資を奨励することにより、國際貿易の長期にわたる均衡のとれた発展および國際収支の均衡維持を促進し、もつて加盟國の領域における生産力、生活水準および労働條件の向上に資する

本銀行の行いまたは保証する貸付を、他の経路による國際貸付との関係において、規模の大小にかかわらず有用度および緊急度の高い計画が優先的に処理されるように、配置する

本銀行の業務の遂行に当つては國際投資が加盟國の領域の経済状態におよぼす影響に適当な考慮を拂い、戦争直後の数年においては戦時経済から平時経済への円滑な移行達成を援助する

國際通貨基金、これは、爲替の安定に資し、加盟國に対し短期の外國爲替を援助的に供與しならびに國際支拂に対する人爲的障壁の除去を促進せんがために創設されたものである。即ち

國際通貨問題に關して協議するための機構をもつ常設施設を通じ國際通貨協力を促進する事

國際貿易の拡張ならびに均衡のとれた増進を促進し、もつて経済政策の主要目標たる全加盟國の雇傭及び実質所得の高水準の促進と維持及び生産資源の開発に寄與すること

爲替の安定を促進し加盟國間の秩序ある爲替協約を維持し競爭的爲替切下げを防止すること

加盟國内の現行取引に関し多角的決済制度の確立を援助しとくに世界貿易の前進を阻害する外國爲替制限の撤廃に資する事

適当な保障のもとに、國際通貨基金の資金を加盟國に利用せしめ、もつて各加盟國に國家的又は國際的繁栄を阻害する手段に訴えることなく、その國際収支不均衡を是正する機会を與えることにより、加盟國に安心を與えること

前條項に従い加盟國の國際収支不均衡の期間を短縮し、かつその程度を軽減すること

國際通貨基金は凡てその決定をなすに当り本條文にかかる諸目的を指針としなければなもない

いづれの國も本銀行の加盟國となるためには、まず右の「基金」の加盟國とならなければならない一九四九年の春には右両制度共四十七の加盟國を有し、そのほかにも処理未済の申込が数件あつた。

（文部省ユネスコ資料第廿号より）

四日、ソヴエトは、レークサクセスにおいて、いかなる國際人権規約実施案にも反対すると声明した。このソヴエト声明につづいて五日夜、國連人権委員会席上で、合衆國代表エリノア・ルーズヴエルト夫人は「嘆願を受理し、規約違反に対処するため、五名の委員より成る事実審査委員会を設置し、人権問題が関係國間で直接に解決されない場合、事実を調査し、國連に報告する権限をこの委員会に附與すべきである」と提案した。

◆印度、日本の技術家を招請

米國えの途次日本に一ケ月の滞在予定で東京に到着した印度政府官吏兼作家であるチヤマン・ラル氏は、三日UP記者に対し「印度政府は、印度人に近代的産業及び農業技術を教育するため、十二人程の日本人技術家を招請せんと企図しており、又日本人家族六世帯を印度に居住させて、耕作の実地指導をうけたいと希望している」と述べた。なおラル氏は、來京の際最近の日本滞在中に執筆した「日本の家内産業と農業」と題する著書を持参した

◆合衆國の人口

合衆國々勢調査局は「合衆國の人口は一億五千万以上で、月に二十万人の割合で増加している。十一月の推計によると本年に入つて十ケ月の間に二百万人以上の人口増加をみ、一九三〇年に比すると八百五十万人増加している」と報告している

◆アインシユタイン博士の新科學理論

プリンストン大学当局は「一九〇五年相対性理論を創設したアインシユタイン博士はこの度新科学理論を発表した」と声明した。新理論は「引力の一般化された理論」と呼ばれ、博士の三十年間にわたる研究の成果で著名な相対性理論を更に発展させたものであるこの理論は電磁氣と引力との相關関係を数個の方程式で表現している。

◆奨學金に對する差別待遇に反對

ペンシルヴァニアのラフアイエツト大学理事会は十四万ドル奨学金支出の中にユダヤ人及びカトリツク信徒に対する差別待遇の一項があるため全会一致で否決した。この決定について同大学々長ラルフ・クーパー・ハツチンソンは「この制限は本大学の歴史実情及び理想に反するものである」と語つた

◆米、獨の學生交換

合衆國政府は來年度において、合衆國の観察研究に、約千五百名のドイツ人專門家及び学生を渡米させる予定である。昨年度はこの観察研究旅行に九五二名のドイツ人が渡米し、一方アメリカ人等二百五十八名が夫々の專門分野で技術指導をするため渡独を許可された

◆アメリカ新聞特別講座開講

コロンビア大学、大学院新聞学部長カール・エイカーマン氏は、アメリカ新聞学校の日本人特別講座開講に当り「世界の報道の自由に対して日本及び合衆國の編集協会が持つている新聞規範の如き高度の倫理性を持つている國はない。我々の相互の問題は、いかにして世界を通じての報道の自由の維持と拡大に寄與しうるかという事である。新聞の正確は報道の自由以上に望ましい事である。何となれば眞実が社会にとつて一そう有用である。事実は意見よりも重要である」と述べ、日本新聞人を歓迎して、アメリカ新聞界での経験及び観察を日英両文で刊行することを希望した。

◆イギリスの生活状態

一九三八年から一九四八年に至る十年間の英國人の生活状態を前述した政府小冊子は「現在イギリスの人口は五千万人を数えんとしており、これは従來での最高の数字である。戦爭以來出生率は過去三十年間における最高率を示し、幼児死亡率は低下している。工業生産は、概して戦前より高く、週平均賃銀は戦前平均の二倍であるが衣食に二倍、煙草に四倍の金が費されている」と報じている。

（外務省情報部文化課提供）

會長の動き

▲二月八日　愛媛縣廳にて開催の四國民事部ヘイガー氏を中心とする社会教育懇談会に出席

▲二月二十日　日本瓦斯協会理事会に出席

▲二月二十四日　日本ユネスコ協力会連盟常任委員会に出席、決議事項左の通り

一、従來日本ユネスコ協力会連盟及び東京ユネスコ協力会事務局は同一場所で同一人が行つていた事を分離に決定

一、鮎沢氏は病氣のため事務局長を辞退したので、清水馥太郎氏が就任、事務局次長には塚原富衛氏が就任した。

一、当協力会連盟の機関紙を発行する事に決定

一、五月上旬神戸において第四回ユネスコ全國大会を開催、又八月六日　廣島において第五回全國大会を開催　十一月十六日には長崎において第六回全國大会を開催する

▲二月二十五日　午前十時より参議院においてユネスコ國会議員連盟の主催のもとに日本におけるユネスコの具体的活動について公聽会が開催された、当日の出席者は左の通り

主催者國会ユネスコ協力議員連盟会長徳川頼貞　副会長森戸辰男　常任理事久松定武　若林義孝　松本七郎　城義臣　事務局長　金子洋文

意見開陳陳者

日本國際連合協会山形誠一
ユネスコ協力会連盟仁科芳雄
東京ユネスコ協力会清水馥太郎
同　城戸又一
同　小松　清
栃木ユネスコ協力会竹内勝治
仙台ユネスコ協力会土居光知
甲府ユネスコ協力会吉江勝保
廣島ユネスコ協力会長田　新
大阪ユネスコ協力会村上愛治
今治ユネスコ協力会滝　勇
長崎ユネスコ協力会石田　壽
北佐久ユネスコ協力会ソ根朝起
鶴岡ユネスコ協力会片山丈士
ユネスコ三重協力会前田　穣
同　田畑美穂
紀北ユネスコ協力会三宅哲一郎
奈良ユネスコ協力会三殿慶藏
秋田ユネスコ協力会池田謙三
ユネスコ日本社　柳　源次郎
文部省　吉松隆一　同　星野英夫
外務省　吉川紀彦　同　山志田長博
國立國会図書館　市川泰治郎

スイスとユネスコ

一九四九年一月二十八日以来スイスはユネスコに加盟しているがこの組織の非政治的性格がこの國の加盟を可能にしたのであつて國際連合各種專門機関へのスイスの加入に障害がなかつたのと同樣である。ユネスコの事業計畫が極めて盛沢山で大ざつぱな傾向があるために、これまで概に民衆がなものとならなかつたが、それは各州議会が連邦議会の加盟提案をほとんど反対なしに賛成することを妨げるものではなかつた。この國の中立を全然左右しないような國際的関係においてスイスが孤立することは利益よりはむしろ害を蒙る方が大きいことを考えたからでも、この決定が正しかつたことは疑いない。

最近のパリ総会におけるスイス代表團の態度によれば、慎重の約合に対する理解もすでに会期前んでいるように見受けられる。

ユネスコの事業計畫は「教育、科学及び文化」という範囲内のものであるから、この事自体によつてその形式に幾分の制約を受けるものである。ユネスコ憲章第七條によつてこの機関と加盟國とを密接に結合することを任務とする「スイス國内委員会」についても同樣のことがいえる。この委員会の範囲と構成は純邦半官的なものであるといい得る。すなわち、そのメンバーは約八十名で、教育科学文化の領域でユネスコ事業計畫の実施に特に関係のある團体の代表者個人的経験と広い委員会の事業に関し多大の積極的な貢献とを考慮して任命される民間人及び連邦政府の代表者からなるのである。

國内委員会は普通り五部門、即ち教育科学文化という三和音を基礎としてこれを本部の諸門領域に分つた部門に分けられている。

例えば、第一の部門は教育及び普通、二四の部は哲学、政治学及び社会学に関係している。これらのもとの名称はフランス語に由来するものであるが、予算諮問會議会に対する連邦参報告がドイツ語本文をもつとし概に検討して、例えば「應用及び自然科学」と並ぶ科学とすれば、よかろうと思う。第五部門の「思想の普及」を思想及び文化事仕と訳すのもまずいと思う。この名称では、文化普及という重要な役目が関係していることがわかるものはあるまい。とはいえ、委員会の詳細な報告からその独立後短期間の間にすでに相当注目すべき成績を上げていることを知ることができる。

スイス國民の注目は何よりまずユネスコ自体の活動に向けられている。一九四九年の九月十九日から十月五日まで開催されたパリ総会のスイス代表團の代表エミール・オプレヒト博士及びパスティアン公使館書記官の報告によればこの総会では予算や事業計畫のような行政的問題が論議された由で、今の幹部はこれまでに築められた多数の重案の中から少数のものを選んで実現に努力し、今後は議論するのみでなく実行しようとの意向を示した由である。スイス代表團はスイスが援助を受ける加盟國というよりはむしろ與える國の役割を持つと確信しているが、これは他の關國の困難や後進性を考えれば明らかなことである。だが同時に、人材：教授、学生、技師、新聞記者：交換という重要な項目ではスイスは他國に後れをとるものでないという点に実際的な利益を見ているのである。

ユネスコがドイツに対する本質的な問題としているドイツ國民の民主々義への再教育は、各國占領軍が自己にのみ管轄權ありとしているため、現在までのところ真剣に取扱われ得なかつたが、スイス代表團は、これにこそスイスが貢献できると考えている（ドイツ語はユネスコの会議用語から開め出されているとはいえ、文書類におけるドイツ語の優遇を怠らないことがスイスの協力すべき重要事であることを注意して置きたい）

次に、この國は文献の自由交流の努力に協力する充分の理由を持つている。この分野では「鉄のカーテン」のことはいわずとも為替事情もまた著しい困難をなしている。これはスイスが特に痛感している点である。こゝでは図書クーポン制度なるものが計畫されている。詳しくいえば、硬貨國の書籍雑誌を軟貨國に普及させることを可能にするユネスコの図書切符制度の創設である。これによつてスイスの科学的文献をドイツへ送ることが特に重要性を持つて來ることは明らかである。

すでにユネスコが收めた実際的成功は例えば模範の管理に見られる。パリーにあるユネスコの模範協会は約二十ケ國と緊密な関係をとげることができた。著作權の問題ではユネスコはスイスにとつてまことに喜ばしい傾向を示している。ユネスコ事務局長は既存の諸機関を決して回避してはならないという原則を守つているから、著作權の新秩序は知的所有權に関するベルヌ協約と一致して処理されることゝなろう。

明年度八百万ドルを予定しているユネスコの予算に対するスイスの財政的分担は、やはり五十万フラン程度とのことである。スイス國内委員会の諸費は今までのところ特別の連邦予算支出なしに、一時的間に合せの方法で支弁されているが、今後の委員会の活動は、ユネスコに対して期待されている偏見が打破されるかどうかによるところが大きいであろう。スイス代表團はかねて観察された発展は実際的活動のために單なる論事をある程度抑止しようとの傾向を示しスイス國民の実際的履歴を完全に正当化しているが、特に現在の事情ではこの國は受ける國というよりは與える國の役割を演じなければならないことを認識すべきであると見ている。（外務省資料より）

ユネスコ会員
映畫割引券
（割引料10円）
一人一枚に限る
東宝・共栄館
大劇・セントラル

ユネスコ会員
映畫割引券
（割引料10円）
一人一枚に限る
東宝・共栄館
大劇・セントラル

新居濱ユネスコ
婦人クラブの發足近し！

新居浜市婦人会の求めにより、一月三十日、濱会長は三瓶常務理事と共に新居浜市泉幼稚園に赴き説明を行つた

【写真は新居浜市婦人会の人々と濱会長（最上）三瓶常務理事】

ユネスコ俳壇

別府　碧月

我が心國に美し梅に來て

窓開けて國の一ツ家眺めける

今井いたる

恐るべし細菌戦
残忍さは原爆の比ではない

ブロック、クリスホルム

巨大なる陸、海、空三軍に匹敵されたる原子爆弾は現代における勢力の表徴とされて居るが、実は原子爆弾は既に陳腐になつた、何故ならば、原子爆弾の破壊力は細菌戦の破壊程には遠く及ばない、世の人は未だ其の威力を知らざるも、若し細菌が使用されることになれば、次の戦争には人類の五十％か六十％、否それ以上九十％が死滅するや知れない、これは恐怖病者の單なる想像ではなく、細菌戦の権威に關連して居る科学者達の冀側な結論である、千九百三十八年ナチスが毒瓦としての生物（細菌）を研究して居たのは衆知の事実であつた、第二次世界大戦中は細菌の利用は研究の域を脱せざりしが、今日では實際に使用出來ることになつた。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

ユネスコ俳壇

我が心頭に美し梅に來て　別府　霽月
窓開けて島の一ツ家春めける　今井いたる
座布團の五色に並び松の内
灯火のゆらぎ靜かや春の水　栗本　友女
不具にして男師匠の針供養
針供養嫁には嫁の流儀あり　高木　春陽
大焚火してはかどらず川普請
多島へ火の粉飛ばせて船吹き
來島の渡舟に士偶と乗り合せ　村山温石子
毬織る母に声かけ卒業す
梅林の丘の尾に乗る海貝青　村上　鵬峰
足並べ写生の子らや水温む

ユネスコクラブの發足近し！
…り、一月三十日、滝会長は三藤常務理…を行った　…人々と滝会長（壇上）三藤常務理事】

…し細菌戰
原爆の比ではない
ロック、クリスホルム

するや知れない、これは恐怖病者の單なる想像ではなく、細菌戰の準備に精通して居る科学者達の眞剣な結論である、千九百三十八年ナチスが兵器としての生物（細菌）を研究して居たのは衆知の事実であつた、第二次世界大戰中は細菌の利用は研究の域を脱せざりしが、今日では容易に使用出來ることになつた。

、或種の細菌は廣い範囲に撒布することが可能であり、食物にふれれば勿論、呼吸することによつて人間が殺される、わづか六時間の間に一つの社会を全滅さすことが出來る、又、他の細菌の「処方」およそ七オンスは、それが効果的に撒布されゝば、全人類を殺すことが出來る、如何なる國といへども、老練な細菌学者と少数の狂人的な撒布者とを持てば、最強の軍事的力を持つことになる。

今や、我々の住む世界は全く新しい段階に入つた、地球の表面の大部分が氷におゝはれた時代があつたが、其の時期に多くの生物は順應することが出來ず死滅して了つたが、人類はこれに適應することが出來て生き殘つたのである。我々人類は、今、又この時代と比敵すべき試練の中に立つている、

有史以來人類は互に鬪爭して來たが、人間の力で人間を全滅さすことは出來なかつた、然るに今や其れが可能の時が來た。

人間は、人間の安全を脅す動物や細菌につき論理的に、又科学的に研究して來たが、人類の安全に脅威を與へるものとしての人間の研究を怠つている。

我々は、人種と皮膚の色とに関係なく無差別に愛し合い、全人類を一家となし、これに忠誠を捧げねばならぬ。

戰爭はもはや陳腐な人間行爲となつた、我々人類が地球上に生存し續けて行く爲めには、その目的に合致するよう行爲せねばならぬ。殊に我々は次の時代を担う子供を育てるに当り、我々が父祖から受けついだ禁忌（タブー）と仮定から解放し、偏見なき愛の精神を教へ込まねばならぬ。

（筆者は國際連合の世界保健機関の理事長で、ロータリアン二月号へ寄稿され論説をこゝに抄訳しました　K・M生）

水素原爆に對する解説

國際ロータリーがその第四目的として國際平和を企図し、その目的遂行の爲めに國際連合組織を支持しその情報を全世界の各ロータリークラブえ航空便で報道しているが最近着の三月一日付の印刷物に左の見逃し難き一文がある

行詰りという言葉は屡々囁かされて居るがそこに停滞して居つたのではつまらぬ。しかも水素原爆の情報と原子力管理の失敗は声を大にして傳えられている。これに反して國際連合の提案によつてもたらさるゝ國際協力の実際的計画はそのささやきすらも一般大衆の耳には届いておらぬ、即ち世界の不景氣の防止、未開発國の開発、人權の擁護等についての計画が現在國連の經済社会々議において討議せられて居る事は全く報導せられて居らない。

この情報の欠けている事に悲劇があり、それこそ吾等の悲劇である若し水素原爆に対する正しい解答があるとするならばそれは確かに人類の侵略的な精力を建設的な仕事に轉換する事に在る。しかし政府は輿論に刺激せらるゝ時においてのみかかる仕事を全面的に爲すであろう。そして輿論は情報を得る事によつてのみ引起さるゝであろう。

ここに地方的活動の必要が在る。吾々は大衆が建設的な努力に対する情報を求めている事を地方の新聞やラヂオに認識させる事に努めなければならない。その情報とは吾々の生活が人間としての尊厳を失わぬように生きて行ける様な職業、より良き家庭、健康、そして自由を確保せしめんとせる國連の努力を意味する。

若し國連の經済社会会議の提案を報道又は討議するよう新聞やラヂオを動かす事が出來れば、人間活動の潮を、失敗や、行詰りや、迫り來る破壊から國際的了解と親善と平和に変更せしむる事が出來るであろう。

（國際ロータリー月報所載）

ユネスコ文庫 十

戰災今治明德図書館え寄贈の今治ユネスコ文庫、

著編者	書　店
関谷　文彦	木材強弱論
小倉金之助	養蚕学原論
岡川　文夫	古代中世英語入門
内山　嘉吉	学校劇の指導
渡辺　要	建築計画の研究の
伊藤　熹朔	舞台装置の研究
本間　久雄	明治文化史　上巻
島方　泰助	明治小説論
小原　國芳	学習大辞典美術篇
藤田　哲夫	新制図解植物学
地政研究会	土地法令全集
野上豐一郎	バーナード・ショウ
武田　祐吉	万葉集全訳　巻四
厚木　勝基	紡績繊維学各論
小原　國芳	学習大辞典　物理
尾高　朝雄	法哲学概論
手島　露友	女子の心理
小塩　力	新訳聖書神学辞典
島田　忠夫	俳草書小径
幸田　文	露伴全集　第九巻
辻　永	万花図鑑
小野賢一郎	陶器大辞典
重森　三玲	日本庭園史図録
石井　勇義	綜合園藝大系
松村　任三	改訂植物名彙前篇
下中彌三郎	世界美術図譜
石川タク木	歌集　殺な時
文部省	民主々義
岩田　欣三	宝　島
尾高　朝雄	法　哲　学
田中　敏	天皇と生物学研究
非凡閣	最新医薬品類集
内田　譲	美とヒューマニズム
山中　謙二	契約総論
自由國民	現代の読書と教養案内
日本建築学会	建築設計資料集成
辻村　太郎	地形の話
矢内原忠雄	創　生　記
松元　竹二	電氣工業大辞典
小松堅太郎	社会学新論
上泉　秀信	新しき郷土第一部
堀井梁歩治	ルバイヤット
高橋　五郎	プルータルク英雄傳
山口　剛	近世小説　上中下
塩田　渉	支那小説史　上下
佐々木信綱	上代文学史　下巻
五十嵐　力	平安朝文学史　上
吉川　英治	高山右近　上下
高木　俊朗	イムパール
内藤虎次郎	目睹書譚

—随　筆—
民族哀史（十一）

大空ひろし

夏　梟

「日本よい國、神の國、やがて火が降る、灰が降る」

今治市が爆撃を受ける数日前に、この様な傳單が天から降つて來た敵の一機の大胆なる嘲笑である。

私は終戰後のわび住いの近くの〇〇八幡神社え詣でた。

樹齢三百年の黒松の傾いた幹の下をくぐつて石段を登る。

戰爭中は靈驗あらたかなる戰の神として遠方北方の参詣者が絶えなかつたが、敗戰の今日は祈禱の太鼓もめつたに聞かれなくなつた拝殿の内部には、四十七士の面々の額がぐるつと掛り、日清戰爭の時の我が軍の仁川入城の絵や、日露戰爭の時の日本海々戰の大勝の図があがつている。

片隅に糸に通した色紙の千羽鶴が下つて居るのは、空襲を守る若き妻が戰線の夫の武運長久を祈る供え物である。

正面の左側に掲げた日本刀は、戰爭酣なりし頃神社え刀匠を招いて、きたえさしたものである。刀匠は泊り込みで斉戒沐浴して、予備役某陸軍中將に向槌の打ち初めをさし、厳かに作り上げたものであつた。刀先の匂いも鋭くサンとして光つているといい度いが、忍び寄る夕影に鉛の鈍刀としか見えない。否、夕影のせいではない、皇紀二千六百余年の帝國を外冦から守つて來た日本刀も今ではその歴史的使命を終つて一片の玩具となつたのだ。

神主が石段を登つて來る。昔から知己というよりも、むしろ、同志の間柄であつたが、默礼を交しただけで行違いに石段を下つた。がたがたと拝殿の戸を鎖す音が聞えて來る。

私は神橋の欄に凭つて、池の水面を見るともなく見入つた。コイの子の群れが深い水の底から、次ぎ次ぎに浮び上つて來る。いつかのあの恐しいグラマンの大編隊、呉軍港が全滅した、あの日の敵機の大編隊の様だ。背筋がぞんぞんしてきた。

夕空を映した水面が次第に暗く橋の朱欄がその色を失うまでぼう然として佇つ。

関前灘の彼方の天に稲妻がしきりにきらめく。

「ほうほうほう」夏の宵のフクロがなく。社殿の後ろにそびえ立つ若杉のいただきに。

學生辯論大會開催

三月十二日午前十時から今治市商工会議所ホールにおいて今治ユネスコ学生クラブ及び今治西高弁論部の主催、今治ユネスコ協力会、新愛媛新聞社、今治市役所後援のもとに学生弁論大会が盛大に開催された。出場者は高・中学校生十六名で、審査の結果入賞者は左の通りである。

★一等　越智郡清水中学二年河野和子　★二等　同校三年河野英子　今治西高柳原敦夫　★三等　今治市美須賀中学校三年益田勉　★四等　清水中学校三年桧垣強子　★五等　今治北高吉田静子

なお審査員としては本会常務理事正岡定雄、松本文三郎の両氏が出席した。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

UNESCO
IMABARI UNESCO
今治ユネスコ

発行所
今治ユネスコ協力会
愛媛縣今治市元町
四國瓦斯株式会社内
電話代表今治 720番
編集兼発行人
正岡孝次郎
印刷所
新愛媛新聞社活版部
愛媛縣今治市鳥小路
定價金五円

婦人と平和

松本久子

私達日本人は古くから間違った文化統制や國粋教育を強行せられ眼を世界の動きから鎖され不正な侵略戦争に導かれて來ました

その結果は私達の体験した第二次世界大戦が如何に生々しく記憶に残っていることでしょう。廣島長崎の原子爆弾が孤城落日の祖國の運命に最後の止めをさし、天と地と逆に置きかえたような社会の混乱思想の急変、これらを思うと私等生涯中の最大の出來事であったと思います。親を、夫を、子を戦に失い家を財を焼失したもの等々数え切れない体験ずみの悲惨は再び地球の如何なる土地にも起してはならない事であると信じます

新憲法第九條に明示された如く日本は再び武器持つことなく平和な文化國家として再建されることは國民等しく熟知のことであるが最近米ソ戦うか否かの問題で相当に神経を尖し、米ソ戦が起れば日本は軍事基地となり戦争に參加し再び日本が一等國に列することが出來る絶好のチャンスだとか、財界不況は戦争がある事により解消するとか実に簡單に考えている人等もあるが私等はこんなことに煩されず迷わず戦争を起してはならないという主張を不断に叫び続けなければならない。よしんば米ソ戦うともこれに引込まれないで戦爭放棄の信念と誠実さをぐらつかせないことが大切であります

私等は憲法第九條を声高らかに主張し続け、八千万國民の声により絶対永世中立を叫ばなければならない、そして國内的の輿論を高めると共に対外的にはユネスコ運動を強力に展開し人間の尊厳、平等、及相互尊重という民主的原則の結合の機会を作り日本國民の決意を勇敢に外國に示さなければならないと信じます

穏健な社会を構成する單位細胞である穏健な家庭は、その家庭の経営者である婦人の穏健な特性が大にあずかっている、この婦人の力によりこの一單位より平和精神を充分理解し、次第に波紋をえがき、民間のあらゆる教育團体、文化團体、國際團体、平和團体をはじめとして各階層にわたる國民の自主的活動を促し國民の盛上る力と平和に対する熱情を示さなければならないと思います

かくて私等婦人の責務の重大さを自覚し眞の平和運動は先づ婦人からと心に銘記し世界平和確立の大理想に向い進んで行きたいと思います

＝本会婦人部幹事＝

婦人の基本

婦人には男子と同じ政治上の權利があります、現在ほとんどすべての國家によつてみとめられているこの原則は、國際連合の基本的綱領の一つであり、その憲章の前文には「男女同権」の信念が明白に認められています、又その第一條においても、國際連合の目的はなかんずく「人種、性、言語または宗教の差別なく、人権及び基本的自由の尊重を助長し、奨励して國際協力を達成すること」と述べられているのであります

一九四八年十一月十日、國際連合総会によつて採択された人権に関する世界宣言は「人類社会のすべての構成員の固有の尊厳と、平等で譲ることのできない権利とを承認することは、世界における自由、正義及び平和の基礎である…すべて人類は生れながら自由で、尊厳と権利とについて平等である」と宣言しています

しかしこの男女同権の原則は、國際連合の加盟國のうちでさえまだ現実から遠く隔たつていて男子に許されているのと同じ政治上の権利が、婦人には許されていない國もあります

一九四六年十一月十九日、國際連合総会は早くこの事実を認め、当時はまだ婦人の政治上の権利を認めていなかつたすべての加盟國に対して、男女の政治上の同権を定めるために有効な手段をとるようとの勧告を行つたのであります

この結果、経済社会理事会によつて「婦人の地位に関する委員会」が設けられ、政治、経済、社会ならびに教育の分野における婦人の権利の促進のためまた婦人の権利において直接注意を必要とする緊急の問題に関して、勧告と報告とを準備する任務をになうことになりました

委員会は、この情報をもつと廣く傳えなければならないことを痛感して、それがひろく一般の人々に利用されるために公開されなければならないということを提案しました、そして、この勧告にもとずいて、経済社会理事会によつてこの小冊子の出版が認められたのであります

現在主権を有する五十カ國の婦人が、男子と同じ権利の上にたつて選挙権及び公職に就く権利を與えられています、他の八カ國ではわずかに一部の平等があり、その他の十三カ國では全然まだ婦人の選挙権も、又公職に就く権利も認

ユネスコ・ニューズ

★日本婦人指導者の合衆國訪問

國際教育協会は同協会の主催で、期間三週間にわたる十名の日本婦人指導者の米國見学旅行計画を発表した、一行は十六日合衆國に到着、十八日、ニューヨークに來る予定である、歓迎計画の最初のものは二十日アスター・ホテルで開かれる茶会でここにはアメリカの有数の婦人指導者が日本婦人と会見するため招かれる予定である。他に觀光旅行や、個人の家庭や國連、公私の福祉施設の訪問計画が予定されている。又同会はその特別の討論会を予定し、其席上一行はアメリカ婦人と共に新聞、ラジオ、政府活動に対する市民の參加及び各分野にわたる婦人團体の事業について論議する予定である。なお一行はニューヨーク訪問後ワシントンにおもむき更に南部、中西部及び西部各地を訪問する予定である

★ルーズ・ヴェルト夫人にスエーデン勲章授與

駐米スエーデン大使は二月二十七日、人類の福祉にこう献したとの理由でフランクリン・D・ルーズヴェルト夫人にスエーデン王グスタフ陛下よりの勲章を傳達した。この勲章はプリンス・ボウル勲章として知られているもので、人類の福祉につくした者には國籍の如何に不拘らず年々授與されるものである

★心理障害兒童治療研究のための奨學金

國際ロータリー・クラブはユネスコと共同でフィンランド、ポーランド、オランダ及びフイリツピンの四戦後國の社会事業家が心理障害兒童の治療法を研究する奨学金を設立した、この奨学会は彼らがイギリス又は合衆國に留学中の学資、生活費及び交通費を支べんするものである、イギリス及び合衆國においては戦時中の数年間にこうした兒童に対する治療法が大いに発達した、國際ロータリー・クラブはユネスコ及び國連経済社会理事会の諮問機関の一である

★翻譯者憲章

ユネスコ当局は國連経済社会理事会への報告書において、良い翻訳の文化的重要性を強調し、あまりよくない翻訳が流布している一因は、多くの場合翻訳者の給與が少く、不十分な保護しか與えられていないためであると指摘している最近ユネスコ・ハウスで開かれた良書翻訳についての専門家委員会席上で、アンドレ・ジイド、ヴアレリイ・ラルバアウ及びサンタヤナ等現代の有名な作家の意見をもとにして、これらの問題が討議された。右に述べた作家をはじめ、他の多くの作家は翻訳は藝術的創造的な仕事で翻訳者として第一の要件は彼自身が作家であるということであると考えている。この結果委員会は翻訳者に專門的訓練を與えればそれだけよりよい保証を與えることになり、翻訳者が適当な地位につき易くなると考慮してユネスコ加盟國翻訳家のために國際教育についての特別專門訓練を希望すると示さし、ユネスコは各國の翻訳家に少くとも経済的、法的及び道德的保証を與えることを目的とする翻訳者憲章を起草すべきであると述べている

★ユネスコ事務次長の任命

南アフリカのナタール大学々長E・G・マルエルブ博士はユネスコ事務次長に任命された。同博士は事務局長ボデー博士と打合せのため先週パリーに向けピーターマリツブルグを出発した

★パナマ、スウエーデン及びガテマラのユネスコ加盟

ガテマラ・パナマ及びスエーデン三國がユネスコに加盟し、參加國は五十四になつた。パナマ及びガテマラは既にユネスコ憲章に調印していたが、最近受諾書をイギリス外務省に寄託した。スエーデンは一月二十三日、憲章に調印し受諾書を寄託した。インドネシヤ連邦共和國臨時外相タルマセチワン博士はユネスコ事務局長に対し、インドネシアの加盟申込書類を提出した

★ジュネーヴの會合

ユネスコ主催で三月一日から出版物、映画、レコード及び書籍の國際的協定を研究する今議がジュネーヴで開かれるが、スイス連邦議

婦人の基本的権利

に対して、男女の政治上の同権を定めるために有効な手段をとるようとの勧告を行つたのであります

この結果、経済社会理事会によつて「婦人の地位に関する委員会」が設けられ、政治、経済、社会ならびに教育の分野における婦人の権利の促進のためまた婦人の権利において直接注意を必要とする緊急の問題に関して、勧告と報告とを準備する任務をになうことになりました

委員会は、この情報をもつと廣く傳えなければならないことを痛感して、それがひろく一般の人々に利用されるために公開されなければならないということを提案しました、そしてこの勧告にもとずいて、経済社会理事会によつてこの小冊子の出版が認められたのであります

現在参政権を有する五十カ國の婦人が、男子と同じ権利の上にたつて選挙権及び公職に就く権利を與えられています、他の八カ國ではわずかに一部の平等があり、その他の十三カ國では全然まだ婦人の選挙権も、又公職に就く権利も認められていません

これらの権利をかちえるための婦人の組織的運動は、偏見や既成の慣習及び傳統に対して激しい斗いを始めました、この斗いは一九世紀の中頃からはじまり、以後ますます盛んに続けられてきました二回の世界大戦の終りごとに、若干の國は、戦時の功績を認めて、婦人に選挙権及び公職に就く資格を許しました、これらの期間における婦人の権利の進歩は、地味ながら、極めて堅実なものでした

この進歩は、一九一四年（第一次世界大戦ぼつ発の年）にさかのぼつて、一九一四年—一九一八年一九一八年—一九四五年、一九四五年—一九四九年の四期に分けることができます、すなわち、それはこれらの年月を通じて、七十一の参権國家における政治上の平等の地位を目ざした運動の進歩を、年代順に示すようになつており、それらの國のあるものは、婦人に選挙権を與えたその日から独立をとげています、これにはまだ情報をえられない信託統治國及びその他の非自治國のことは含まれていません

若干の連邦國家では、婦人の政治上の権利を認めるための國内法が、その州や縣における法律よりもおくれて、しばしば後になりました、その爲、ある連邦國家は、その州や縣において早くから行われていた婦人の権利の進歩に照して、思つたよりも年代の上では後れています

現在大臣の椅子を占めている婦人

（ブルガリア）ソーラ・ドラゴイチエバ夫人郵便電信大臣（キユーバ）マリブランカ・サバス・アロマ夫人無任所大臣（チエツコスロバキア）ヤルミラ・ヤンコプコバ夫人食糧大臣（デンマーク）フアンニー・ヤンセン夫人家庭家族大臣（フインランド）テイイネ・レイボ・ラルソン夫人社会大臣（インド）ラジクマリ・アムリツト・カール夫人厚生大臣　（イスラエル）ゴルダ・メイヤーソン夫人労働社会保険大臣（ノールウエー）アスラウグ・アスランド夫人家庭家族大臣（ルーマニア）アンナ・パウカー夫人外務大臣（スエーデン）カリン・コツク夫人補給大臣

高級婦人外交官

（チリー）カルメン・ヴイアルド・セニヨレツト夫人駐オランダ公使（デンマーク）ボデイル・ベグトルプ夫人駐アイスランド公使（インド）ヴイジヤヤ・ラクシミ・パンデイツト夫人駐米大使（アメリカ合衆國）ペルレ・メスタ夫人駐ルクセンブルグ公使

（婦人の政治上の権利より）

今治ユネスコ協力會

年次總會開催

今治ユネスコ協力会では五月六日午後二時半から、市内質小路の林鐘会館において昭和二十五年度総会を開催した。

議題通り、昭和二十四年度事業報告、会則の朗読の後、当協力会婦人部委員の紹介並びに婦人部規約を朗読一同の異議無きを得た。役員改選の議事に至り委員会者中より〃銓衡委員を会長の指名に依つて五名選出しその銓衡委員に依り理事を選出しては〃との提案あり一同賛成、会長の指名により、村上要、村上ミツ、三藤香吉、飯義壽、正岡定雄の五氏が選ばれ委員会が銓衡の結果次の諸氏が就任した。（後日理事会にて選出した役別に記す。順位不同）

会長　濱勇

副会長　米益精一郎、三藤香吉、越智ツネ

常務理事　森友三郎、鴨頭近松、藤原栄、正岡定雄、村上潔、白石ヒサ、滝一陽、梶田茂、山崎胸一、村上一、二宮鎌一、村上要、大亀峰松、木原卓郎、宇高義知、宇野鬼一郎、八木幾久男、寄能美技、村上ミツ、松本久子、飯季野、宮崎勝技、村上民子、石川哲三郎、楠橋虎雄、山田スミ子、藤本要助、山本徳行、上野登、赤穂義夫、宮崎マサ子、森光繁

理事　飯義壽、松本文三郎、越智茂子、椿貝子、阿部和男、秋山謙一、原亀一、原構也、黒川清一郎、斉藤為助、重松孝之衛、玉井評子、矢郎竹治、山本幸助、谷口ノブヨ、砂田栄子、小池綾子、吉野キサヨ、品部道子、矢野キミエ、菅井評子、秋山ツネヨ、増田イトエ、長井淳子、済川ミツヱ、西村幸子、高橋タカノ、羽倉マサ、村上君子、矢野公代、吉野咲子、白石ミエ、曽我部キミエ、田坂ユキ、野沢浩、矢野貞雄、國原孝雄、楠田長八、野間豊、日浅繁一郎、楠橋秀雄、村瀬晃夫、村上孝雄、越智和夫、渡辺孝雄、宇高文雄、藤本実雄、弓山眞壽夫、野間義衛、渡辺勝、玉井武夫、木野山照夫、山口顕一、楠田宣臣、山脇要、藤田茂、近藤保雄、阿部基、阿部菊一、越智勝美

幹事　斧梅一、戒能甲太

顧問　山本幸助、木原茂、重松榮吉、松原満一、安井茂則、武内信一、原寅十郎、加藤徹太郎、村瀬武男、村瀬宣親、越智直三郎、椿寅六、馬越晃、柳瀬存、矢野通保、福井宇之助

評議員　明比茂、檜垣友美、平田一栄、今井五郎、村上寅逸、村上茂、増田万里、光藤時太郎、森岡岩男、長井信一、長島磊、中野三郎、野間熊一、野間房義、大月勤、小沢峰一、白石四郎、杉浦清、藤堂茂喜、土岐鬼市、宮田春雄、竹内博三郎、田坂徹三郎、寺尾正、湯山常五郎、渡辺鋭一、輪田進、寄能勝郎、大本順二、大森蒼亮

「このユネスコ運動は精神的な運動であるから、長期間に渉つて一歩一歩と前進し拡張して行かねばならぬ。日本國憲法に基づき、正しく美しく、そして平和な日本を築きあげる爲にお互に協力致し度い」との会長の結びに続き楽園コンパルによる演奏会を開催、一同その平和な調べに陶酔しつゝ四時二十五分閉会した。

事務局長ボデー博士と打合せのため先週パリーに向けピーターマリツブルグを出発した

★パナマ、スウエーデン及びガテマラのユネスコ加盟

ガテマラ・パナマ及びスエーデン三國がユネスコに加盟し、参加國は五十四になつた。パナマ及びガテマラは既にユネスコ憲章に調印していたが、最近受諾書をイギリス外務省に寄託した。スエーデンは一月二十三日、憲章に調印し受諾書を寄託した。インドネシヤ連邦共和國臨時外相タルマセチワン博士はユネスコ事務局長に対し、インドネシアの加盟申込書類を提出した

★ジユネーヴの會合

ユネスコ主催で三月一日から出版物、映画、レコード及び美術の國際的協定を研究する会議がジユネーヴで開かれるが、スイス聯邦議会はこの会合に五名の代表を派遣することに決定した

★ユネスコの人權宣言巡回展覧会

昨年秋パリーのガリエラ博物館でユネスコ人權宣言展覧会が開かれたが、その時出品された一七八九年のフランス人權宣言書、一七九一年の憲法、一八四九年のローマ共和國憲法等歴史的な人權宣言文書が写真にとられ、ツールーズにある新築の教育博物館を皮切りに今月からフランス各地の都会で催される巡回人權展覧会に使用されることになつた。このための経費は、ユネスコ、フランス國内委員会で支弁される。ボルドー及びリモーヂユでも開かれる予定であるがリモーヂユではこれを機会にユネスコ青年クラブが結成される。パリーのユネスコ人權宣言展覧会は、世界人權宣言を解説し、歴史上人權確保のための闘いが各國でどのように行われてきたかを示すもので、約一万六千人の観覧者があつたが、この中児童は六千人に上つた。又ユネスコはこれと同様の展覧会開催のため各國に便宜をはかつたが、これに対しては多くの國から申込があつた。展覧会に行かれない辺ぴな町村の教師のためには写真や解説を附した印刷物が作られて居り多くの國の民衆が眼で見て直に人權宣言文書の内容が理解出來るようにと六百五十八枚の写真と五十枚のスケツチが作られている

★五外人学者日本學士院名譽會員に推擧

日本學士院では日本の學界にこう献ーしたアルベルト・アインシユタインはじめ四人の学者を名誉会員に推挙することを決議した、他の四人の学者の顔ぶれは、英國詩人エドマンド・ブランデン氏J・ロバート・オツペンハイマー博士、デンマークのニールス・ボーア博士、コロンビア大学のI・I・ラビイ博士である

★ノーベル平和賞候補者の指名

ノーベル平和賞審査会は一九五〇年度ノーベル平和賞の候補者として廿八名の個人及び六團体を指名した、この名簿にはネール・インド首相、イギリスのチヤーチル、トルーマン大統領、エヴアツト前オーストラリア外相、ギリシヤ王ポウル一世、マーシヤル前國務長官、米國のラフ・バンク博士、インドの詩人哲学者スリ・アウロビンド、ニユージーランドの作家フランシス、カーリス、インドの法律家サンチブ・チヤウヴーレ、インドの哲学者ラヤクリシユナンの名が附されている、又六團体の中には國連國際児童緊急基金及び世界連邦政府運動が含まれている授賞は十月頃の予定である

★一科學者の火星の研究發表

ミズーリ州セントルイスにおけるアメリカ氣象学会の会合においてアリゾナ州フラツグスタツクのローウエル観測所のセイヨー、ヘス氏は三年間火星研究の結果を報告し「火星の氣候は或点では地球と似て居り、火星の地軸は地球の地軸と同角度で傾いているため同一の季節を作りその一回轉の期間は地球よりも僅かに長い、しかしながら太陽の周りを一周するのには地球の二倍の期間を要するので夫々の季節は地球より更に長期である火星の空氣は地球よりも薄く乾燥しているけれどもその流速は地球と類似している」と述べた

★ソ連の映畫

ソヴイエト第一の映画スタヂオー一年四本の天然色トーキー映画を製作しうる「モスフイルム」スタヂオーが首都の西南部のモスコー河をふきようずる景勝の地「レーニンの丘」に建設中である、ソ連映画省機關誌「ソヴイエト・アート」は、「ロシヤは世界最初の映写機を發明し、映画フイルム天然色フイルムトーキーフイルム立体映画を作成した点からして、映画の母國といえよう」と述べているモスコーのスタヂオは多くの少年児童のため、政治をふう刺し資本主義文明を暴露した一連の映画を作成した

★グロムルカ主義

ポーランドにおいては共産主義よりの逸脱を「グロムルカ主義」と呼んでいるが、ポーランド共産党はこれを防止するため五十三の訓練所を開設すると發表したこの名称は戦時中ポーランド解放運動の英雄で前の共産党政府首相代理ウラヂスラフ・ゴルルカ氏の名前に端を発するもので氏は目下共産主義より逸脱したかどで告訴されているが、依然ソ連の支配をうけないポーランド独自の社会主義を主張していると傳えられる

（外務省情報部文化課提供）

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

日本人教育講習會

總司令部民間情報教育局は二十五日「アメリカの十八名の教育者は三月六日から五月二十七日まで東京、京都及び東北の各大学で開催される、第四回日本教育者講習会の準備のため数回にわたり会合した、この講習会には約二千名の日本の教育顧問、青年指導者、教育者が参加する」と発表した

会長ポウル・E・ウエツダ氏によるとこの講習会の目的は生活の方法としての民主主義をひろめ、教育の目的についての理解を深め教育委員会、文部省、教師、教育顧問及び青年指導者の間の関係と活動の促進、教育の役割についての理解を促進することにある、アメリカの教育家は講習生に対するクラスでの訓練、討論、円卓会議及び実際的な研究等をアメリカ人と共に行う日本人教育指導者の顧問となる

会議を主催するアメリカ人の方針決定のための会議は、二月七日から二十五日まで開かれたが同役の教育改革をはじめ日本の教育制度の種々の面がとりあげられた

合衆國の同胞週間

合衆國ではキリスト教徒の全國会議主催で一九三四年以來毎年同胞週間が行われているが、この週間の精神及びその目的は一七八九年のワシントン大統領就任時代に遡るものである、トルーマン大統領はこの週間についての声明書において「合衆國はすべての人々は宗教、社会及び政治上の意見及び人種の如何にかゝわらず神から平等の権利と自由を與えられているということを與ら信條としている」と述べ、また同胞週間会長のジヨン・サリヴアン前海軍長官への書簡において「アメリカ人は國家の画一的な干渉を排して世界の民衆が望んでいる平和と自由の達成のため協力する以外には全人類に寄與することは出來ない」と述べている

シカゴ・デーリー・ニューズ紙は「この週間では理想が強調されると同時に世界の人々がその隣人と協力して生活しうるための実際的事項にも重きをおくものである人々の意見を相互に尊重することは文明人及び文明社会にとつて重要なことである、この週間の間だけでなく一年を通じてこの理想を新に考察し、日常行爲に適用することは必要である」と論じている

コロラド州のデンヴアー・ポスト紙は「最近コロラド州アスペンで開かれた世界スキー選手権大会でヨーロツパ代表の勝利について述べ「ヨーロツパ代表の勝利は正々堂々たるものでさすがのアメリカ選手も完全に敗北した、しかしこの勝利は非常に堂々たるため、アメリカにとつても又相互の國際的関係にとつても非常によい結果を生ずるものである、スポーツにおいて我々は常に公正を重んずる」と述べている

ユネスコ会員
映畫割引券
(割引料 10円)
一人一枚に限る
東宝・共楽館
大劇・セントラル

ユネスコ会員
映畫割引券
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一人一枚に限る
東宝・共楽館
大劇・セントラル

ウエスターン・ヴオイス放送

自由ヨーロツパ國民委員会(National Committee for Free Europe)と称する一民間團体は三日、近日中に「ウエスターン・ヴオイス」放送を鉄のカーテン内の諸國にむけて行う予定であると発表した。この放送はヴオイス・オヴ・アメリカ放送と競合することなく、むしろこれ補足するもので、ソ連衛星國から亡命した指導者が解説にあたり、ヴオイス・オヴ・アメリカがこの公的な性格のためにうけている種々の制限をうけることなく、イデオロギー上の斗爭に從事するものである、この放送を行う放送局はソヴイエト側の妨害放送を防ぐため秘密にされているが、この委員会の委員にはフレデリツク・ゴールデイア前國務次官をはじめ前の國務省高官が参加して居り、アイゼンハウワー將軍が名誉会長となりウイツト・O・プール氏が議長をつとめている(AFPニユーヨーク三、三)

二十世紀半ばの米國の人口

メトロポリタン生命保険会社統計技師の言によれば、二十世紀の半ばに当り合衆國の人口は一億五千万を数えているが、これは今世紀初頭の人口の二倍に当り、この五十年間の増加数は植民地時代から一九〇〇年までの三百年間に増加した人口に等しい、全國的にみて、各州の過去五十年間の人口増加率は変化し、第一位は、一九〇〇年当時の人口の七倍にのぼるカリフオルニア州である、このためカリフオルニア州の人口は今世紀初めには、第二十一位であつたが現在では第二位に躍進している、アリゾナ州は今世紀初頭の人口の六倍、ワシントン州は五倍が少しかけている、四倍以上に増加した他の州はオレゴン州とアリゾナ州で全体として西部地方の人口は五倍の数を示している増加の少い州はヴアーモント州でこの増加率は十%以下でアイオワ・ネブラスカの両州は二十%である、一般的に言つて増加率は南部及び中西部の農村地方に多く、ニユーイングランドの北部地方は最低の数字を示している、しかしこの一般的傾向に対する顕著な例外はミシガン州で現在では二・六倍の人口を有ち、近隣諸州よりもはるかに大なる増加を示し、全國平均増加率を上まわつている、これは主として自動車工業の非常な発展によるものである、オクラホマ及びテキサス両州の人口も近隣諸州と比較するとはるかに増加しており、首都ワシントンの人口は三倍である

米國務省ピカソ等の入國拒否

國務省は四日、議会の承認を得てヨーロツパから來た世界平和擁護人大会の代表十二名の査証を否認し、これら代表は世界の指導的共産主義前衛機関であるとの理由で入國を拒否した。彼等はワシントン当局に対して軍事予算の削減、原子兵器の使用禁止などの平和請願を行うことを目的とするものでカンタベリーのヒューレツト・ジヨンソン僧正、スペインの画家ピカソをはじめとする著名な共産主義者や左翼陣営の人々から成つている。アメリカの官憲は「この平和請願は誠実な平和動機に対してたかまりつつあるアメリカ人の大衆感情を巧みに利用しようとする共産主義者の宣傳に外ならない。これら十二名の代表は合衆國移民法規にてらしてみても放逐されるべきである」と語つている。

これに対するニユーヨークの有力な二朝刊紙の反響をみると、ニユーヨーク・ヘラルド・トリビユーン紙は國務省の決定を支持した上皮肉な論調で次の如く述べている

「大藝術家ピカソはヨーロツパの不朽の文化を担うものであるが彼のいだいている偏見が彼を画道から逸脱させないで欲しい」これに対しニユーヨークタイムス紙は國務省の決定は合衆國とソ連圏諸國間の障壁を更に高くしてしまつたと不満の意を表明し「この容共一派の請願は合衆國の諸團体に害を與え米國の政府組織を脅すものではない。合衆國の民主々義は強力なものである。むしろアメリカの自由社会を一見することによつて彼らにアメリカの民主々義と希望なき共産主義とを比較する好機を與えるものである」と論じている

五月十三日ミシガン大学教授外來今
今治ロータリークラブの歓迎家族会におけるホール博士の挨さつ

マンドリン演奏會

G・M生

楽界では有名な明治大学マンドリン・クラブが当地を訪れ、私達は爽かなよいの一ときを共に過し得たことはまことに幸であつた。

定刻前、新愛媛会館は立錐の余地なきまでの満員で、会堂の天井は反響を防ぐテツクス張り、聴衆一同は私語聴衆の音楽により多角的な反響防止にも役立つわけで、今夕の音楽効果は、さぞや期待すべきものありと思われ、第一曲のケイオー・ソング「若き血」のスタートは実のじよう素晴しいソフト・ホール・トーンとなり一同をアツーといわせたものだ。

「バクダツト太守序曲」で指揮者服部正氏はまためかの良さを見せ杉浦女史との当日の圧巻世界民謡の旅でソプラノ・チユーンに私達を酔わせた。

当日特筆大書すべきはわが郷土として誇るべき今治北高校女性コーラス團の晴れ舞台である。往々年令的にいつて合唱團には、若き純情さを表現すべきに拘らず、嫌に大人ぶつた歌い方をしてアプレゲール派的世と慨嘆せざるを得ないタイプが多く、我輩は來ずにラ

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「大藝術家ピカソはヨーロツパの不朽の文化を担うものであるが彼のいだいている偏見が彼を画道から逸脱させないで欲しい」これに対しニユーヨークタイムス紙は國務省の決定は合衆國とソ連圏諸國間の障壁を更に高くしてしまつたと不満の意を表明し「この容共一派の請願は合衆國の諸團体に害を與え米國の政府組織を脅すものではない。合衆國の民主々義は弱力なものである。むしろアメリカの自由社会を一見することによつて彼らにアメリカの民主々義と希望なき共産主義とを比較する好機を與えるものである」と論じている

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フローレンス會議の議題

本年第四回ユネスコ総会に出席した代表團の中には各國の常設乃至臨時國内委員会の代表百名以上をふくんでいた

このパリ來訪を利用して意見や情報交換のため二回の非公式会合が開催されたが、これは九月二十三日及び十月四日の両日ベルギー國内委員会副会長マルセル・フロールカン教授を議長として行われた主な議題は明年フローレンスで開かれる第五回ユネスコ総会に関連して國内委員会代表の重要な会議を開催しようということであつた

國内委員会代表の第一回公式会議は昨年十一月バイルート総会の直前に催されたが、その時の出席者は二十八ケ國の國内委員会のメンバーであつた、この会議の目的はユネスコ國内協力團体のメンバーが相互に近づきになり、意見や経験を交換する機会を持つことにある

最近の非公式の会議では五月二十二日のフローレンス総会開催の前に三日間の会議を開き、また必要ならば、総会終了前に第二の会議を開うしてもよいということに決定した

フローレンス会議の議題を詳細審議する前に代表たちはトルコ國内委員会副会長テヴフイク・サグラム博士が提案した次の決議案について長時間討議した

「事務局長に対し、國内委員会がユネスコ及び自國政府との間の関係においてよりよい結果を収めうるよう、共通に適用される事業方法を調整する目的をもつて、近い将來國内委員会又は國内協力團体の代表各一名をもつて構成される会議の招集を指令する」トルコ側提案の要旨は、会期を最大限三週間とする國内委員会代表よりなる特別専門家会議を総会の会議とは全然別個に開こうというのであつた

この提案は大きな関心をもつて迎えられたが、各國内委員会の事業方法に関する問題は、國内委員会書記を研究及び協議のため一定期間ユネスコ本部に派遣することにより、また総会開催に関連して開かれる國内委員会の年次会議で共通問題の一般的討議を行うことによつて、もつと容易に解決されるというのが多くの代表の意見であつた

更に、このような会議を第五回総会の前に開くことは非実際的であるとも考えられ、結局一九五〇年のフローレンスで開かれる國内委員会会議で審議するためこの提案に関連した諸問題についての文書を事務局で作成して貰うことに意見が一致した

活発な討論の後、フローレンス会議の議題は各國内委員会の事業計画活動及び組織に関する報告及び討議が行われる機会を供すべきことに代表たちの意見が一致した

これらの議題は次のようなものをふくむであろう

國内委員会事務局の組織と事業計画活動のために使用し得る事務局の財源、ユネスコ事務局からの要請に應えて國内委員会のとつた行動、ユネスコ事業計画助勢のため國内委員会が独自の発意でとつた行動、國内委員会が効果的に携わり得る活動範囲、國内委員会の用いる事業方法、活動の非中央化及び國内委員会と非政府團体即ち青年團体、労働團体、大学等との間の関係、また会議は國内委員会との連絡に関する第四回総会の決定を実施するためにとつた措置についての事務局の報告及びトルコ側提案に関する報告を審議することになろう

イギリス、合衆國、フランス及びベルギーの代表からなる委員会がフローレンス会議の最終的議題の作成に当つてユネスコの國内委員会議長を援助することについても意見の一致を見た、決定した議題はもち論後日全國内委員会に回付される筈である、それ故、國内委員会はこれらの問題を詳細に研究する時間を充分與えられるわけだからフローレンス会議の代表は議題の各種の項目について權威をもつて語り得る準備をした上來会することになろう

(ユ)(ネ)(ス)(コ)(文)(庫)(11)

著編者	書名
内藤多喜夫	有機試藥による分析法
新聞資料研究所	資料近代日本史
松元竹二	最新工業大辞典
大幸勇吉	化学実驗学
武市健人	ヘーゲル論理学の世界（上・中・下）
末川博	權利濫用の研究
杉村章三郎	行政法要義 上
長口宮吉	写眞及印刷材料化学
片岡良一	近代日本の作家と作品
中山伊知郎	発展過程の均衡分析
土居光知	文学序説
伊藤傳之助	應用ベクトル解析
井上柳梧	日本蚕糸概説（栽桑論）（糸論篇）
小原國芳	学習大辞典（工藝篇）
豊田武	概説日本歴史（上・下）
原 実	病人の栄養と食シ
飯島幡司	日本紡績史
湯沢久徹	医学概論（1・2）
佐藤達夫	國会のはなし
梅根悟	教育制度
保柳睦美	世界の自然と生活
戒能通孝	民主々義のはなし
小竹之夫	中國社会
杉村章三郎	行政法の基本問題
桑田知道	小説教育者（第一・二・三部）
伏見康治	現代物理学の諸問題
東 良三	アメリカ風土誌
田島一郎	数学解析入門
藤森良太	初等微分学学び方考へ方と解き方
同人	初等解析幾何学学び方考へ方と解き方
同人	初等積分学学び方考へ方解き方
上沢謙二	幼児の談話教育
村山貞雄	両親教育学
副島ハマ	幼児の絵画と製作
矢部貞治	政治学
楠田豊三郎	安全保障の問題
西村勉	花道全集
池田常太郎	書画骨とう大辞典
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内村鑑三	内村鑑三思想選書
阿部知二	城
吉川英治	高山右近（上・下）
幸田文	露伴全集（第十七）
河本方哉	織布準備機械
虎尾之助	日本文化史（1 2 3）

原稿募集

ユネスコに関する論文・随筆・研究其他の原稿を歓迎致します

投稿先
今治市元町 四國瓦斯内
今治ユネスコ協力会
編集委員会

—随筆—

民族哀史（十三）

大空ひろし

三 引力の体験

「あなたがお掛けなさい」

「いゝよ。お前が掛けておいより、そのうち空くよ」

「今朝は氣分が悪くて弱つたのよ」

「わしも、ふらふらしそうであつた。滅茶だよ。あゝぎゆうぎゆう詰めては。少しはヤミ屋さんを取締らなくては」

敗戦後も主食二合三勺の配給は続けられることになつたが、腐りかけの甘藷や調味料に類する物までカロリーで換算して入れてあるのだからやり切れない。政府当局がこれで人間は生きて行けるというのだから間違はないと信じ、主食のヤミ入手を絶対せず、栄養不足で死んだ判事もあるが、私はそれほど愚かではない。（「愚」の語は良い意味で解して下さい）

政府に力さえあれば主食の増配は可能であるが、政府が無力で、進駐軍の威を借りて最少限度の統制を保つているだけである。が死する人さえあるのに、金があるか地位があれば、如何なぜい沢でも出來る。私は、そんな「かいしよ」がないので、今日は妻の会社の出張を利用して妻の里へ寄り食糧の輸血を受けることにしたのである。

妻の実家は、自作の田は二、三反だか他人にあてた土地もあり、若干の主食の余裕はある。

〇〇駅で下車した。

妻は米のつつみをかゝえ、私は甘藷のリユツクサックを背負つて苦しとがめられたら何という訳しようかと考えながら改札口を出た。終列車でおそい爲めか警察官は居らない。

人家を通り抜けて塩田の堤え出た。物静かな夜だ。片側の川にのびたアシの穂が、星明りにほのかに白い。

平素労働しない私にはわずか四五貫の荷物でも腕の筋肉が痛む。一尺々々が地軸に引き付けられるようだ。私には原子物理学の理論は解らないが、ニユートン力学の理論「引力の法則」を身を以て実験しているようだ。

山路へかかつた。いよいよ以て足が進まない。道端え腰を下した秋のホタルが一つ放物線をえがいて目の先を掠める。

氣がつくと、四、五間離れた山肌に沿うて青白い物が浮いた。そつとしたが妻を恐がらさないよう平氣を装つてギヨ眼すると、それは新墓に樹てられた野辺の旗らしい。墓標が高いのは戦死者の墓を葬つたものと思う。敗戦の英霊、定めしうらめしいであろう。

蒼ころとして起上つた。歌でも口ずさんで勇氣をつけたいが、生憎、歌は性に合わない。

峠の切通しを過ぎて少し行くと池がある。

ぶうぶうと食用ガエルがなき出した、氣味が悪くなつた。

砂場の灯を左に見て重い道を急ぐがす。

リン演奏會

G・M生

マンド
、私達
に過し
つた。
楽の余
の天井
、座席
り多角
待で、
期待ず
一曲の
のス
いソフ
一同を

アツーといわせたものだ。

「バクダツト太守序曲」で指揮者服部正氏はまとめ方の良さを見せ杉浦女史との当日の圧巻世界民謡の旅でソプラノ・チユーンに私達を酔わせた。

当日特筆大書すべきはわが郷土として誇るべき今治北高校女性コーラス團の真面目さである。往々年令的にいつて合唱團には、若さ純情さを表現すべきに拘らず、嬌に大人ぶつた歌い方をしてアプレゲール派的也と慨嘆せざるを得ないタダイが多く、我郷出來ずにラチオのスキツチを切つたりしたの試験者一人ではなかろう。しかしながら当日は聴衆のお兄さん方の役に二列にツツマシクならび、今日の伴奏には何の心配もいらぬし彼女たちよりすれば二十余名から成るマンドリンの先生に指揮されているようなものであるから、安心し切つて思う存分持前の技量を発揮し歌いまくつた。伴奏より合唱に移るに従つて胸をはずませ深呼吸を以てテムポに合わせせつつ高潮に達し唄い方始めの頂点にピツタリとマツチさせたのである。

連日にわたり練習指揮の指導事に寝食を忘れられた紫北高教授に対しここに帽子を脱ぐ。

マンドリン第一パートの主席に廣大OBとして参加の当地出身越智氏は学生時代中央で鳴らした人だが、若き血時代を思い出され感慨無量の面持ちで爪を弾いておられた。先輩としての思いやりが、あちらこちらに見受けられ曲を一層潤いあるものにして下さつた。

おしむらくは、あのスケールのオーケストレーションとしては打楽器の音が弱すぎるバランスを失した嫌いはなかつたか。併し若者不屈の努力が汲みとられ却つてコントロールを注文するのが無理かも知れない。コントラ・バスの奏者は殆ど大過なく、あの最も大きな楽器の演奏はなかなかむつかしいものだ、よくテムポを正確にして下さつた。

私達はこんな真面目な音樂に聴入るチャンスを沢山持ちたいものである。

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REGULATIONS

Kochi UNESCO Cooperative Association

Article 1

Members of the Association shall be devided into the following two kinds.

a. General member (person)
b. Special member (organization)

Article 2

Officers of the Association shall be as follows, and their terms of office shall be for one year, but they may be reappointed.

a. President: 1
b. Vice-president: 1
c. Committee members: 9
(5 members of Standing Committee are included among them)

Article 3

President shall take the chair at a general meeting and a committee meeting, representing the Association.

Vice-president shall act as chairman in case President is absent. Committee members shall assist President and Vice-president for proper running of the Association.

Article 4

Officers of the Association shall be elected at a general meeting, and members of Standing Committee shall be elected by mutual votes of committee members. As for an election right of special members, a representative shall vote on behalf of them.

Article 5

The Association shall have a general meeting, a standing committee meeting and a committee meeting. President a Vice-president shall be able to attend each of those meetings.

Article 6

President shall call a meeting to order and the decisions of the meeting shall be made by a majority vote of the members present.

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Article 7

A succeeding officer shall hold office for the remaining term of the predecessor.

Article 8

Persons who wish to join the Association shall pay a membership fee and be approved at a meeting of the Standing Committee.

Article 9

The membership fee for a general and a special members shall be 100 yen for one year.

Article 10

In case a member is leaving the Association, his paid membership fee shall not be given back to him.

Article 11

A member who disturbs the order of the Association shall be expelled from a meeting or the membership roll: But dismissal from membership shall be approved by a general meeting.

Article 12

A fiscal year of the Association shall begin on April 1 and end on March 31 of the following year.

Article 13

A general meeting of the Association shall be opened in April annually and other meetings shall be held at every possible opportunity.

Article 14

The Association shall have chapters at several places in this prefecture.

Article 15

Amendment and change of the regulations of the Association shall be made at a general meeting.

* * * * * * * * *

Office: c/o Kochi Prefectural Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
Nakajima-cho, Kochi city
President: Mr. Irimajiri Tahei
Vice President: Mr. Inoue. Katsuki

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The Matsuyama UNESCO Cooperative Association

Constitution

Chapter I. General

Article 1: The name of this association is the Matsuyama UNESCO Co-operative Association.

Article 2: This association is consisted of the individuals and the organizations who are interested in UNESCO.

Article 3: This association aims at disseminating the spirit of UNESCO through the voluntary thought and activities of Japanese in order to encourage Japan to join it.

Article 4: The association shall execute the following business.

1. a. Lecture meetings, Study meetings, Round-table-conferences, Exhibitions and concerts.
   b. Propaganda by movies, newspapers and broadcasting.
   c. Publications

2. Cooperation with each cooperative association.

3. Many other business for the dissemination of UNESCO spirit.

Article 5: The address of this association is 59, 2-bancho, Matsuyama-shi.

Chapter II. Members

Article 6: Ordinal members, members in group and supporting members.

Article 7: Dues.

1. Ordinal member: ¥ 100.00 yearly per one
2. Members in group: ¥ 1,000.00 yearly per ten
3. Supporting member: ¥ 300.00 yearly per one

Chapter III. Officers

Article 8: The association has the following officers.

1. President: 1
2. Vice-president: 2

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3. Committee members: Some
4. Managers: 2

Some of the committee members shall be appointed as the standing committee members.

Article 9: The officers shall be appointed at the general meeting.

Article 10: The standing committee members shall be appointed by mutual vote from among the committee members.

Article 11: The president shall preside all the business of the association.

Article 12: The vice president shall help the president and represent him while absent.

Article 13: The committee members are in-charge of the business.

Article 14: The managers shall supervise the business and the accounts of the association.

Article 15: The term of the officers is one year, and shall be re-appointed. The term of the substitutes is the rest of the former officers.

Article 16: The president shall have secretary and the treasurer.

Article 17: This association shall have the advisor. The advisor shall be appointed by the recommendation of the officers.

Chapter IV: Assembly

Article 18: There are two kinds of meetings - general meeting and officers' meeting.

Article 19: There are regular general meeting and special general meeting. Regular general meeting shall be held once a year, special general meeting shall be held whenever necessary.

Article 20: The condition of the accounts and the business shall be reported at the regular general meeting.

Article 21: The following items shall discussed and decided at the general meeting.

1. Approval of the budget and audit.

2. Amendment of the constitution.

3. Disposal of the important properties.

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Article 22: Members can ask the president to convene the general meeting with the agreement of more than 2/5 members sending him a letter with the reasons and the purposes on it.

Article 23: The president convenes the general meeting and the officers' meeting. The following business shall be discussed and decided.

1. To decide the rules and also amend and abolish them.

2. Bills to present to the general meeting.

3. Important business plans and at the same time the financial plans.

4. Matters concerning dues and other expenses for maintenance.

5. Other important business.

Article 24: Matters of emergency which need the immediate decision by the officers shall be voted by letters.

Article 25: The president shall act as the chairman. The vice-president represents him while absent.

Article 26: The majority of the attendants shall decide the business. The president shall vote to break a tie.

Article 27: The chairman keeps the minutes of the meeting and the chairman and 2 other attendants must sign them.

Chapter V: Accountants

Article 28: The fiscal year of the association begins on April 1 and ends on March 31. The accounts shall be settled at the end of March.

Article 29: The expenses of this association shall be paid by the dues, the donations and all the income of the business.

Article 30: When the association is dissolved, the president shall become the auditor, except the case the auditor be selected at the general meeting.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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The Tokushima-ken UNESCO Cooperative Association

Constitution

Article 1: The name of this association is the Tokushima-ken UNESCO Cooperative Association.

Article 2: The purpose of this association is to extend the local characteristics and to promote its standard of it and at the same time to make preparations of joining UNESCO.

Article 3: The office of the association is in the Constitution Memorial Hall.

Article 4: The association execute the following business.

1. To have no uneducated people in this prefecture.
2. Maintenance and protection of miscellaneous cultural properties.
3. Dissemination of peaceful thought and educational campaign to deepen the international understanding.
4. Rehabilitation of educational culture and the propelling compaign in Tokushima Prefecture.
5. Exchange, maintenance, and dissemination of the results of miscellaneous researches and writings.
6. Improvement and dissemination of scientific knowledge.
7. Coordination between Japan UNESCO Cooperative asscciations and International Headquarters.
8. All other matters necessary for attaining the purpose.

Organization

Article 5: This association is consisted of the members who agree with the purposes of this association.

Article 6: This association has the following functions.

1. General meeting.
2. Executive Committee.
3. Standing Committee.
4. Secretariate.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Article 7: The general meeting shall be opened regularly and temporarily to discuss and decide, constitution, general affairs, organization, business, accountant, and personal affairs. Such business shall by plurality vote at the general meeting.

Article 8-A: 80 standing committee members shall be elected by mutual vote from among various circles of members. The term of them is 2 years. Standing committee members study and investigate something all the time for the purpose of disseminating the purpose of this association and make various kinds of proposals at the general meeting and the executive committee meeting.

Article 8-B: 20 executive committee members shall be elected by mutual vote from among the standing committee members. The term of them is 2 years. One chairman and two vice-chairmen shall be elected by mutual vote from among the executive committee members.

Article 9: The secretariate is consisted of the people who were nominated and approved by the executive committee at the general meeting.

Article 10: The executive committee shall discuss and dispose of all the authorized business according to the decision at the general meeting.

Article 11: Secretariate shall dispose of all the general affairs according to the instructions of the executive committee.

Accountant

Article 12: The expenses of this association shall be paid up with the dues and donations.

Article 13: The dues shall be ¥10.00 yearly.

Article 14: The financial year is from April 1 until March 31 of the following year.

Supplementary rules

Article 15: Amendment of this constitution and joining and resignation with other organization shall be decided at the general meeting.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Tokushima UNESCO Cooperative Association Business Schedule (Plan)

I. Continuous business.

A. 1. Miscellaneous lecture meetings (regular and special)

2. Round-table-conference and consulting conference (regular and special)

3. Ordinal people, women, children, students, and labor unions' UNESCO Mass meeting.

4. Miscellaneous exhibition (regular and special)

5. Miscellaneous performance meetings with the spirit of UNESCO - movies, dramas, kamishibai, songs and dolls' show.

6. Publications and distribution of news and prints.

7. Peace Festivals.

8. UNESCO Week.

9. Friendship among the people in country and foreign countries. Holding consulting conferences.

10. Enforcement of the system of official commendation and UNESCO commendation.

11. Advertisement for prize contest of essays and compositions.

12. UNESCO song and the dissemination of them.

13. Helping the establishment of branches of UNESCO in each school and office.

14. Establishment of model branch, school, organizations, offices and blocs.

B. 1. Investigation, records, announcement, and maintenance of history, writings, literature and personalities which and concerned to the peaceful thought and business. Announcements of the above-mentioned study and the exhibition of them.

2. UNESCO Study Meeting (regular and special)

3. Collection, investigation, translation, publication, exchange, and distribution of the writings and all the materials concerning UNESCO.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

4. To give help for natural science, cultural science philosophy, literature, fine arts, education, religion, dramas, movies, and songs which contribute for peace.

5. Despatching and exchanging inspectors.

6. Standing committee shall have researches sections and announce the results and exchanging their opinions regularly and temporarily.

C. Coordination.

1. Relations with the internal UNESCO organizations.
(Tokyo Secretariate, Japan UNESCO Federation, each prefectural UNESCO Federation, Shikoku UNESCO Federation)

2. Relations with other countries.
(Communications, exchange of news and materials, joint meeting, and exchange of personals)

D. Business for propulsion.

E. Business for maintenance.

II. Business Schedule 1949.

<u>April</u>	1.	The 1st Standing Committee General Meeting.
	2.	Establishment of each branch
	3.	Distribution of pamphlets
	4.	Women's UNESCO Mass Meeting
	5.	Travelling lectures
	6.	Travelling lectures by students
<u>May</u>	1.	The 1st General Meeting
	2.	Children UNESCO Mass Meeting
	3.	Lecture Meeting by Mr. Hotari Kei
	4.	Publication of the news
	5.	Shikoku Coordination Assembly
	6.	Joining the 2nd All Japan General Meeting
<u>June</u>	1.	Students' UNESCO Mass Meeting
	2.	Labor UNESCO Mass Meeting
	3.	Youth UNESCO Mass Meeting
	4.	UNESCO Exhibition Meeting

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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Imabari UNESCO Cooperative Association

Constitution

Article 1: The name of this association is Imabari UNESCO Cooperative Association.

Article 2: The address of this association is c/o Shikoku Gas K. K. (Phone 106) Motomachi, Imabari-shi.

Article 3: The purpose is to cooperate with the purpose of the UNESCO's Constitution and to deepen the understanding between the countries through education, science and culture. It aims at preparing and accelerating Japan's joining UNESCO for the purpose of the world's everlasting peace.

Article 4: The association will execute the following business.

1. To keep the international relationship and announce the study affairs on education, science, and culture with each other.

2. For enlightening and dissemination of UNESCO, lecture meetings, exhibits, and concerts shall be held and miscellaneous publications shall be issued.

3. To help cooperate for the establishment and activities of students' UNESCO Study Societies.

4. To support the activites of the other campaigns which aims at the same purpose with UNESCO.

5. Establishment and maintenance of UNESCO in Japan.

6. Other miscellaneous business to let the people cooperate and improve the understanding of the purposes of UNESCO.

Article 5: The association has two kinds of members, individual member and group members.

Article 6: Dues shall be ¥50.00 yearly per one. Individual member should pay it together with more than one member and group members should pay it together with more than 10 members, except special cases.

Article 7: The regular general meeting shall be held in April every year, and also whenever necessary.

Article 8: The president shall act as the chairman at the general meeting.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Article 9: The business shall be decided by majority vote at the general meeting. The president votes to break a tie.

Article 10: This association has the following officers.

President:	1
Vice president:	Some
Directors:	Some
Councillors:	Some
Advisers:	Some

The president, vice president and directors shall be elected among from the members at the regular general meeting. The president, vice-president and directors shall recommend the councillors and advisors to be approved at the general meeting.

Article 11: The president, vice-president and directors shall organize the directors' group and are responsible for all the affairs, management, accountant, and others.

The president shall preside at the association.

The vice president shall help the president and represent him while absent.

Some standing directors and two managers shall be elected by mutual vote at the officers' meeting. The standing directors shall help the president to execute the business which were decided at the directors' meeting. The manager has the responsibility of inspection on the finance.

Article 12: The term of each officer is two years and may be reappointed.

Article 13: This association shall have the office and employ salaried staff.

Article 14: The expenses of this association shall be paid by dues, donations, and all the income.

Article 15: The fiscal year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year.

Article 16: The constitution shall be amended by the agreement of more than 2/3 of the attendants.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

徳島縣ユネスコ協力會會則

總則

第一條 本会は徳島縣ユネスコ協力会と稱する

第二條 本会の目的はユネスコ憲章の趣旨に則り徳島縣に於ける教育科学文化が全分野に亘り地方的特色を助長しその水準の向上に資すると共にユネスコへの参加を準備せんとするにある。

第三條 本会の事務所は憲法記念館内におく。

第四條 本会は左の事業を行こものとす。

一 徳島縣下文音撲滅運動

一 縣下各種文化財の保存及び保護

一 平和思想の普及及び国際的理解を深めるための教育運動

一 徳島縣に於ける教育文化の復興及び推進運動

一 各種研究成果及文献の交換保存普及

一 科学智識の向上普及

一 日本ユネスコ協力会及び国際本部との連絡

一 其他目的達成に必要なる事項

組織

第五條 本会は本会の趣旨に賛同する會員をもつて組織する。

第六條 本会の趣旨実現のため左の機関を置く

一 總会

二 執行委員会

三 常任委員会

四 事務局

第七條 總会は定時及隨時に開会し會則會務組織事業会計人事等に関して之を審議決定する

總会の決議は多数決による

第八條 常任委員は会員中各層より會員の互選により八〇名を選出し任

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

一共他目的達成に必要なる事項

組織

第五條　本会は本会の趣旨に賛同する會員をもつて組織する

第六條　本会の趣旨実現のため左の機関を置く

一　総会
二　執行委員会
三　常任委員会
四　事務局

第七條　総会は定時及随時に開会し會則會務組織事業会計人事等に関して之を審議決定する

第八條の一　総会の決議は多数決による
常任委員は会員中各層より會員の互選により八〇名を選出し任期を二年とす
常任委員は本会趣旨徹底のために常時研究調査等をなし総会及び執行委員會に各種の企画を提議するものとす

第八條の二　執行委員は常任委員の互選により其の数を二〇名とし委員任期は二年とす
執行委員會は執行委員の互選により委員長一名副委員長二名を置く

第九條　事務局は執行委員会の總意により委員中より指名せられた者及び委員会が指名し総会の承諾を得たる者を以て構成する

第十條　執行委員会は総会の議決に従ひその委任せられたる権限内に於て会務一切の審議及び處理に当る

第十一條　事務局は総会の執行委員會の指示に基き會務一切の處理に当る

會計

第十二條　本会の經費は會費及び其の附金を以て充当する

第十三條　会費は年拾円とする

第十四條　本会の會計年度は四月一日より翌年三月三十一日とする

補則

第十五條　本会々則の変更普通団体への加入脱退は総会決議による

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

徳島縣ニネスコ協力会事業計画（案）

一、継続事業

A、啓発方面並に普及徹底

1、各種講演会（定時、随時）――縣中央及郡部

2、座談会、懇談会（〃）――〃

3、一般、青年人、子供、学生、労組ニネスコ大会――右

4、各種展覧会（定時、随時）――中央、郡部

5、各種藝能会演（ニネスコ精神と盛るもの）――〃

6、会報、解説印刷物の出版配布

7、平和祭

8、ニネスコ週間

9、内外人交驩、懇談会

10、ニネスコ賞、表彰制度の実施

11、論文、作品等の懸賞募集

12、ニネスコの歌制定、普及

13、各学校、職場、団体のニネスコ支部及研究会設置、助成

14、モデル支部、学校、団体、職場、地区設定

B、研究方面

1、平和思想及協調事業に関する縣下の史実、文献、人物等の調査、集録、発表、保存、

2、ニネスコ研究会（定時、随時）――中央、郡部

3、ニネスコに関する内外文献、資料、翻訳、出版

右に関する研究発表会並に展示会

4、自然科学、文化科学、哲学、美術、教育、宗教、演劇、映画、歌謡等にて平和に貢献するもの、助成、発表、交換

5、視察、見学等の為人員派遣、交換

6、常任委員会に各研究部を設置――定時、随時会合の上研究に従事、――成果発表、交換

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

14. モデル支部、学校、団体、職場、地区設定

B. 研究方面

1. 平和思想及協調事業に関する縣下の史実、文献、人物等の調査、集録、発表、保存、
右に関する研究発表会並に展示会
2. ユネスコ研究会（定時、随時）―中央、郡部
3. ユネスコに関する内外文献、資料、蒐集、調査、飜譯、出版交換、領布等
4. 自然科学、文化科学、哲学、文藝、美術、教育、宗教、演劇、映画、歌謡等にして平和に貢献するものゝ助成、発表、交換
5. 視察、見学等の為人員派遣、交換
6. 常任委員会に各研究部を設置―定時、随時会合の上研究に従事、―成果発表、交換

C. 連絡方面

1. 國内ユネスコ団体との連絡（東京事務局、日本ユネスコ連盟、各府県ユネスコ連盟、四国ユネスコ連盟）
2. 国外ユネスコ団体との連絡
右は通信、情報交換、資料交換、合同会合、人物交換

D. 推進事業

E. 保存事業

二、二十四年度事業計画

月次	事業名
四月	1. 第一回常任委員総会 2. 各支部結成（継続事業） 3. パンフレット印刷配布 4. 婦人ユネスコ大会 5. 巡回講演（継続事業） 6. 学生に依る県下遊説
五月	1. 第一回総会 2. 子供ユネスコ大会
六月	1. 学生ユネスコ大会 2. 労働ユネスコ大会 3. 青年ユネスコ大会 4. ユネスコ展示会
月次	3. 帆足計氏講演会 4. 会報発行（継續事業） 5. 四国連絡会議 6. 第二回全国総会参加

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

AMENDMENT TO CIRCULAR 202, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, 1948

(From CINCFE Radio ZX23190, 16 September 1948)

Pending publication of changes by Department of the Army, paragraph 85a, Circular 202, Department of the Army, 1948, is rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

"Major Commanders will designate appropriate headquarters within their command to serve as Examining and Computing Agencies for the purpose of performing examining and computing functions prescribed below. Major Commanders, in designating Examining and Computing Agencies, will publish the area, units and/or organizations to be served by each Examining and Computing Agency established. No headquarters will be designated as an Examining and Computing Agency unless it has a Classification Officer (MOS 2210) available to supervise examining and computing functions. Heads of Tech and Adm Service will coordinate with Army Commanders in Zone of Interior, concerning use by local Class II Commands of Examining and Computing Agencies established by Army Commanders."

Inclosure 1 to Part I, Messageform AGRDC 220.2, Hq Eighth Army, 11 Octobor 48

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

4. To give help for natural science, cultural science philosophy, literatire, fine arts, education, religion, dramas, movies, and songs which contribute for peace.

5. Despatching and exchanging inspectors.

6. Standing committee shall have researches sections and announce the results and exchanging their opinions regularly and temporarily.

C. Coordination.

1. Relations with the internal UNESCO organizations.
(Tokyo Secretariate, Japan UNESCO Federation, each prefectural UNESCO Federation, Shikoku UNESCO Federation)

2. Relations with other countries.
(Communications, exchange of news and materials, joint meeting, and exchange of personals)

D. Business for propulsion.

E. Business for maintenance

II. Business Schedule 1949.

April
1. The 1st Standing Committee General Meeting.
2. Establishment of each branch
3. Distribution of pamphlets
4. Women's UNESCO Mass Meeting
5. Travelling lectures
6. Travelling lectures by students

May
1. The 1st General Meeting
2. Children UNESCO Mass Meeting
3. Lecture Meeting by Mr. Hotari Kei
4. Publication of the news
5. Shikoku Coordination Assembly
6. Joining the 2nd All Japan General Meeting

June
1. Students' UNESCO Mass Meeting
2. Labor UNESCO Mass Meeting
3. Youth UNESCO Mass Meeting
4. UNESCO Exhibition Meeting

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
22 September 1948

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : **1LT COL CLIFFORD F KAISER, O-69120, and Family**
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 1050

You are directed ~~authorized invited~~ to proceed:

From: ~~Takamatsu, Shikoku, Japan~~

To : ~~Kobe, Honshu, Japan~~

o/a : ~~22 September 1948~~ For Approx: ~~Four (4) days~~

For Purpose of: ~~SWNCC - Supply Conference~~

Upon completion will return to proper organization and station. Travel by government mtr and/or rail authorized. TDN. Acopy of this travel order will be presented to RTO clerk for issuance of necessary ticket. Auth for T: Section I, Cir 185, Eighth Army, dtd 15 Nov 47. **Cost of tvl for family will be borne by principal.**

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
7 Off concerned
1 File

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Tokushima UNESCO Cooperative Association Business Schedule (Plan)

I. Continuous business.

A. 1. Miscellaneous lecture meetings (regular and special)

2. Round-table-conference and consulting conference (regular and special)

3. Ordinal people, women, children, students, and labor unions' UNESCO Mass meeting.

4.

5 ~~4~~. Miscella neous performance meetings with the spirit of UNESCO - movies, dramas, kamishibai, songs and dolls' show.

6. Publications and distribution of news and prints.

7. Peace Festivals.

8. UNESCO Week.

9. Friendship among the people in country and foreign countries. Holding consulting conferences.

10. Enforcement of the system of official commendation and UNESCO commendation.

11. Advertisement for prize contest of essays and compositions.

12. UNESCO song and the dissemination of them.

13. Helping the establishment of branches of UNESCO in each school and office.

14. Establishment of model branch, school, organizations, offices and blocs.

B. 1. Investigation, records, announcement, and maintenance of history, writings, literature and personalities which and concerned to the peaceful thought and business. Announcements of the above-mentioned study and the exhition of them.

2. UNESCO Study Meeing (regular and special)

3. Collection, investigation, translation, publication, exchange, and distribution of the writings and all the materials concerning UNESCO.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
21 September 1948

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : **1LT COL CLIFFORD F KAISER, O-29120, and Family**
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 1050

You are directed ~~authorized invited~~ to proceed:

From: **Takamatsu, Shikoku, Japan**

To : **Kobe, Honshu, Japan**

o/a : **22 September 1948** For Approx: **Four (4) days**

For Purpose of: **TDY - Supply Conference**

Upon completion will return to proper organization and station. Travel by government mtr and/or rail authorized. TDN. Acopy of this travel order will be presented to RTO clerk for issuance of necessary ticket. Auth for T: Section I, Cir 185, Eighth Army, dtd 15 Nov 47. **Cost of tvl for family will be borne by principal.**

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
7 Off concerned
1 File

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Summary

There are 344 Thermal Electrical Power Plants listed in Japan, 133 operating as public utilities and 211 as private plants, altogether with a capacity of 3.977.000 KW. Geographical and geological conditions are leading factors for the use of steam plants for peak loads, whereas hydroplants carry most of the base loads. Japan has roughly one and a half times as much hydroplants as steam power stations, when figured in capacities. An inventory taken on all thermal plants above 2,000 KW capacity, listed in the Appendices to this report, gives technical data about capacity, production figures and hours of operation for individual plants and about rating, manufacturer, year of manufacture for prime movers, generators, boilers and lists other technical information. Appendix I reports on a group of 44 plants of larger size amounting to 2,6 Millions KW capacity belonging to the Nippon Hassoden K.K. The report also contains figures about coal consumption in power plants.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Article 8-A: 80 standing committee members shall be elected by mutual vote from among various circles of members. The term of them is 2 years. Standing committee members study and investigate something all the time for the purpose of disseminating the purpose of this association and make various kinds of proposals at the general meeting and the executive committee meeting.

Article 8-B: 20 executive committee members shall be elected by mutual vote from among the standing committee members. The term of them is 2 years. One chairman and two vice-chairmen shall be elected by mutual vote from among the executive committee members.

Article 9: The secretariate is consisted of the people who were nominated and approved by the executive committee at the general meeting.

Article 10: The executive committee shall discuss and dispose of all the authorized business according to the decision at the general meeting.

Article 11: Secretariate shall dispose of all the general affairs according to the instructions of the executive committee.

Accountant

Article 12: The expenses of this association shall be paid up with the dues and donations.

Article 13: The dues shall be ¥10.00 yearly.

Article 14: The financial year is from April 1 until March 31 of the following year.

Supplementary rules

Article 15: Amendment of this constitution and joining and resignation with other organization shall be decided at the general meeting.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

JAPAN'S POWER PLANTS AND THEIR EQUIPMENT

A. Thermal Power Plants

Roughly two fifths of Japan's total capacity to produce electric energy consists of thermal plants; the rest of hydroplants. Whereas geological and geographical conditions of the country are favorable to produce electric power by exploitation of water resources the situation of thermal plants is different because of limited fuel supply and inferior coal quality. Oil is practically absent and the domestic coal production did not meet the demands of industrial needs. The inferior quality as used in power plants, and high ash contents had a definite bearing on the electrical energy output during wartime as will be described later.

1. General Operating Conditions of Thermal Plants:

These conditions altogether give the reasons why in general hydroplants carry basic loads whereas thermal plants carry most of the peak loads operating with lower load factors. This rule has local exceptions of course but is fairly well established as all over the country trend. As a proof a comparison was made of capacities and energy production figures of water plants with thermal plants. Table 1 shows that the quotient of production and capacity points to far higher load factors for hydroplants than for thermal plants.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

F

The Tokushima-ken UNESCO Cooperative Association Constitution

Article 1: The name of this association is the Tokushima-ken UNESCO Cooperative Asscciation.

Article 2: The purpose of this association is to extend the local characteristics and to promote its standard of it and at the same time to make preparations of joining UNESCO.

Article 3: The office of the association is in the Constitution Memorial Hall.

Article 4: The association execute the following business.

1. To have no uneducated people in this prefecture.
2. Maintenance and protection of miscellaneous cultural properties.
3. Dissemination of peaceful thought and educational campaign to deepen the international understanding.
4. Rehabilitation of educational culture and the propelling compaign in Tokushima Prefecture.
5. Exchange, maintenance, and dissemination of the results of miscellaneous researches and writings.
6. Improvement and dissemination of scientific knowledge.
7. Coordination between Japan UNESCO Cooperative associations and International Headquarters.
8. All other matters necessary for attaining the purpose.

Organization

Article 5: This association is consisted of the members who agree with the purposes of this association.

Article 6: This association has the following functions.

1. General meeting.
2. Executive Committee.
3. Standing Committee.
4. Secretariate.

Article 7: The general meeting shall be opened regularly and temporarily to discuss and decide, constitution, general affairs, organization, business, accountant, and personal affairs. Such business shall be decided by plurality vote at the general meeting.

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杉山二永スコ協力会役員名簿（昭二三、一〇、現在）

職業	年令	氏名	職業	年令	氏名
参議院議員	50	久松定武	縣教委調査課事	47	藤田文夫
杉山高等學校校長	56	山本典吉	杉山高等學校生徒	23	藤川寛石
大阪ペイントエ業株式会社社長	47	五百木政一	愛媛県中央連立電相談所鑑別員	40	小勝健次郎
杉山基督教婦人会長	60	野本千代	辯護士	52	木原鐵之助
杉山経済専門学校校長	66	伊藤秀夫	杉山基督教青年会理事	61	重松宗篤
杉山清美中学校校長	77	船田操	笠職	66	菱田正基
商業	38	亀田孝	杉山清美中学校教諭	42	二宮徹
正宗寺住職	40	田中宗坦	道後婦人会長	47	西原キヨ子
杉山教会教師	35	田中伊佐久	商業	42	村上壽子
番所教会教師	49	宇都宮充	城東中学教頭	45	藤井アヤメ
三越杉山支所長	42	杉本粲	軍政部サースオーカー	42	天野明子

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城北中学教諭	46	委員	坂本よし子
先職	37	仝	平田照子
社会党愛媛縣支部婦人部長	24	仝	森野英子
松山第二高等学校教授	41	委員	杉村絹子
愛媛県児童福祉協会	40	仝	杉本貞子
計		二七名	

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ユネスコ＝國際連合教育科學文化機關（UNESCO＝United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization）の精神は、戰爭を放棄した新しい日本の新しい精神であります。憲章前文の冒頭に「戰爭は人間の心の中ではじまるものであるから人間の心の中で平和の防衛が建設されなければならない」とあるように、ユネスコは戰爭の原因をなす一切の偏見と無知とを打破して、原子力時代の破壞から平和を守り抜こうとするものであり、この機關に加盟することは文化國家として再生した日本が人類の正義と平和とを全世界に力強く主張することの出來る唯一の道なのであります。

ユネスコへの協力、これは實にわれ〳〵日本人の最大の使命であり、無上の光榮であると思うのであります。既に東京、仙台、京都、大阪、神戸、縣内今治でもユネスコ協力會が結成されています。私共は茲にユネスコの研究と普及とを目的とする「松山ユネスコ協力會」を設立し、廣くユネスコ運動を展開致し度いと思います。

御賛同御入會の上御協力あらんことを切に願い上げます。

松山市二番町五十九番地　松山兒童會館

松山ユネスコ協力會々則

第一章　總則

第一條　本會は松山ユネスコ協力會と稱する

第二條　本會はユネスコの運動に理解をもつ個人及び團体をもつてこれを組織する

第三條　本會はわが國民の創意と自主的活動を通じてユネスコ精神の普及に力め且つわが國のユネスコ加盟を促進するを目的とする

第四條　本會はその目的の達成するため左の事業を行う

一、講演會、研究會、座談會、展覽會、演奏會等の開催、映畫、新聞、放送等による宣傳並びに出版物の刊行

二、各地ユネスコ協力會結成に關する協力斡旋

三、その他ユネスコ精神の普及に關する各種事業

第五條　本會の事務所は松山市二番町五十九番地松山兒童會館に置く

第二章　會員

第六條　本會の會員はこれを普通會員、團体會員及び賛助會員とする

第七條　本會の會員は左の通り會費を納めるものとする

一、普通會員　年額金壹百圓（壹口）以上

二、團体會員　同　金壹千圓（拾口）以上

三、賛助會員　同　金參百圓　以上

第三章　役員及び職員

第八條　本會に左の役員を置く

一、會長　一名　二、副會長　二名、三、委員　若干名、四、監事　二名

委員のうち若干名を常任委員とすることができる

第九條　本會の役員は總會において、これを選任する

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二、各地ユネスコ協力會組成に關する協力
三、その他ユネスコ精神の普及に關する各種事業

本會の事務所は松山市二番町五十九番地松山兒童會館に置く

第二章　會　員

第六條　本會の會員はこれを普通會員、團体會員及び賛助會員とする
第七條　本會の會員は左の通り會費を納めるものとする
一、普通會員　年額金壹百圓（壹口）以上
二、團体會員　同　金壹千圓（拾口）以上
三、賛助會員　同　金參百圓　以上

第三章　役員及び職員

第八條　本會に左の役員を置く
一、會長　一名　二、副會長　二名、三、委員　若干名、四、監事　二名
委員のうち若干名を常任委員とすることができる
第九條　本會の役員は總會においてこれを選任する
第十條　常任委員は委員のうちからこれを互選する
第十一條　會長は本會を代表し會務を統裁する
第十二條　副會長は會長を輔佐し會長不在の場合その職務を代行する
第十三條　委員は會務を掌る
第十四條　監事は會務及び本會々計を監査する
第十五條　役員の任期は一年とする。但し重任を妨げない
補缺により選任せられた者の任期は前任者の殘留期間とする
第十六條　會長は本會の會務處理のため書記、會計等必要な職員を置くことができる
第十七條　本會に顧問を置くことができる。顧問は役員會の推擧によつてこれを委嘱する

第四章　會　議

第十八條　會議は總會及び役員會にこれを分ける
第十九條　總會は通常總會及び臨時總會にこれを分ける。通常總會は毎年一回これを開催し、臨會總會は必要に應じてこれを招集する
第二十條　定期總會においては會計及び事業の報告をしなければならない
第二十一條　左の事項は總會で審議し、これを決定しなければならない
一、豫算及び決算の承認　二、會則の變更　三、重要な財産の處分
第二十二條　會員は全會員五分の二以上の同意を得て總會の目的及び招集の理由を記載した書面を會長に提出して總會の招集を請求することができる
第二十三條　總會及び役員會は必要に應じて會長これを招集ずる。役員會においては左の事項を審議しこれを決定する
一、内規の制定及び改廢二、總會に提出する議案三、重要な事業計畫及びこれに伴う資金計畫四、會費その他維持費に關する事項五、その他重要な會務
第二十四條　役員會の議決を要する事項が緊急なものについては書面で表決することができる
第二十五條　會議の議長には會長が當り、會長に事故があるときは副會長がこれに當る
第二十六條　會議の議事は出席者の過半數をもつて決し、可否同數であるときは議長がこれを裁決する
第二十七條　會議の議事錄は議長が作成し、議長及び出席者二名以上がこれに署名しなければならない

第五章　會　計

第二十八條　本會の事業年度は毎年四月一日に始まり翌年三月三十一日に終り、毎年三月末決算する
第二十九條　本會の經費は會費、寄附金、事業收入及びその他の收入をもつてこれに充てる

雜　則

第三十條　本會が解散したときは會長その清算人になる。但し總會において特に清算人を定めたときはこれによる

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5. Employment

a. Is unemployment being absorbed by the following:

(1) New developments in private industry.

(2) Public Works.

(3) Vocational training.

(4) Other

b. Has repatriation, immigration or any industrial readjustment increased unemployment significantly in the period covered by this report?

6. Labor Education

a. Lectures on labor topics sponsored by unions, employer associations, prefectural government, Labor Relations Committee and political parties.

b. Instances of demand for a permanent labor school.

c. Demand compared to supply of labor books and pamphlets in union offices, prefectural libraries and CI&E reading rooms.

d. Types of information currently most needed.

e. Activities of MG Officers in labor education.

7. General observations.

8. Recommendations.

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Article 23: The president convenes the general meeting and the officers' meeting, the following business shall be discussed and decided.

1. To decide the rules and also amend and abolish them.

2. Bills to present to the general meeting.

3. Important business plans and at the same time the financial plans.

4. Matters concerning dues and other expenses for maintenance.

5. Other important business. of emergency

Article 24: ~~The emergent~~ matters which need the immediate decision by the officers shall be voted by letters.

Article 25: The president shall act as the chairman. The vice-president represents him while absent.

Article 26: The majority of the attendants shall decide the business. The president shall vote to break a tie.

Article 27: The chairman ~~makes~~ keeps the minutes of the meeting and the ~~President~~ (chairman) and 2 other attendants must sign ~~on it~~. them.

Chapter V: Accountants

Article 28: The fiscal year of the association begins on April 1 and ends on March 31. The accounts shall be settled at the end of March.

Article 29: The expenses of this association shall be paid by the dues, the donations and all the income of the business.

Article 30: When the association is dissolved, the president shall become the auditor, except the case the auditor be selected at the general meeting.

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of the election and of the food collection.

(2) Tokushima: 22 January. To attend conference of all team economics officers on the food-fish and tax programs.

(3) Ehime: 27 January. To follow-up on food-fish and tax programs and to check housing situation.

7. Conferences Attended

a. On 15 January Legal Officers of all teams attended a conference at this Headquarters. The most important phases of the section's work for the ensuing 3 months were covered in papers prepared by Region and Team officers. The Region Economics officer explained the Fish and Vegetable Distribution drive and the Legal Officer showed how legal sections would have to supervise controls over the drive. The Region CI&E officer also attended to apprise Legal Officers of the imperative need for publicity and co-ordination of information, with particular respect to their Sections.

b. The CI&E Officer attended three conferences this month: two in Takamatsu and Tokushima on the Shikoku University situation and one in Takamatsu at which the Prefectural Education chiefs of the four prefectures made plans for the immediate future.

A new departure in spreading Military Government influence to a maximum extent was accomplished this month by a two-day conference, held at this headquarters, of women attached to prefectural Social Education sections. The idea behind this is to teach these women, who are leaders and influential in their respective areas, how to do their work. Once properly convinced and oriented, they can "spread the word" ten times more than can one woman of this headquarters.

c. A conference of the four team Economic officers was held in Tokushima on 22 January to emphasize the importance of controls on fish and vegetables. The Legal officer passed on information he had received in the Yokohama conference of 5 January. There was issued to the teams a special check list to be followed by re-inforcement personnel in making the surveillance of the controls.

R.E. COUGHLIN
Colonel CE
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:
28 - Eighth Army Military Government Section
6 - British Commonwealth Occupation Forces (Thru Liaison)
1 - Each Team, Shikoku Mil Govt Region
1 - Each Section, Shikoku Mil Govt Region
1 - File

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Some of the committee members shall be appointed as the standing committee members.

Article 9: The officers shall be appointed at the general meeting.

Article 10: The standing committee members shall be appointed by mutual vote from among the committee members.

Article 11: The president shall preside all the business of the association.

Article 12: The vice president shall help the president and represent him while absent.

Article 13: The committee members are in charge of the business.

Article 14: The managers shall supervise the business and the accounts of the association.

Article 15: The term of the officers is one year, and shall be reappointed. The term of the substitutes is the rest of the former officers.

Article 16: The president shall have secretary and the treasurer.

Article 17: This association shall have the advisor. The advisor shall be appointed by the recommendation of the officers.

Chapter IV: Assembly

Article 18: There are two kinds of meetings - general meeting and officers' meeting.

Article 19: There are regular general meeting and special general meeting. Regular general meeting shall be held once a year, special general meeting shall be held whenever necessary.

Article 20: The condition of the accounts and the business shall be reported at the regular general meeting.

Article 21: The following items shall discussed and decided at the general meeting.

1. Approval of the budget and audit.
2. Amendment of the constitution
3. Disposal of the important properties.

Article 22: Members can ask the president to convene the general meeting with the agreement of more than 2/5 members sending him a letter with the reasons and the purposes on it.

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Col C

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
8 January 1948

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Planning

TO : Commanding Officer, Kochi Military Government Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Tokushima Military Government Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Kagawa Military Government Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Ehime Military Government Team, APO 1050

1. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters Eighth Army, AG 300.1 (MG-X), dated 9 December 1947, subject: Priority of Military Government Activities, copies of which have been distributed to teams.

2. The need for more effective planning and emphasis in our military government activities is clearly evident. In order to establish interim objectives, to insure better direction of effort on our part and to assist the responsible Japanese officials in pursuing orderly progress toward ultimate occupation goals, this headquarters with the assistance of teams has initiated a planning program. The plans as set forth in the attached annexes are intended as a guide to point up some of the more significant programs. They are not to be construed as relieving military government teams of responsibility under applicable directives but are offered as a matter of assistance and guidance.

3. Team Commanders are invited and encouraged to suggest to region methods and procedures for improving the effectiveness of the work. They are also invited and encouraged to request specific help, such as visits from staff sections in situations where such help may be really advantageous.

R. E. Coughlin

R. E. COUGHLIN
Colonel CE
Commanding

7 Incls:
Annex A - CI&E
Annex B - Economic
Annex C - Labor Surveillance
Annex D - Legal-Government
Annex E - Public Health
Annex F - Public Welfare
Annex G - New Year Statement to Press

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - ea Team
1 - ea Section
1 - file

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

F
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1

The Matsuyama UNESCO Cooperative Association Constitution

Chapter I. General

Article 1: The name of this association is the Matsuyama UNESCO Cooperative Association.

Article 2: This association is consisted of the individuals and the organizations who are interested in UNESCO.

Article 3: This association aims at disseminating the spirit of UNESCO through the voluntary thought and activities of Japanese in order to encourage Japan to join it.

Article 4: The association shall execute the following business.

1.a. Lecture meetings, Study meetings, Round-table-conferences, Exhibitions and concerts.

b. Propaganda by movies, newspapers and broadcasting.

c. Publications

2. Cooperation with each cooperative association.

3. Many other business for the dissemination of UNESCO spirit.

Article 5: The address of this association is 59, 2-banch, Matsuyama-shi.

Chapter II. Members

Article 6: Ordinal members, members in group and supporting members.

Article 7: Dues.

1. Ordinal member: ¥100.00 yearly per one
2. Members in group: ¥1,000.00 yearly per ten
3. Supporting member: ¥300.00 yearly per one

Chapter III. Officers

Article 8: The association has the following officers.

1. President: 1
2. Vice-president: 2
3. Committee members: Some
4. Managers 2

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役員名簿（ABC順）

今治市大字今治村甲六八四、四國瓦斯株式會社内
今治ユネスコ協力會
電話二〇六番

役職	氏名	職業
會長	渡[illegible]男	四國瓦斯社長
副會長	原尚	今治第二高校々長
同	日向豊作	タオル連合會長
理事	藤原榮	日吉中學校長
同	飯原義壽	回漕店主
同	松本大三郎	辯護士
同	玉岡民雄	圖書館長
同	三藤香吉	病院長
同	村上流	無盡支店長
同	越智茂子	小學校教官
同	白石すゞ	第二高校教官
同	渡[illegible]一陽	四國瓦斯常務
同	遠川茂	市教育課長
同	橋本貞子	牧師夫人
同	山本忠雄	丸今綿布常務
同	梶田茂	辯護士
監事	山崎勝一	四國瓦斯常務
理事	阿部和男	阿部合名社々長
同	秋山謙一	市会議員
同	原亀一	新聞社長
同	原精也	印刷業
同	黒川清二郎	東予紡績工場長
同	村上要	歯科医師
同	宮崎勝行	綿布加工業
同	宮崎研一	タオル製造
同	森[illegible]雄	（線で消されている）
同	中村庄一	会社専務
同	大島峰松	製氷業
同	木村長次郎	（線で消されている）
同	尾越元治郎	商工会頭
同	齋藤高助	運輸会社専務
同	真松孝之衛	歯科医師
同	二神静子	中學校教官
同	寺岡義知	製帽業
同	宇野忠一郎	病院長
同	矢野竹治	小學校長
同	山本幸助	市長
同	八木従人男	醤油製造業
顧問	原真十郎	塩業
同	加藤徹太郎	農業
同	木原茂	綿布製造業
同	村瀬武男	瓦製造
同	村瀬宣親	代議士
同	越智直三郎	縣会議員
顧問	重松榮吉	回漕店々
同	武内信一	公安委員
同	橋本真六	牧
同	馬越晃	元代議士
同	柳瀬存	縫針加工
同	矢野通保	農業
同	安井茂則	
評議員	明比茂	県会議員
同	三神憐三郎	第二高校長
同	二名島夫	商工会理事長
同	福井再之助	地方事務所長
同	林勲識	駅長
同	本田為平郎	今治商工会長
同	檜垣次美	中學校長
同	平田一乗	僧侶
同	井上繁吉	（線で消されている）
同	今井五郎	波止浜町長
同	今井壽	鉄工業
同	今村好信	（線で消されている）
同	國藏孝雄	銀行支店長
同	工藤朝隆	県視学
同	近藤守一	郵便局長
同	近藤壽太郎	明徳高校長
同	村上寛逸	映画館主
同	村[illegible]條	（線で消されている）
同	村上孝雄	酒造業
同	村上茂	洋裁学院主
同	松原清一	市会議員
同	樽田萬里	今治新聞社長
同	光藤時太郎	市収入役
同	森光繁	農業
同	森岡岩男	黒住教神官
同	二宮兼一	製材業
同	長井信二	市会議長
同	長島猛	新聞社支局長
同	中川元紀	税務署長
同	中野三郎	市警察署長
同	永濱巖一郎	市会議員
同	野口正三	船渠会社々長
同	野間義衛	中学校長
同	野間謙一	土建業
同	野間房義	〃
同	越智和夫	小学校長
同	越智経信	新聞社支局長
評議員	大月勤	会社常務
同	斧梅一	食糧営団支所長
同	小澤絳一	林産協会専務
同	大成茂	中学校長
同	白石鬼太郎	新聞支局長
同	白石四郎	病院長
同	杉浦清	〃
同	藤堂哉書	地方警察署長
同	土岐亀市	証券業
同	富岡春雄	水産加工
同	門田武三郎	新聞支局長
同	田中重光	税関支署長
同	玉井武雄	中学校長
同	竹内博三郎	新聞社々長
同	田坂政三郎	市会議員
同	堂内昭一	官吏
同	寺尾正	薬剤師
同	宇高文雄	小学校長
同	上野登	精華高校長
同	湯山常五郎	市学区委員
同	烏山真喜太	小学校長
同	渡部規一	辯護士
同	渡辺美雄	越智高校々長
同	渡部彦雄	小学校長
同	渡辺勝	小学校長
同	輪田進	青年団長
同	寄能勝郎	新聞支局長
同	吉田好勇	勧銀支店長

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拝啓　愈〻御清祥に渉らせられ慶祝の至りに存じ上げます。

扨て敗戦の苦悩と戦災の體驗とは我等日本人をしてその責任を反省せしめ清算すべきものを斷乎として清算し、主權在民、人權尊重、戦爭抛棄を誓約し、新憲法を制定しました。我等は軍備を全廢し、平和國家の安全保證を敢て世界の正義感に信託しました。我々に殘されたものは全く平和の外に何物もないのであります。

現在活躍しつゝある國際連合の理事會はこれに直結する常設的な專門機關の一つとしてユネスコ（UNESCO＝United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization）即ち教育、科學、文化の國際連合機關を公認し一九四五年十一月米英外數十ケ國の代表がユネスコ憲章に署名し既に昭和二十一年十一月にパリーに於て第一回總會が開催されその目的とするところの人類愛精神に基礎を置いた一大平和運動が積極的に開始されております。

我日本は不幸にして未だ國際連合の一員たるの資格を持ちません、然し乍ら國民がユネスコを解し輿論として其の加盟を希ふならば喜んで受入れてくれると思はれるのであります。

實にユネスコ加盟こそは戦後日本が國際水準に達する最初の段階であり、無防備日本が人類正義を主張する唯一の機關であります。

茲に輿論醸成の要があり、既に大阪、京都、神戸等ではユネスコ協力會が結成されて居ります當地方に於ても此のユネスコ研究と普及を目的とする團体として「今治ユネスコ協力會」を設立し、廣く同志と共にユネスコ運動を展開致し度いと存じます。

御賛同御入會の上切に御協助あらんことを希ふ次第であります。

昭和二十三年三月一日

今治ユネスコ協力會

世話人代表

（順序不同）

瀧　勇
森　秀雄
尾越　光治
原　尚郎
原　亀一
椿　眞六

今治ユネスコ協力會々則（案）

第一條　本會は今治ユネスコ協力會と名づける

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今治ユネスコ協力會

世話人代表

（順序不同）

瀧　勇
森　秀雄
尾原　越光治郎
原　尚一
椿　亀六

今治ユネスコ協力會々則（案）

第一條　本會は今治ユネスコ協力會と名づける

第二條　本會は當分の間事務所を今治市元町四國瓦斯株式會社（電話一〇六番）内に置く

第三條　本會はユネスコ憲章に規定された目的に協力し、教育、科學、文化を通じて諸國民間の相互の理解を深め恒久的な世界平和に貢献し以て我國のユネスコ加盟を準備促進する事を目的とする

第四條　本會は前條の目的を達成する爲に左の事業を行ふ

一、國際的に連繫を保ち教育、科學、文化の諸分野に於ける研究事項の交互發表

二、ユネスコに關する一般的な啓發及其の普及を計る爲め講演會、展覽會、演奏會等の開催並に刊行物の出版

三、學生ユネスコ研究會の結成とその活動に關し協力斡旋をする

四、ユネスコと同じ目的を有する諸運動を後援する

五、日本ユネスコ連合會の結成とその維持

六、その他ユネスコの目的に對し社會民衆の理解と協力を增進する各種事業

第五條　本會の會員は此れを個人會員及團体會員に分つ

第六條　會費は一口年額五拾圓とし、個人會員は一口以上、團体會員は拾口以上を納めるものとする、但し事情により會費を頂かぬ場合もある

第七條　本會の通常總會は毎年四月に開く、又必要に應じ臨時總會を開く事が出來る

第八條　總會の議長は會長此れに當る

第九條　總會の決議は出席會員の過半數を以て決する、可否同數の時は議長の決する處による

第十條　本會には左の役員を置く

會長	壹名
副會長	若干名
理事	若干名
評議員	若干名
顧問	若干名

右の中會長、副會長、理事は通常總會に於て會員中より選出するものとする、評議員及顧問は會長、副會長及理事の各役員の推擧するものに對し、總會の承認を受くるものとする。

第十一條　會長、副會長及理事は理事會を組織し、本會の運營、會計管理その他一切に就き責を負う。

會長は本會を統理しまた代表する

副會長は會長を補佐し會長不在の場合はその職務を代行する

理事會は常務理事若干名、監事二名を互選し常務理事は理事會で決定した事項に就いて會長を補佐しその執行に當る

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今治ユネスコ協力會 入會申込書

氏名（フリガナ付）		年齢
職業		
住所	電話	
口數	口	
備考	局 番	

外

第八條　總會の議長は會長此れに當る
第九條　總會の決議は出席會員の過半數を以て決する、可否同數の時は議長の決する處による
第十條　本會には左の役員を置く

會長	壹名
副會長	若干名
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評議員	若干名
顧問	若干名

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第十一條　會長、副會長及理事は理事會を組織し、本會の運營、會計管理その他一切に就き責を負う
會長は本會を統理しまた代表する
副會長は會長を補佐し會長不在の場合はその職務を代行する
理事會は常務理事若干名、監事二名を互選し常務理事は理事會で決定した事項に就いて會長を補佐しその執行に當る
監事は本會の經理に關し監査の任務を持つ
第十二條　各役員の任期は二年とする、但し重任は差支えない
第十三條　日常の事務處理の爲め本會に事務所を設け有給職員を置くことを得る
第十四條　本會の經費は會費、寄附金及事業收入によつて支辨する
第十五條　本會の會計年度は毎年四月一日から翌年三月三十一日迄とする
第十六條　會則の變更は總會に於ける出席者（委任出席者を含む）の三分の二以上の同意を得る事を要する

以上

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ANNEX B-1 (Continued):

b. No trained enlisted men have been assigned to Shikoku in the last year. This headquarters has an excellent man but he is due to leave in November. Kagawa and Ehime each have two men interested and anxious to learn the work. Kochi has one newly acquired man with a medical MOS. Whether he can be used has not yet been determined. Tokushima has one man who is intelligent but not interested. A strong plea for enlisted men has been made to the personnel section of the Eighth Army Surgeon and some additions are expected.

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Article 9: The business shall be decided by majority vote at the general meeting. The president votes to break a tie.

Article 10: This association has the following officers.

President:	1
Vice president:	Some
Directors:	Some
Councillors:	Some
Advisers	Some

The president, vice president and directors shall be elected among from the members at the regular general meeting. The president, vice-president and directors shall recommend the councillors and advisors to be approved at the general meeting.

Article 11: The president, vice-president and directors shall organize the directors' group and are responsible for all the affairs, management, accountant, and others.

The president shall preside at the association.

The vice president shall help the president and represent him while absent.

Some standing directors and two managers shall be elected by mutual vote at the officers' meeting. The standing directors shall help the president to execute the business which were decided at the directors' meeting. The manager has the responsibility of inspection on the finance.

Article 12: The term of each officer is two years and ~~shall~~ may be reappointed.

Article 13: This association shall have the office and employ salaried staff.

Article 14: The expenses of this association shall be paid by dues, donations, and all the income.

Article 15: The fiscal year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year.

Article 16: The constitution shall be amended by the agreement of more than 2/3 of the attendants.

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Power Plants:

Capacity and Production of Hydro and Thermal Power Plants of Public Utilities and Private Plants [1]

1943 and 1944

Year	Kind of Plant	Hydro Plants Capacity in 1000 KW	Hydro Plants Production in Mill. KWH	Thermal Plants Capacity in 1000 KW	Thermal Plants Production in Mill. KWH
1943	Publ. Ut.	5,650	28,642	3,000	6,194
	Priv. Pl.	236	1,125	1,110	2,700
	Total	5,886	29,767	4,110	8,894
1944	Publ. Ut.	5,827	29,000	2,929	4,100
	Priv. Pl.	231	1,100	1,048	2,100
	Total	6,058	30,100	3,977	6,200

It may be noted that all data for thermal plants in Table I and following pages come practically all from steam plants, the percentage of power plants with combustion prime movers being negligible. In 1938, when combustion machines in use by public utilities had its peak (decrease of combustion units in war time was due to transfer of plants to the Southern war theater on military orders), the total combustion plant capacity of public utilities did not amount to more than 0.7 of the total thermal capacity. The meaning of thermal plants can therefore for practical reasons be considered identical with steam plants.

In 1944 there were altogether 344 thermal plants listed in Japan, 133 of which were public utilities and 211 operated as private plants. The corresponding figure for 1945 is lower according to the official records but cannot be considered reliable because of biased valuation of war damage

1. Data based on figures prepared by the Electric Bureau of Power, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

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Imabari UNESCO Cooperative Association Constitution

Article 1: The name of this association is Imabari UNESCO Cooperative Association.

Article 2: The address of this association is c/o Shikoku Gas K. K. (Phone 106) Motomachi, Imabari-shi.

Article 3: The purpose is to cooperate with the purpose of the UNESCO's Constitution and to deepen the understanding between the countries through education, science and culture. It aims at preparing and accelerating Japane's joining UNESCO for the purpose of the world's everlasting peace.

Article 4: The association will execute the following business.

1. To keep the international relationship and announce the study affairs ~~mutually~~ on education, science, and culture with each other.

2. For enlightening and dissemination of UNESCO, lecture meetings, exhibits, and concerts shall be held and miscellaneous publications shall be issued.

3. To help cooperate for the establishment and activities of students' UNESCO Study Societies.

4. To support the activities of the other campaigns which aims at the same purpose with UNESCO.

5. Establishment and maintenance of UNESCO in Japan.

6. Other miscellaneous business to let the people cooperate and improve the understanding of ~~the people about~~ the purposes of UNESCO.

Article 5: The association has two kinds of members, individual member and group members.

Article 6: Dues shall be ¥50.00 yearly per one. Individual member should pay it together with more than one member and group members should pay it together with more than 10 members, except special cases.

Article 7: The regular general meeting shall be held in April every year, and also whenever necessary.

Article 8: The president shall act as the chairman at the general meeting.

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Lecture Meeting of UNESCO

September 27, 1949
by S. Matsuura

Date: 26 September 1949 3 p.m. - 5 p.m.

Place: Takamatsu Upper Secondary School

Lectures: Dr. Li His Mo

Audience: 350, 65% students of Upper Secondary School

Subject: Organization of UNESCO and its purpose

1. He explained the meaning of UNESCO and talked on the history of UNESCO.

2. He explained how it is organized.

a. General meeting

b. Executive Board. (Riji-kai) 18 members of Executive Board shall be elected at the general meeting. During the adjournment, this Executive Board decides and carry out everything as the highest executive organ.

c. Secretariate.

3. Business.

4. Purpose

5. What is UNESCO going to do in Japan?

a. To distribute UNESCO documents.

b. To exchange UNESCO publication.

c. To study Japanese Text-books and guide the people concerned to put the thought of UNESCO in the text-books.

d. To exchange scholars, students, teachers, etc., among countries.

e. To make Japanese socialists study UNESCO.

f. To elect Japanese representative for sending to general meeting.

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

17 May 1949

SUBJECT: Survey on Social Organizations

TO : Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050
ATTENTION: C.E. Officer

1. Forwarded herewith Survey of Social Organizations, Ref letter your hqrs. 14 April 1949.

2. From material gathered and answers to questions asked during the survey on social organizations the Civil Education Officer of this team feels that as yet they are not democratic. However they provide an unlimited opportunity for the inculcation of democracy into the people of Japan. Because efforts are being made to separate the activities of social organizations from governmental control it is very difficult for laws to be passed which will improve them or better their methods of operation. A definite movement has been going on in this prefecture for the past six months to hasten the organization of Mothers Clubs to implement and aid in juvenile welfare activities. The purposes as put forth are worthy but some stimulation is coming from the central government thru the prefecture to hasten their formation. Whether this is a result of misinterpretation is hard to determine and just what form of directive, if such is the case, has not been determined. At any rate organizations should not be forced into existence, no matter how high, their ideals; another tie-in with governmental control is through subsidies from town and village governments, especially to Youth Organizations. Whether these groups are favored by design or by accident the same bad results will transpire. There seems to be no law allowing this practice and town and village heads do not account for this expenditure in their budgets, it has however been condoned.

The basic rules of democracy which can be developed and taught through organizations will influence the social and political progress of the occupation. Because of this more effort must be directed in this field. This effort however should not be directive in nature, no efforts should be made for any agency of government to run their affairs. It should rather be of an entirely instructional nature. The writer feels that too many priority programs being placed with the social education section has deflected their efforts from their true function, instruction in correct methods. Because democratic organizations have had no place

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BASIC: Ltr Hq Tokushima MG Team, APO 1050, dtd 17 May 1949, subj: "Survey on Social Organizations"

in Japanese life prior to the occupation there is a lack of proper precedent and understanding. This must be overcome. At present the materials and aids are coming from Military Government but in the future perhaps some thing along this line could be added to secondary school curriculum or be placed in libraries at the disposal of the public.

In short the job of making the benefits of social organization felt depends upon education and instruction; not in running organizations but helping the people to run their organizations - democratically.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Incl:
Answers to questions
by 30 Social
Organizations

Charles L. Cecil
CHARLES L. CECIL
Major, Infantry
Adjutant

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国際連合デーに於ける香川支部の紀念祭

10月24日, 1949
和田正夫

日時：1949年10月24日 (14.30—17.30)
会場：高松市五番丁 縣公会堂
主催：日本国際連合協会香川支部
参会者：約700名

プログラムI　世界の音楽 (14.30—15.30)

世界各国の音楽十余曲 高松高校 高松一高 明善高校
生徒の合唱、独唱、楽器演奏等によって行はれた。

プログラムII　CIE映画 (1430—15.50)

村尾CIEフイルムライブラリー主任ノ解説の下に下記フイルムが上映された。

CIEフイルム No.9 国際連合祭 (国連の生ひ立ちより第三回総会まで)

CIEフイルム No.14 国際連合芸術祭 (1948年10月24日英国エヂンバラ市にて行はれたもの)

プログラムIII　挨拶 (15.50—16.10)

仝会香川支部長　金子正則氏

要旨：国連成立四週年の今日加入各国では紀念祭が催される。非加入国である日本でも何故紀念祭が催されるか。それは国連憲章の主旨に日本も賛同し これに協力する意志があるからだ。国連とは何か、只今のCIEフイルムでわかったことゝ思う。世人にも国連のことを知らせ協力を求める必要がある。

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（戦争放棄を規定した）

国連の平和に対する努力は日本新憲法の主旨に全く合致するものだ。故に国連に協力することはそのまゝ日本憲法を遵守することになるわけだ。我々は憲法に従ひ民主々義の確立、平和への努力をなし、真に平和愛好国として世界に認められて国連に加入を許されねばならぬ。

加入を許されて初めて日本の繁栄があるのだ。この故に日本でも今日の紀念日を祝し、平和への努力をちかうべく紀念祭を行うのだ。国連は民間のものだ。私も副知事の資格ではなく一私人として香川支部の会員となり支部長に推されているが今後支部に対して協力下さい、世界平和の為につくされんことを切望する。

プログラムIV、映画（16.10—17.30）

破戒（特殊部落民に対する軽視の非なることを指摘した文芸作品映画）

感想：本日の紀念祭の中心は二つの短いCIE映画と簡単な支部長の挨拶とだけのものではあったが国連とは何かということを来会者に概要を示したと思う、~~来会者中には~~この会場は先程まで霧弘報課主催の各市町村弘報委員の会合があったのでそれらの人々が多く居残り又一般参会者には婦人男子各層の人々があり高等学校の生徒も相当参会した。その他別に市内配達の新聞に会の折込案内をしたのでこの会の持つ意義は相当に広く認識されたことと思はれる。香川支部は三ヶ月程前に結成されたばかりであるので

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Agenda of Workshop for Primary School Teachers

to be held at Muya Primary School, Maruto-shi Tokushima

October 31 (Mon.)

9.00	Opening Ceremony
9.30	Lecture Improvement of Curriculum C.I.E.
10.15	Lecture Practical lesson C,I.E.
11.00	Recess
11.15	Explanation of Practical lesson
11.45	Recreation
12.30	Lunch

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October 24, 1949

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United Nations Memorial Day

Reported by Wada

Date: October 24, 1949

Place: Public Hall, Gobancho, Takamatsu

Sponsorship: Kagawa Branch of Japan United Nations

Participants: About 700

Program

1. World Music (14.30 — 15.30)

Students of Takamatsu Upper Secondary School, Takamatsu 1st Upper Secondary School, and Meizen Upper Secondary School sang songs or played musical instruments.

2. C.I.E. Films (15.30 — 15.50)

3. Greeting (15.50—16.10)

Mr. Kaneko, Chief of Kagawa Branch of Japan United Nations

4. Movies (16.10 — 17.30)

Subject: Transgression (罪悪)

(This teaches us it is bad to insult the people of a special tribe)

Impression:

The audiance could understand what the Mnited Natinns is from the short greeting of Mr. Kaneko, and two short C.I.E. Films, so I presume.

The Kagawa Branch was established only three months ago. In Kagawa, it was a significant event to step out for the cooperation for completing the world peace, and they have never had such a significant meeting for the world peace before.

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Return to Ed. Dec

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9-118

1 Jul. 1950

Following is the translation of an Article on the Imabari UNESCO Issued on 15 June 1950.

Inaugural ceremony of a Society for the General Study of Imabari District of the Inland Sea was held.

Inaugural ceremony of a Society for the General Study of Imabari District of the Inland Sea was held on 15 May 1950 from 1330 at upstairs of New Ehime Hall (Shin Ehime Kaikan), Hirokoji, Imabari City. Dr. Hall, Chief of Institute for Study of Japan in Michigan University, Dr. Biasley of the stuff of the institute and his wife, Dr. Ward and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Air and also several members of a Society for the General Study of the Inland Sea District which is now in Okayama City, were invited to this ceremony. After the ceremony each doctor gave people technical lectures.

Those present full up the hall especially listened attentively to the lectures given in good Japanese by Dr. Biasley and Mr. Air. The meeting was very successful. The subjects of lectures were as follows:

Re several schools of cultural anthropology	by Dr. Biasley
Re new trend of descriptive geography	by Mr. Air
Re substance of political science	by Dr. Ward
Re general purpose of the institute	by Dr. Hall

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4 Apr. 1950

Women's Club of Niitsu UNESCO.

(Article of the Imabari UNESCO)
15 Mar. 50

Miss Ishiota asked about the written about to Mr. Toshiaki Otani responsible for UNESCO in Ehime Social Education Section. He did not give her a good reason why the women have to have Women's Club.

Following was his talk.

It is the ideal way to have all the people belong to UNESCO. But all of the people do not belong to. So at least women would belong to UNESCO in order to understand the principle of UNESCO and to disseminate it.

At present level, they invited Mr. Taki to listen to his talks two or three times. That was the all women did up until now.

According to his talk, we did not find the reason of the formation. Mr. Otani also do not think they must have Women's Club seperately.

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Imabari UNESCO

March 15, 1950

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(1)

Women's Club of Niihama UNESCO will soon be established.

Mr. Takai president of Imabari UNESCO visited the Igumi Kindergarten, Niihama City by request of the Niihama City Women's Association and gave a lecture on January 30, 1950 ---(as seen in the picture)

Activities of Mr. S. Takai, the president of the Imabari UNESCO

Feb. 8 attended Mr. Kagei's conference held at the Ken office

Feb. 14 attended the standing committee meeting of Nippon UNESCO League ~~Cooperative Association~~

Feb 25 attended the public hearing meeting to hear on concrete activities of UNESCO in Japan at the

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House of Councillors from 10 a.m. sponsored by the UNESCO National Congress Man League.

Seno

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Statement

28 February 1950

February 8 10.30 a.m.

The principal introduced Mr. Wagner to us. They distributed pocket Bible to us sll. hile peaking

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F
UNESCO
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UNESCO Cooperation Association In Kochi Prefecture

March 8, 1949
By Mr. M. Wada

There is only one organization called "Kochi UNESCO Cooperation Association" in Kochi Prefecture. However, the strength of the association is still small and weak. Consequently its activities are likely not so active. I visited the Kochi Prefectural Government Office to hear how are the prefectural authorities disposing the UNESCO movement. A prefectural official stated: "The prefectural authorities have not yet touched with this movement. Consequently I have never heard of any information about the UNESCO movement. However, the prefectural authorities hold an opinion that it is necessary to place a clerk in charge of this movement within the School Board and to have the information concerning this movement."

When I visited the office of the Kochi UNESCO Cooperation Association, I was told that the UNESCO movement in Kochi was originally advocated by Mr. Inoue, Katsuki who is a resident of Kochi city. Then I met with him. The outline of his talk is as follows:

Mr. Inoue is the clerk of the Kochi Upper Secondary School (former Jōtō Middle School). He had long been a journalist in charge of cultural movements in the prefecture until several years ago. He witnessed with his own eyes many desastrous phenomena caused by the recent great war and experienced some of miserable pains, physically and mentally, which Japan had to suffer. As a result, he came to believe that the word "No Peace in War" is true.

He keenly felt that in order to avoid such a distress in the future, we should break with war. Fortunately he found that the UNESCO in which he had a great interest during his jurnalist life, was functioning for establishing a true peace of a world. Then he wished that his native place would produce as much supporters of UNESCO as possible, and that UNESCO Cooperation Association will be formed in Kochi prefecture. This is the main motive why he launched the UNESCO movement in the prefecture. At first he obtained four sympasizers, and, cooperating with them, advocated the establishment of the UNESCO Cooperation Association to about 40 competent persons including teachers, scientists, intellectuals, religionists and businessmen. The first meeting of the association was held on March 7, 1948. However, only 17 out of 40 members attended the meeting. At that time the association received the congraturatory messages from Dr. Cram, chief of CE Section, Kochi MG Team, and the National Federation of UNESCO cooperation associations in Tokyo. At the meeting the constitution of the association was enacted. (Another paper). And Mr. Inoue was recommended as the temporary chairman of the association. Thus the Kochi UNESCO Cooperation Association was first established.

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Meanwhile, the association joined the National Federation of UNESCO Cooperation Associations and started to take part in the UNESCO movement in Japan. As there were no formal officer of the association, the officers were appointed in September, 1948. Mr. Irimajiri, Tahei was recommended as the chairman of the association and Mr. Inoue as the vice-chairman. Chairman Irimajiri, 50 years old, is a graduate of the financial faculity of the Keio University and the president of the Tosa Electric Chemistry Company. He is also the brother of Mr. Irimajiri, Taizo who is a member of the Upper House and president of the Irimajiri Industry Company. The Kochi UNESCO Cooperation Association despatched Mr. Inoue as its delegate to the meeting of the Kwansai UNESCO Cooperation Association held in Kobe city on June 19, 1948. And the Association despatched Mr. Irimajiri to the second rally of the All-Japan UNESCO Cooperation Association held in Sendai city on November 21, 1948. At the rally the following resolution was made: We shall form firm UNESCO cooperation associations in Japan, fasten the mutual unity among associations and endeavour to make Japan a member of the UNESCO of the world. Based on this resolution, the Kochi UNESCO Cooperation Association decided to strengthen its movement further more.

However, in Kochi Prefecture among the intelectuals and pressmen who must be comparatively sensible to the current of the world, there are not a few persons who don't know what the UNESCO is. Much more the public. In view of the fact, the association came to recognize that, before collecting the members, above all the association is required to let the public know well what is the UNESCO. Then the association decided to launch an enlightening movement as the first aim of its functions. The association has conducted the enlightening movement several times for higher schools and women associations. The association is intending to publish the explanatory pamphlets on the UNESCO if possible and to promote this movement in the future.

The expenditure of the association is paid by the membership fee and contribution. The association has not yet received any contribution and the number of its members is very few. Therefore the association is now suffering from the financial difficulties. The present number of its members totals about 45 including the leading members of the educational, scientificand cultural circles, religionists, businessmen and others, in the prefecture. (See another paragraph for more detail.) However, as the area of the prefecture is very wide, it is difficult to launch an enlightening movement to the residents in remote rural districts or to urge them to participate in the UNESCO movement. For this reason, the association is intending to form the UNESCO branch in each gun. However, the formation of such branch except in Kochi city is now expected to be almost impossible. Mr. Inoue replied to my question as follows:

"In order to render services to the aim of the UNESCO movement, namely, peace and safety of the world, and to spread the thought of peace, it may be more suitable to the speciality of the nation to win over not only the leading members in the educational, scientific and

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cultural circles but also the religionists to the UNESCO movement. Therefore, the association itself does not intend to call out to the religionists. But the association would not reject the participation of voluntary religionists in the UNESCO mevement. Moreover, the association would be better not to reject the participation of communists, providing that they want to take part in the movement with the intention of observing the constitution of UNESCO. However, the association should not be utilized by the communists for behalf of the propaganda of communism."

Conclusion:

As above mentioned, neither prefectural government nor any other government organs have taken part in the establishment and activities of the Kochi UNESCO Cooperation Association. The association was originally formed by the civilians and is being operated by their hands. At present the activities of the association is centering around the enlightening movement. The time is not yet ripe for conducting the activities aiming at the original purpose of the UNESCO movement. Beside, the enlightening movement itself now being conducted by the association seems to be not so active. The greater part of the members of the association are the residents of Kochi city. As a result, the sphere of the activities is almost limited to the city. Therefore, it may take a considerably long time to spread the UNESCO movement throughout the prefecture.

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REGULATIONS

Kochi UNESCO Cooperative Association

Article 1

Members of the Association shall be devided into the following two kinds.

a. General member (person)
b. Special member (organization)

Article 2

Officers of the Association shall be as follows, and their terms of office shall be for one year, but they may be reappointed.

a. President: 1
b. Vice-president: 1
c. Committee members: 9
(5 members of Standing Committee are included among them)

Confirm 9 committee member with you.

Article 3

President shall take the chair at a general meeting and a committee meeting, representing the Association.

Vice-president shall act as chairman in case President is absent. Committee members shall assist President and Vice-president for proper running of the Association.

Article 4

Officers of the Association shall be elected at a general meeting, and members of Standing Committee shall be elected by mutual votes of committee members. As for an election right of special members, a representative shall vote on behalf of them.

Article 5

The Association shall have a general meeting, a standing committee meeting and a committee meeting. President and Vice-president shall be able to attend each of those meetings.

Article 6

President shall call a meeting to order and the decisions of the meeting shall be made by a majority vote of the members present.

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Article 7

A succeeding officer shall hold office for the remaining term of the predecessor.

Article 8

Persons who wish to join the Association shall pay a membership fee and be approved at a meeting of the Standing Committee.

Article 9

The membership fee for a general and a special members shall be 100 yen for one year.

Article 10

In case a member is leaving the Association, his paid membership fee shall not be given back to him.

Article 11

A member who disturbs the order of the Association shall be expelled from a meeting or the membership roll: But dismissal from membership shall be approved by a general meeting.

Article 12

A fiscal year of the Association shall begin on April 1 and end on March 31 of the following year.

Article 13

A general meeting of the Association shall be opened in April annually and other meetings shall be held at every possible opportunity.

Article 14

The Association shall have chapters at several places in this prefecture.

Article 15

Amendment and change of the regulations of the Association shall be made at a general meeting.

* * * * * * * * *

Office: c/o Kochi Prefectural Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
Nakajima-cho, Kochi City
President: Mr. Irimajiri Tahei
Vice President: Mr. Inoue Katsuki

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List of Members of the Kochi UNESCO Cooperative Association

Name of Member	Residence or working place
Mr. M. Tokuhira	The Sanwa Manufacturing Industry Co. (Kochi City)
Mr. S. Doi	Kochi Girls College (Kochi City)
Mr. M. Nishiuchi	No. 52, Dogashima-cho, Kochi City
Mr. M. Hatakeyama	Nankai Girls Upper Secondary School (Kochi City)
Mr. C. Abe	Kochi Broadcasting Station (Kochi City)
Mr. M. Nishimura	Social Education Section of Kochi Prefectural Office (Kochi City)
Mr. M. Ito	Education & Welfare Section of Kochi Municiapl Office (Kochi City)
Mr. H. Hamada	Kochi Branch of the Kyodo Press (Kochi City)
Mr. H. Sawanura	The Kochi Nippo Co. (Kochi City)
Mr. G. Kawamura	Prefectural Library (Kochi City)
Mr. K. Katsurai	The Repatoriates Helping Association (Kochi City)
Mr. Y. Oyama	The Tosa Church (Kochi City)
Mr. T. Irikai	The Electric Manufacturing Co. (Kochi City)
Mr. K. Nomura	The NOMURA Industry Co. (Kochi City)
Mr. K. Shioziri	The Kochi High School (old system) (Kochi City)
Mr. R. Nakamura	"
Mr. N. Hachinami	"
Mr. N. Kanbara	"
Mr. T. Sawamura	"
Mr. K. Tamura	"
Mr. T. Abe	"
Mr. S. Yoshimura	"
Mr. S. Ueta	"

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Mr. K. Kojo	Hachiken-machi, Kochi City
Mrs. Y. Hosoki	No. 112, Honcho, Kochi City
Mrs. I. Takasaki	No. 88, Takasho-machi, Kochi City
Mr. N. Yokota	Business Bureau of Kochi Prefectural Assembly (Kochi City)
Mr. T. Yokogawa	No. 7, Kitamonsuji, Kochi City
Mr. K. Uda	Takasho-cho, Kochi City
Mr. T. Nishimura	Kochi Upper Secondary School (Kochi City)
Mr. M. Nishiyama	C.E. Section, Kochi MG. (Kochi City)
Mr. M. Kairo	The Kochi Shimbun Co. (Kochi City)
Mr. S. Ishimaru	"
Mr. G. Seto	The Tosa 1st Upper Secondary School (Kochi City)
Mr. M. Koto	The Kochi Girls Upper Secondary School (Kochi City)
Mr. S. Yoshii	The Kochi Upper Secondary School (Kochi City)
Mr. M. Oshima	The Tosa Upper Secondary School (Kochi City)
Mr. E. Takeuchi	The Kochi Nippo Co. (Kochi City)
Mr. M. Nakahira	Kochi Shimbun Co. (Kochi City)
Mr. S. Okamoto	The Kochi Girls College (Kochi City)
Mr. K. Inoue	The Kochi Upper Secondary School
Mr. M. Machida	"
Mr. Y. Yoshimura	The Tosa Commercial Steamer Co. (Kochi City)
Mr. T. Sakiyama	The Yamada Upper Secondary School (Nagaoka-gun, Kochi-ken)
Mr. H. Kobayashi	The Suzaki Technical Upper Seconday School (Takaoka-gun, Kochi-ken)

TOTAL: 45

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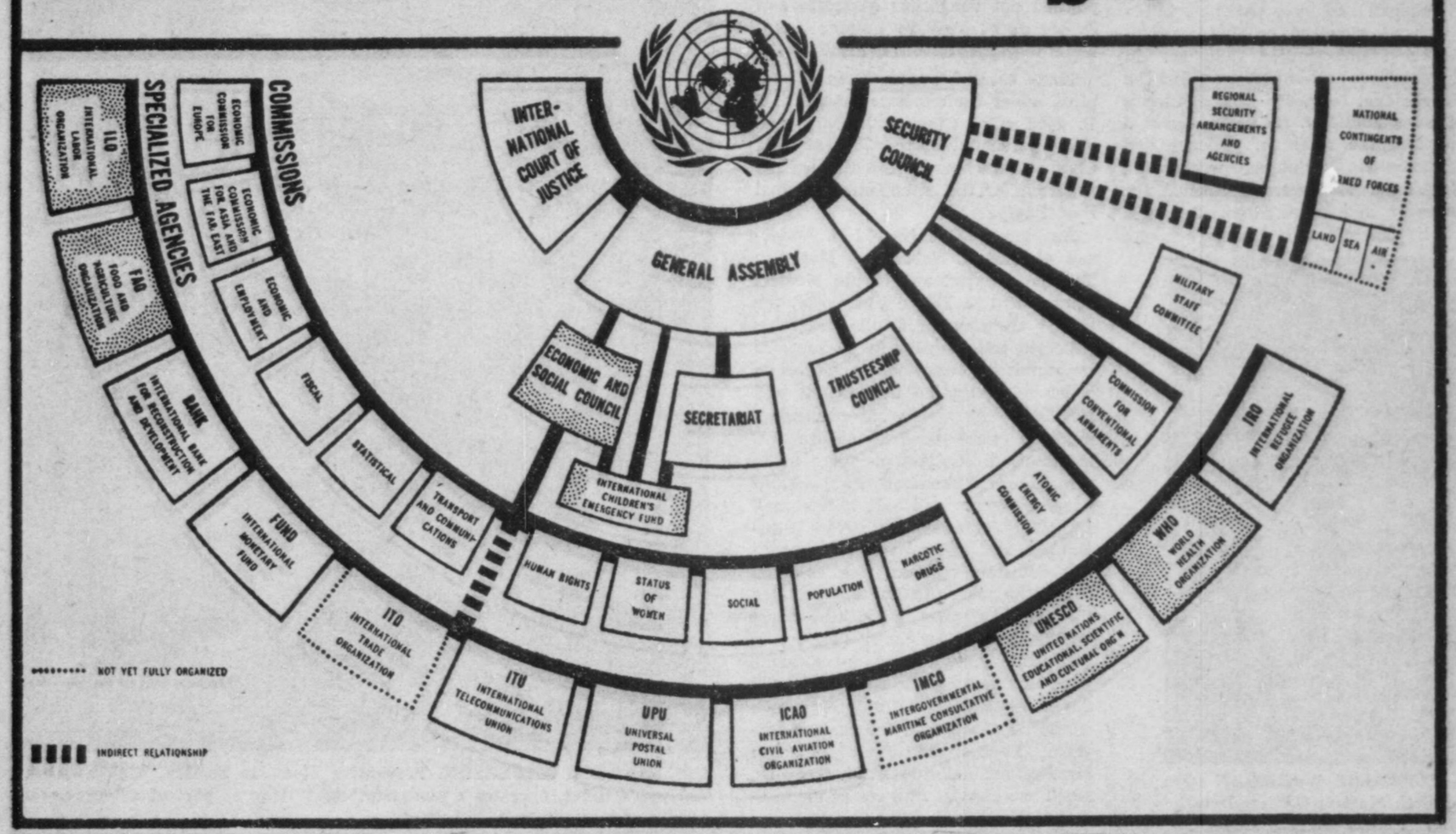

CHART OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Shaded boxes indicates sections of the organization already functioning in Japan. The commissions have been augmented by the newly formed Economic Commission for Asia and The Far East.

By ESTHER CRANE

THE UNITED NATIONS has been much in the world news spotlight lately and some of the controversial sessions at Lake Success seem a far cry from the lofty goals proclaimed when the UN charter was signed at San Francisco by 51 nations in 1945. The majority of occupationnaires, reading about the UN (now augmented to 58

biggest donor to the fund next to the United States. Iceland has the distinction of having made the largest per capita contribution, an average of $4 a person from its far smaller population.

Since marked progress has been made with the European aid programs, UNICEF expanded its activities to take care of trouble spots in the Middle East, notably during the

Red Cross. She reached Japan in time to see the surrender from the inside, arriving by plane at Haneda August 9 (the day the second atomic bomb fell on Nagasaki) with a special Red Cross Mission to aid allied prisoners.

Miss Strahler emphasizes the fact that UNICEF offers an assistance rather than a relief program and is based on the cooperative principle. In

old girl wrote that after wearing her new dress all day she had slept with it under her pillow that night.

In addition to the clothing project, UNICEF sponsors feeding programs in the way of supplementary school lunches in 54 primary schools; infant feeding at 18 health centers and day nursery feeding in 38 nurseries. In this connection also, the Japanese government matches the UNICEF

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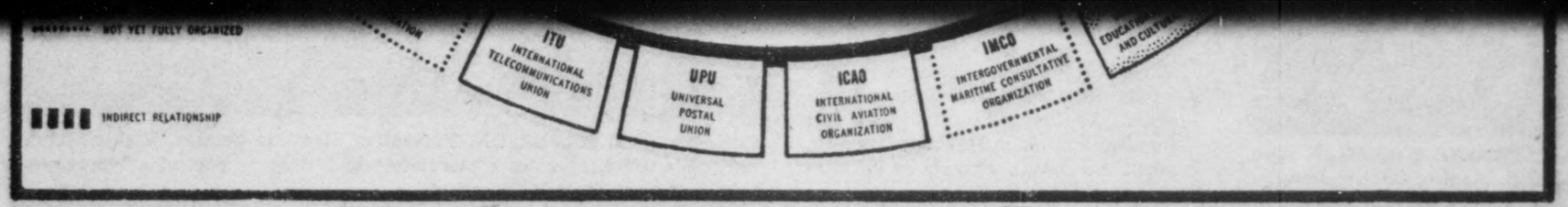

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Although it is impossible for Japan to become a member nation until after a peace treaty has been signed, there is nevertheless an active national UN organization here with more than 2,000 dues-paying members and 35 branches throughout the country. There is also considerable interest and active participation in several of the UN's subsidiary organs, UNESCO, ILO, FAO, WHO, and UNICEF. Both the UNESCO and UNICEF set-ups in Japan are officially recognized by the world UN organization; an active ILO group is now functioning in Tokyo; and a number of Japanese observers have gone abroad with SCAP delegates to attend FAO, WHO and ILO conferences.

A formal SCAP agreement with UNICEF was concluded last July, and the official Tokyo office of the latter is now established in SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section.

UNICEF, created as a main organ of the UN in 1946, was organized for one specific purpose, to get aid to children. It took over, in some respects, the functions of UNRRA, and its first concern was to get assistance to some 4,000,000 children in the 12 European countries most badly hit by World War II. This vast relief pro-

biggest donor to the fund next to the United States. Iceland has the distinction of having made the largest per capita contribution, an average of $4 a person from its far smaller population.

Since marked progress has been made with the European aid programs, UNICEF expanded its activities to take care of trouble spots in the Middle East, notably during the Palestine conflicts, and more recently made arrangements for getting aid to Asia, where the child-care problems were acute even before the war.

The UNICEF program for Japan was requested by SCAP, and its director, Miss Margherita Strahler, arrived here in March, 1949, from her former position as International Red Cross delegate to the UN headquarters at Lake Success.

Miss Strahler is not a newcomer to Japan, having been born in Yokohama of Swiss parents, and having returned here for a year and a half at the beginning of the occupation as representative of the International Red Cross. She reached Japan in time to see the surrender from the inside, arriving by plane at Haneda August 9 (the day the second atomic bomb fell on Nagasaki) with a special Red Cross Mission to aid allied prisoners.

Miss Strahler emphasizes the fact that UNICEF offers an assistance rather than a relief program and is based on the cooperative principle. In the recent clothing distribution to underprivileged children, for example, the raw cotton for the garments provided by UNICEF was woven, manufactured and distributed by the Japanese, with all of the workers involved cutting their production costs by 40 per cent.

The UNICEF clothing distribution was made to 248,710 Japanese children between the ages of three and seven, whose parents are receiving public assistance. Each of these children received a set of warm underwear and a dress or suit. As a result of the distributions the UNICEF office is now piled high with "fan mail" from all over Japan; one six-year-old girl wrote that after wearing her new dress all day she had slept with it under her pillow that night.

In addition to the clothing project, UNICEF sponsors feeding programs in the way of supplementary school lunches in 54 primary schools; infant feeding at 18 health centers and day nursery feeding in 38 nurseries. In this connection also, the Japanese government matches the UNICEF program calorie for calorie, supplementing the dried milk with indigeneous food and vegetables. Mrs. Gladys Roller, an experienced nutritionist, assists Miss Strahler in the UNICEF office, and the other two staff members are Japanese secretarial workers supplied by the Japanese Ministry of Welfare.

Keenly interested in the UNICEF program as well as the functioning of PHW is Miss Alice Carroll, a child welfare consultant sent to Japan, also at SCAP's request, by the Economic and Social Council of the UN. The advisory social welfare consultant program has been worked out in the Division of Social Activities of the Council's Department of Social Affairs, and Miss Carroll is one of the 33 experts chosen for service in this field. She is a Canadian, a graduate of the University of Toronto, where she also took her M.A. in Social Activities, obtaining a later degree in this subject at the University of Pittsburgh.

During the war, Miss Carroll served with the British Ministry of Health, working with trainloads of evacuated children who arrived in England from devastated Europe, and she was later supervisor of the child welfare service in British Columbia. Miss Carroll is now working with Nelson B. Neff, head of PHW's Welfare Division, on the setting up of special teams for child health centers in Japan. Demonstration teams, each to consist of a psychiatrist, two psychologists, three social workers and one

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CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION. Clothing manufactured in Japan is distributed. Cotton was furnished by United Nations International Children's Emergency Relief, or UNICEF, organized in Japan last July.

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Both Miss Carroll and Miss Strahler work closely with the PHW section, making use of existing agencies

(Continued on Page 12)

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Blitz on Encephalitis

BEHIND THE EFFORTS of the Eighth Army to combat Japanese "B" encephalitis there lies a story of medical research, patience, unerring professional technique, cooperation and unexampled industry. In the successful all-out blitz against the disease that formerly took thousands of lives annually, medical personnel supplied the research, patience and professional technique while the Yokohama Engineers furnished the industry and cooperation. Japanese public officials and citizens are also entitled to high praise for the part they played last summer in the war against disease-carrying mosquitoes and flies.

A JAPANESE WORKMAN with the 38th Malaria Control Detachment applies DDT to screens.

Capt. M. M. Petrakis of Chicago, Ill., serving as entomologist with the Yokohama Command Surgeon's Office, headed the survey team which pointed out dangerous mosquito and fly-breeding areas in greater Yokohama requiring all-out control efforts.

These control measures were supplied under the supervision of Lt. E. P. Siedler of Cincinnati, Ohio, and other personnel of the 38th Malaria Control Detachment, who directed the program for the Yokohama Regional Post Engineer.

Assisted by Cpl. Harold D. Anderson of Ruskin, Nebr., and Masateru Toyoda, a graduate of the Medical Department of Tokyo University, the survey team under Captain Petrakis collected and painstakingly examined thousands of mosquitoes and flies in order to determine their kinds and numbers. A variety of established methods were used to secure this information. Collections were made throughout Yokohama in locations varying from enlisted billets and dependent houses to caves, rice-paddies, and dairy barns. In carrying out the vigilant task assigned them, the mosquito hunters traveled thousands of miles in tracking down the dangerous carriers of disease.

But the survey team members alone were unable to work both night and day in securing the information which would be of value in the control program. To their aid came 27 Japanese families and individuals; blacksmiths, small merchants, farmers and white-collar workers.

Armed only with chloroform killing tubes, and with much of their bodies exposed, these volunteers would take up their positions in their homes and places of business to await the nightly "attack." As soon as a mosquito would alight on a cooperator, it would be quickly trapped in the killing tube and later transferred to a marked container and turned over to the survey team.

When the survey team had completed its collections and computed its findings, the information was passed on to Lieutenant Siedler's

CPL. HAROLD ANDERSON, Preventive Medicine Section, Eighth Army Surgeon's Office, operates a mosquito "light" trap as part of a large-scale survey of mosquitoes in Yokohama.

A JAPANESE WORKMAN with the 38th Malaria Control Detachment applies DDT to screens.

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Blitz on Encephalitis

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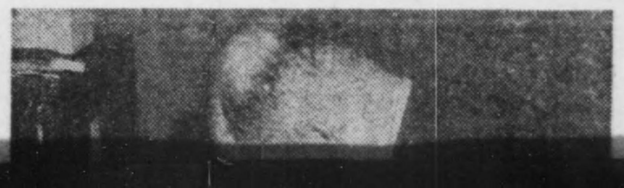
When the survey team had completed its collections and computed its findings, the information was passed on to Lieutenant Siedler. The Malaria Control Detachment, which operates the program for the Yokohama Regional Post Engineer, then used the findings of the survey in order to apply the most economical and effective control measures. The enlisted members of the detachment, like its hardworking Sgt. 1/c James A. Towle of Lowell, Mass., are Medical Department personnel.

Control measures included interior residual spraying, DDT treatment of screening, elimination of adult flies and mosquitoes by spraying with power equipment, and destruction of mosquito "wrigglers" in thousands of water containers. This latter task proved a most difficult job, because the Japanese have numerous vases and various other water containers in their homes and gardens, and considerable effort was expended in spot treatment of these places.

In addition to the area treatments, each dependent housing unit in Yoko-

SGT 1/c JAMES A. TOWLE and Lt. Edwin P. Siedler, MSC, CO, 38th Malaria Control Detachment, check with a Japanese workman before he goes on assignment.

A JAPANESE WORKMAN sends a cloud of DDT dust through a Japanese cemetery in Yokohama to control the breeding of mosquitoes which transmit encephalitis.



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entitled to high praise for the part they played last summer in the war against disease-carrying mosquitoes and flies.

Capt. M. M. Petrakis of Chicago, Armed only with chloroform killing tubes, and with much of their bodies exposed, these volunteers would take up their positions in their homes and places of business to await the nightly "attack." As soon as a mosquito would alight on a cooperator, it would be quickly trapped in the killing tube and later transferred to a marked container and turned over to the survey team.

When the survey team had completed its collections and computed its findings, the information was passed on to Lieutenant Siedler. The Malaria Control Detachment, which operates the program for the Yokohama Regional Post Engineer, then used the findings of the survey in order to apply the most economical and effective control measures. The enlisted members of the detachment, like its hardworking Sgt. 1/c James A. Towle of Lowell, Mass., are Medical Department personnel.

Control measures included interior residual spraying, DDT treatment of screening, elimination of adult flies and mosquitoes by spraying with power equipment, and destruction of mosquito "wrigglers" in thousands of water containers. This latter task proved a most difficult job, because the Japanese have numerous vases and various other water containers in their homes and gardens, and considerable effort was expended in spot treatment of these places.

In addition to the area treatments, each dependent housing unit in Yokohama was residually DDT'd three times on a routine basis. Approximately 8,000 total units were thus sprayed. To do this gigantic job, more than 25,000 gallons of DDT spray and 5,000 pounds of DDT dust were used.

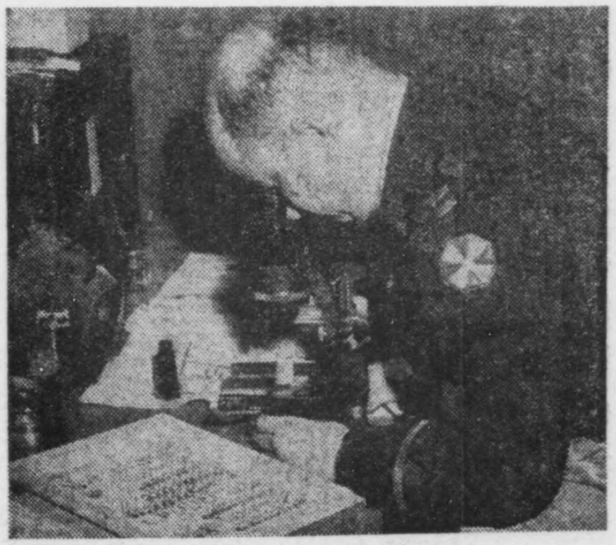
"Residual spraying by the 38th has been a big factor in the effective control attained during the past season," Captain Petrakis explained. "The continued use of DDT and insect repellents, which were such a major factor in prevention and control of

(Continued on Page 11)

SGT 1/c JAMES A. TOWLE and Lt. Edwin P. Siedler, MSC, CO, 38th Malaria Control Detachment, check with a Japanese workman before he goes on assignment.

A JAPANESE WORKMAN sends a cloud of DDT dust through a Japanese cemetery in Yokohama to control the breeding of mosquitoes which transmit encephalitis.

A JAPANESE COUPLE put a night's catch in containers to be picked up for identification the following morning by the Army survey team.



CAPT. M. M. PETRAKIS, entomologist at the Yokohama Command Surgeon's Office, determines the species of mosquitos collected in the Yokohama area.

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UN in Japan

and institutions, and there is also close cooperation with the LARA relief programs here, so that there is no overlapping in services already established.

The other official UN body here is UNESCO, or United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. The director for Japan is the Chinese Dr. Lee Shi-mou, whose office is in the Japanese national YMCA headquarters at Suidobashi. Dr. Lee was sent to Japan by the UN in the spring of 1948, following the UNESCO international conference at Beirut, Lebannon, to which Dr. W. K. Bunce, chief of CI&E's Religions and Cultural Resources section went as a SCAP delegate.

It was at the UNESCO conference of the previous year in Mexico City that the question was first brought up of working out programs for Japan and Germany. Both countries, while not yet eligible for UN membership are nevertheless vitally concerned with the main purpose of UNESCO, which, in accordance with the organization's charter is "to give fresh impulse to popular education and the spread of culture .... by encouraging cooperation among all nations in all branches of intellectual activity."

Following the Mexico conference, a great wave of UNESCO cooperative associations were organized in Japan, beginning in Sendai and Kyoto. There are now 50 of these, affiliated under the Japan Federation of UNESCO, whose president is the well known scientist, Dr. Yasuo Nishina. Dr. Bunce, who was the SCAP delegate for a second time at last year's UNESCO international conference in Paris, is keenly interested in the Japanese cooperative associations, and is frequently asked to speak at their group meetings and student rallies.

Dr. Bunce, as well as other CI&E officials, has been highly sympathetic with the desire of the Japanese to establish UN connections, developing out of study groups organized by those who had previously been members of the League of Nations Association. It was Roger Baldwin, who came out to Japan in April 1947, both as a representative of the Civil Liberties Commission and the World Federation of the United Nations, who first made the concrete suggestion of creating a UN as a national institution in Japan.

Naotake Sato, former Foreign Minister and Ambassador to both Paris and Moscow, and currently member of the House of Councillors, was named as president of the Japanese UN. The seven vicepresidents and nine directors are many of them former members of the League of Nations Secretariat and experienced in foreign relations.

The main office of the Japanese UN is in the Naka No. 13 building in the Marunouchi district. Across the hall from the third floor office is a lecture hall and a good-sized reference library, where publications dealing with the UN specifically and foreign relations in general are kept on file. Two of the directors who are in the office daily, speak excellent English, and are particularly helpful to interested occupationnaires, are Gunji Hosono and Shiko Kusama. The latter is a former member of the Opium Control Board of the League of Nations, and the latter a university law professor and former member of the Japanese Delegation to the ILO (International Labor Organization).

Hosono is also active in the reorganized Japanese ILO, which was reestablished here last November, and now puts out a monthly publication—a Japanese version of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR REVIEW and the INDUSTRY AND LABOR magazines combined. The ILO Specialized Agency attached to the UN differs from the majority of other subsidiary bodies in that it was not newly created after the UN charter, but is rather a far older organization, having been first established in 1919.

The ILO was first founded as a product of the peace settlement following World War I, when its constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. In 1946, ILO was recognized as a specialized agency of the UN.

Two different delegations of Japanese observers have attended ILO conferences aboard in company with SCAP officials: in June of 1949 Chester Hepler, former head of the ESS Labor Division, took three Japanese, a member of labor, a member of management and a government official, as well as an interpreter with him to the ILO conference in Geneva. Hepler remained in Geneva to continue work with the ILO headquarters there, and his position in ESS has been taken by R. T. Amis. Amis accompanied a similar group of Japanese observers to the ILO conference in Pittsburgh last May, and has just recently returned from another international labor conference in London, to which for the first time, Japanese labor representatives were invited as full delegates. This was the newly organized International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, attended by five Japanese labor leaders and an interpreter.

By far the most active SCAP section in taking Japanese observers

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Blitz on Encephalitis

insect-borne disease during World War II, has made the soldier in Yokohama expect the same protective health measures that he received in anytown, U.S.A. It's our job to see that he gets them," he added.

Simultaneously with the Army's program was a parallel program of the Japanese government, under the surveillance of the Kanagawa Civil Affairs Public Health Section headed by Lt. John R. Kerper. Here, several hundred individuals were following essentially Army control techniques throughout Japanese areas in Yokohama.

Captain Petrakis pointed out that the Japanese civilians who worked on a voluntary basis realized that the information gained in the survey and the resulting improved control program would be beneficial not only to the occupation forces but to the Japanese population as well.

This understanding is well illustrated by the following note received by Captain Petrakis from a volunteer worker. It read: "Sir Captain—if you give me such a task as moskito collection, I think I can do when ever I have my time. Would you please give me any task to help make Japan more healthy place—I will do with pleasure. Yours faithful, S. Komatsu."

To such cooperation and continual efforts of all survey and control personnel—occupation and indigenous alike—goes the credit for a more healthy and insect-free Japan.

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UN in Japan

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to international conferences is Natural Resources Section whose officials have sponsored Japanese visitors to nine different FAO conferences since the Rice Conference in India to which a Japanese observer was first invited in May of 1947. The FAO, (Food and Agriculture Organization), grew out of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held at Hot Springs, Va., in May 1943. It was formally founded at Quebec, Canada, in October 1945, the first of the new specialized United Nations agencies created after the war.

Mark B. Williamson, head of the NRS Agriculture Division, took the first Japanese observer abroad to the 1947 Rice Conference in India; and he and William C. Harrington, head of the Fisheries Division, shepherded a group of three more Japanese to a Fisheries and Rice Conference at Baguio in February 1948. Subsequent FAO conferences attended by Japanese were: the Fourth Annual FAO Session in Washington, D.C., November, 1948; the International Rice Commission in Bangkok, Siam, March 1949; the International Forestry and Timber Utilization Conference at Mysore, India, in April, 1949, to which Lt. Col. H. B. Donaldson, head of the Forestry Division, was the NRS delegate; the third World Forestry Congress at Helsinki, Finland, in July 1949, to which H. D. Bruce of the Forestry Division accompanied Colonel Donaldson and the Japanese delegates; the FAO Meeting on Cooperatives in Lucknow India, attended by John L. Cooper and Harry W. Yoe, of NRS and the Fifth Annual FAO Session in Washington last November, where Herrington and T. E. Ritchie of NRS were in charge of the Japanese observers.

SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section has sponsored groups of Japanese observers to international conferences held by another UN specialized agency, WHO (World Health Organization). Brig. Gen. C. F. Sams, chief of PHW, took a Korean observer, Dr. W. Y. Lee to the WHO conference at Lake Success in July 1946, when the agency was first being organized. This was during the period when SCAP was still maintaining occupation forces in South Korea, and the health question there was a paramount problem. Col. C. S. Mollohan, deputy chief of PHW, attended the WHO Assembly at Geneva in June 1948, and took with him at that time Dr. Ryotaro Azuma, chief of the Medical Affairs Bureau in the Japanese Welfare Ministry.

The second annual WHO assembly was held at Rome in June of last year, and was attended by Col. H. G. Johnson, chief of the PHW Medical Section, and Dr. Masayoshi Yamaguchi, chief of the Quarantine Section in the Japanese Welfare Ministry's Public Sanitation Bureau.

The SCAP delegates to the various UN international conferences are unanimous in believing these to be of immeasurable value to Japanese observers; in several cases there have already been favorable results in the promotion of more constructive Japanese government policies. The rank and file of the Japanese people has also welcomed the opportunity of having first-hand UN information brought back to them by colleagues of their own race. These scattered opportunities for close contact with the UN have stimulated Japan's determination to win an ultimate official place for herself in the world organization.

"Long-hair Collecting"

though quite a few of the records have not been released since the war. The Nippon Telefunken company, incidentally has changed its name to King, but still has the Telefunken masters (or shells) available. The only point of consideration here is whether the Nippon Telefunken record compares in quality with the Capitol pressing of the same work.

Let's look at the "definitive recording." Most of the books I've seen on the subject are either linked someway to a recording company, such as the job of editing done by Goddard Lieberson for Columbia, **The Columbia Book of Musical Masterworks,** or they are mainly concerned with domestic (Stateside) recordings, such as is the case with David Ewen's **Music For The Millions.**

In the first case, Lieberson dealt only with Columbia releases, so he does not claim to present a list of "definitive works." Of course, Lieberson made no such claim, but isn't it possible that someone might be tempted to consider it to be the case? If I were the Columbia recording company I'd hope so.

And Ewen, while he does select what he considers as the best performance recorded, limits himself to a choice of domestic recordings only, on a basis of performance and recording. This automatically rules out a great number of recordings made in Europe for Telefunken, Cetra and other companies by artists and orchestras which were never released in the States. It also rules out many artists and performances which have been discontinued by record companies.

Therefore, for the person who really wants a record collection for the enjoyment which listening gives, it is almost a necessity to listen to as many different performances as possible, rather than to what someone else considers "definitive." I'm not suggesting that anyone rush out and buy everything available with a view to having them on hand, but I do think that it would be well to listen to as many performances as possible of the works wanted. Final judgment should be made on performance, condition of records, surface noise, and record strength.

If at all possible, arrange for a visit to a shop which has some set-up for auditioning, or try to arrange to get the records on approval so that you can listen to them at home and possibly compare them with other versions before buying.

Possibly you'll find that you might want to have two versions, and you'll also discover, when you begin looking around that many of the "cut-out" records made in the States by artists of ten to 20 years ago are available in Japan, issued since the war with relatively fine surfaces. That's all there is to it.

Oh, yes, since this is not a book, there is no place for a foreword. Since there is no foreword, we'd like to say here that the author wishes to thank the Victor and Columbia companies for providing him with catalogs of their current available record releases, and also acknowledges his debt to the record dealer in Yokohama who generously allowed him to wander about the shop finding out what Nippon Telefunken records are available. Finally, the author wishes to thank the fellow who set the type, thus assuring the author of at least one reader.

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SUMMARY OF UNITED NATIONS

Trust Government Directors' Association

The term shall be three years. The directors shall be elected same in number from the governing countries and the neutral countries.

General Meeting

The representatives assemble from 59 countries to consult on various kind of problems for the world peace.

Secretariat

Safe Security Directors' Association

America, Britain, France, Soviet Russia, and China, are the standing directors' countries. No business can be carried out if one of these countries oppose to.

Economic and Social Directors' Association

The directors elected from 18 countries assemble to consult on the world culture. The term shall be three years.

- UNESCO
- United Nation Labor Function
- United Nation Trading Function
- United Nation Food and Agricultural Function
- United Nation Civil Aviation Function
- World Sanitary Function
- United Nation Refugees' Function
- International Post Federation
- United Nation Electric & Communication Federation

United Nation Judicial Court

- United Nation Currency Fund
- United Nation Rehabilitation Bank
- Atomic Power Committees
- Staff Committee
- United Nation Army

The abovementioned is the summary chart of UNESCO. Besides these each function has each committee. More than 20 committees belong to Economic and Social Directors' Association. Headquarters is in New York. 2,500 officers are working in the Secretriat. United Nation Judicial Court is in Holland where 15 judges elected at the general meeting are working. Participating countries are on the increase in number.

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TIPS OF INFORMATION

Vol 3 No. 18 Published by TI&E Section, GHQ, FEC, APO 500 15 September 1947

One year at Lake Success

THE UNITED NATIONS

IT has been about a year since the United Nations moved to its present headquarters at Lake Success, New York, and a little more than two years since its Charter of operation was formulated in San Francisco.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Its Security Council, as provided by the Charter, has been in continuous session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Its General Assembly, which must hold at least one session a year, has held one regular session in two parts —the first in London, and the second at Flushing Meadow, New York. It held one special session at Flushing and is meeting again, in regular session (beginning 16 September).

U. N. WEEK

(The week of 15 to 20 September, is being celebrated as United Nations Week with the slogan, "There's a YoU in the United Nations.")

What has been the feeling about U. N.?

OPTIMISM

After the Charter conference on the West Coast, a surge of optimism spread throughout the world.

It seemed that the nations had at last found the "Golden Gate" to international peace and cooperation.

Before and during the Conference there had been so much doubt of the very possibility of success that the framing of the Charter and its ratification by the nations brought world relief and a great wave of hope that swept through war-torn lands. This period of hope continued into the following winter.

...DISCUSSION...

GREAT steps have been taken ...for maintaining and building a peaceful and progressive world order. The peoples of the world...must now determine the objectives...The next few years will be a vital period in our efforts to establish a lasting peace. It is important that our attention should be directed to the problems on which constructive action can be taken within the provisions of the U.N. Charter.

I commend to the citizen groups of this country a discussion program concerning these problems . . .

They...can help our representatives to the United Nations by taking part in the formulation of public opinion on goals to be achieved under the Charter.

—James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State.

PESSIMISM

However, by the end of the London meeting of the General Assembly and the Security Council in mid-February 1946, and when Soviet Russia had exercised its first veto, discouragement had replaced the earlier optimism, particularly among those who had expected early perfection.

National interest, instead of the good of the world, seemed still to be the guiding principle of action, the threat of force seemed still present.

International uncertainty rather than stability threatened to be again the product of this "replacement" for the League of Nations.

NEW MEETING

The feeling of discouragement was still strong in most of the world as the Security Council met again at Hunter College, New York, on 25 March 1946.

It continued throughout the early summer as the Soviets, in June, invoked the veto

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power four more times against the will of the majority.

Pessimism probably was at its worst when the Council moved to Lake Success.

NEW ATTITUDE

But there the tide turned again.

Countries began to realize that it was still true that solutions to world problems would come neither easily nor quickly—but that solutions could be worked out.

The United Nations has striven stubbornly, throughout the year just past, to solve problems presented to it, to insure peace and security, and to lay the foundations for a more civilized world order.

Can you name some accomplishments of the General Assembly?

The General Assembly held the second part of its 1946 session at Flushing Meadow from 23 October to 15 December. Among its accomplishments were the following:

1 It accepted Mr. John D Rockefeller, Jr's., offer of $8,500,000 to purchase a permanent home site for U.N. on New York City's East River.

2 It elected Afghanistan, Iceland, Siam, and Sweden—approved by the Security Council—to membership, thus raising the total membership to 55 nations. (Two more since have been approved by the Security Council.)

It also recommended that the applications of Albania, Outer Mongolia, Transjordan, Ireland, and Portugal—all previously rejected by the Security Council—be reexamined.

3 It set up a Trusteeship Council, required by the Charter, consisting of:

- Australia
- Belgium
- France
- New Zealand
- Great Britain
- The United States
- Russia
- China
- Mexico
- Iraq

4 It approved the following trusteeship agreements over dependent territories formerly "mandated" under the League of Nations:

- Australia, over New Guinea.
- Belgium, over Ruanda-Urundi.
- France, over the French Cameroons and French Togoland.
- New Zealand, over Western Samoa.
- Great Britain, over Tanganyika, the British Cameroons, and British Togoland.

5 It approved the trusteeship of the United States over the former German islands in the Pacific mandated by the League of Nations to Japan:

- The Marshalls
- The Carolines
- The Marianas, minus Guam (which was U.S. territory already).

6 It approved a constitution for the International Refugee Organization and established the International Children's Emergency Fund.

The first of these was necessary to take over the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), which had been dissolved.

The second was established to help children in countries victimized by aggression.

7 It voted approval of the judgment of the Nurnberg War Crimes Tribunal and the principles of

..Responsibility..

THE structure of world peace cannot be the work of one man, or one party, or one nation. It cannot be an American peace, or a British or a French, or a Russian, or a Chinese peace. It cannot be a peace of large nations or of small nations. It must be a peace which rests on the cooperative efforts of the whole world. ...There can be no middle ground here. We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration, or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict.

—Franklin D Roosevelt.

TO THE TI&E OFFICER

THE United Nations is becoming more important in the lives of citizens of every country in the world. Its decisions, defeats and triumphs will affect people everywhere.

The United States has made it clear it is in the United Nations to stay. Only last week, speaking to the 19 nations attending the Inter-American conference at Petropolis, Brazil, President Truman declared:

"Our aversion to violence must not be misread as a lack of determination on our part to live up to the obligations of the United Nations charter . . ."

Every citizen, therefore, should be as well informed as possible about the U.N., its organization and its record to date.

This topic may be presented by a prepared panel of enlisted men to discuss the issues involved, or by the group discussion technique following presentation by a single speaker. The U.N. organ chart may be reproduced on the blackboard as a visual aid.

TIPS references: "Peacemaking: Issues Before the General Assembly," 2 December 1946; "The Men Who Make the Peace," 9 December 1946; "The United Nations: Milestones on the Road," 9 December 1946; "United Nations Trusteeship: A Solution for Dependent Peoples?" 16 December 1946. *Army Talk* reference: 'The United Nations—What Progress So Far?" No. 136. The basic material for this article is drawn from *Armed Forces Talk* No. 191.

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international law recognized by the Tribunal's charter.

8 It stated, in response to India's protest against the treatment and status of Indians in South Africa, that such treatment and status should be in accord with the Charter of the United Nations and international obligations under agreements made between the two governments. And the Assembly asked the two governments to report at the next session on measures adopted to comply with this decision.

9 It refused to approve the Union of South Africa's plan to incorporate Southwest Africa into the Union and recommended instead that Southwest Africa be placed under the international trusteeship system.

It invited the Union of South Africa to submit a trusteeship agreement for consideration.

This action was of great importance because it showed that the General Assembly would not approve the annexation, by one of its members, of territory in which the people desired a chance for independence.

10 It adopted recommendations concerning the general regulation and reduction of arms. Among them were:

- A recommendation that the Security Council should formulate a practical plan of regulation and reduction, including the prohibition of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction.
- A recommendation that the Security Council take early measures to secure an international armed force as provided in the U.N. charter.
- A recommendation that members withdraw their forces stationed abroad in former enemy countries.

11 It set up a Special Committee of Inquiry to look into all questions and issues related to the Palestine problem and to make a report at the meeting of the Assembly beginning 16 September.

What are some of the accomplishments of the Economic and Social Council?

The Economic and Social Council with its many commissions, sub-commissions, and cooperating agencies, has also been a very busy organization.

At its first session ESC approved

DIFFICULTIES we have encountered in this early phase in the life of the United Nations have not discouraged us.

On the contrary, they have increased our determination that it shall succeed.

The United States is resolved to support the United Nations with all the resources at our command.

—President Harry S. Truman.

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several major projects. Among these were:

- Extensive fund-raising to help restore educational, scientific, and cultural institutions.
- A world-wide attack on illiteracy.
- An attempt to reduce the barriers preventing the free flow of communications between peoples.

Meeting at Lake Success early this year, the Council:

- Reviewed reports of some of its commissions.
- Established an Economic Commission for Europe and another for Asia and the Far East.
- Selected members of a Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press and a Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.
- Instructed its Economic and Employment Commission to study such matters as the reasonable use of manpower, materials, and capital on a world-wide scale, with special reference to undeveloped areas.
- Agreed to call an international conference on resources and conservation, a World Statistical Congress, and an International Shipping Conference.

What has the Atomic Energy Commission done?

The Atomic Energy Commission submitted its first report on 31 December 1946.

The report covered the scientific and technical aspects of the problem of control and also dealt with safeguards to insure the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only.

The Commission is still trying to find an acceptable plan for an international system of control and inspection on which all members of the United Nations will agree. Up to the present no acceptable formula has been found.

The Soviet Union is unwilling to accept the U.S. (Baruch) Plan for international inspection and control on the ground that it violates national sovereignty.

The United States is unwilling to accept the Russian proposal that all our atomic bombs be destroyed prior to agreement on safeguards.

...Policy...

THE policy of the United States... is to support the United Nations with all the resources that we possess...not as a temporary expedient but as a permanent partnership.

That policy—in season and out—in the face of temporary failure as well as in moments of success—has the support of the overwhelming majority of the American people.

It must continue to have this support if the United States is to fulfill its appointed role in the United Nations, if the United Nations is to fulfill its purposes and if our land is to be preserved from the disaster of another and far more terrible war.

—President Harry S. Truman.

What has the Military Staff Committee done?

In April 1947, after long delays, the Military Staff Committee presented 41 general principles governing the organization of the Armed Forces to be made available to the Security Council by member nations of the U.N.

Twenty-five of these principles were unanimously agreed upon; 16 remain in dispute, on 11 of which the U.S.S.R. is the only member holding up agreement.

Later attempts to determine the over-all strength and composition of U.N. armed forces, the contributions of member nations, and a standard form of agreement have not yet met with success.

What has the Security Council done?

The Security Council, as the enforcement body of the United Nations and the one body, other than the Secretariat, in continuous session, is the body whose every action makes the next day's headlines.

VETO POWER

Its accomplishments and failures

PREAMBLE TO THE U. N. CHARTER

WE the peoples of the United Nations

Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

To insure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.—*United Nations Charter.*

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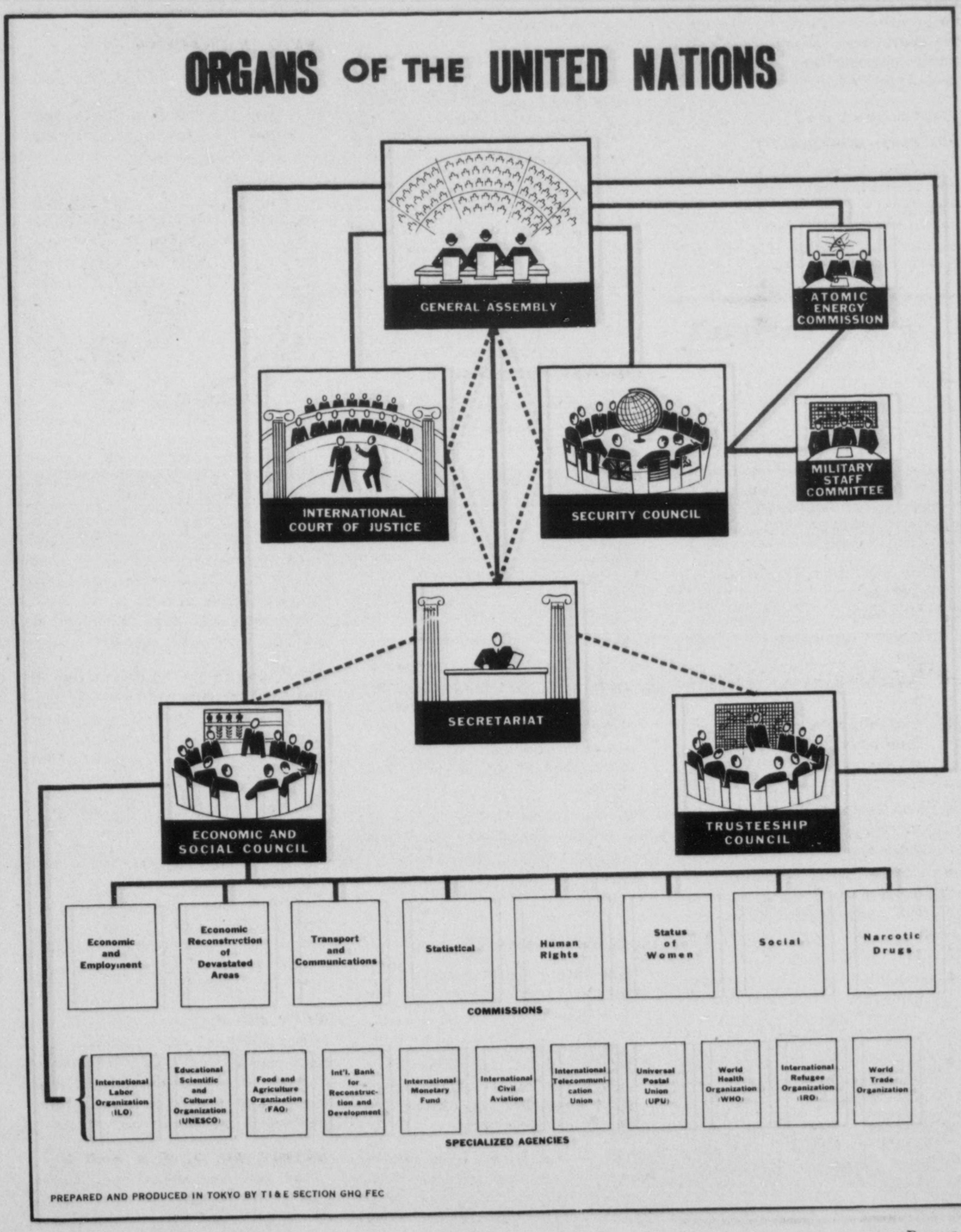
ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS



PREPARED AND PRODUCED IN TOKYO BY T I & E SECTION GHQ FEC

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were interwoven, and its failures may be attributed squarely to the use of the veto power. It is well to consider for a moment, then, just what the veto is.

What is the Veto?

BIG FIVE AGREEMENT

Because of the military and industrial strength of the "Big Five" nations (U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Great Britain, China, France), it is well understood throughout the world that no international dispute can become a global war unless the Big Five split and are on opposing sides.

It is also understood that these same five powers must reach an agreement before any collective force can be applied by the United Nations anywhere.

An extension of this theory is that, because all five of these strongest nations are equally committed to world peace and security, in case of disagreement on any matter of vital importance they will work until they can reach some solution acceptable to all.

ENFORCED UNANIMITY

Upon this basis the Charter of the United Nations provides that for any substantive—that is, important, decisive or final—action of the 11-member Security Council, a majority vote of seven members, including all the Big Five, is required.

This is known as "enforced unanimity" or "the big-power veto," because if any one of the Big Five powers votes "No" on any substantive matters, no action can be taken.

Furthermore, if there is question about whether a matter is substantive or just a matter of procedure, the vote on even that question must be concurred in by all the Big Five.

So, by merely insisting that a matter is substantive rather than procedural, any member of the Big Five can hold up action on practically any matter

U. S. APPROVAL

The United States, along with the other big powers, approved this provision of the charter.

It was thought that the veto power would be used only rarely, in cases of the most vital importance to one of the Big Five nations.

The United States, for example, would probably veto, if necessary, any proposal that we scrap our atomic bombs before a plan of international inspection and control is agreed upon.

VETO IN PRACTICE

Opinions as to what is or is not a vital issue, however, differ.

And the more self-sufficient a nation is, the more jealously

it guards against having to comply with any decision other than its own.

The result has been that the Security Council has time and time again been prevented from taking any action by the negative vote (or the equally effective threat of such a vote) of a single big power, thus frustrating the will of all the other members.

How many times did Russia use the veto during the past year?

The Security Council was hardly seated at Lake Success before it began consideration of a matter that occasioned three applications of the veto by the delegate from Soviet Russia. The veto has been used 18 times by the U.S.S.R.

It has been used twice by France. She joined Russia in a veto on the Franco question. Last month France used the veto again to block formation of a U.N. Commission to supervise the Security Council cease fire order in Indonesia.

VETO NO. 1

Russia's first veto was against a resolution of "confidence" that Great Britain and France would withdraw troops from Syria and Lebanon. Russia wanted the troops ordered out.

VETOES NO. 2, 3, 4 AND 5

The next four vetoes were against taking the Spanish question off the Security Council agenda and placing

WORLD CAPITAL

ON 28 June 1947 Secretary of State George C. Marshall, representing the United States, and Secretary General Trygve Lie of the United Nations signed an agreement giving the United Nations control of the midtown New York area of eight blocks that is to serve as the U.N. permanent home.

The pact permits the United Nations to:

- Maintain its own radio and other communications facilities.
- Establish its own postal system.
- Settle disputes with the United States through a three-man tribunal picked by both parties.
- Expel persons from the site and bar police and other authorities when desired.
- Demand police protection inside and outside the site as well as fire protection and the usual services of water, gas and electricity.
- Obtain the usual diplomatic immunity for major United Nations officials as well as others deemed important.
- Ban any racial and religious discrimination in the headquarters area.
- Perform travel and other necessary function outside the area without any impediments.

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it before the General Assembly. Russia held that the Council itself should declare Franco to be a menace to the peace.

VETOES NO. 6, 7 AND 8

Although membership in the UN is open to all peace-loving states that accept the provisions of the Charter and are judged able and willing to carry them out, and although they received the majority vote of seven members required by the U.N. Charter, three applications for membership were vetoed by the U.S.S.R. The veto was applied on the grounds that one (Transjordan) was not an independent nation and the other two (Ireland and Portugal) had not aided the Allies during the war.

VETO NO. 9

In September 1946 the Soviet representative used the veto again, this time to defeat a resolution, proposed by the United States, calling for an investigation of border incidents along the northern frontier of Greece.

This question continued to bob up for debate in both the Security Council and the General Assembly.

In December the Greek delegation told the Council that northern neighbors were supporting guerrilla warfare harmful to public order and to the territorial integrity of Greece, and asked the Council to look into the situation.

The matter was placed on the Council's agenda and representatives of Greece and the three neighboring countries of Yugoslavia, Albania, and Bulgaria were invited to take part in the discussion.

As a result of the discussions, the Council decided on 19 December that a Commission of Investigation, would proceed to Greece, find out the facts, and report to the Council.

VETO NO. 10

In January 1947 the British delegation requested the Council to take up a dispute between Great Britain and Albania over an incident in which two British ships had been damaged by mines in the Corfu Channel. As a result of the explosion 44 sailors had been killed, 42 injured, and two ships had been damaged, one becoming a total loss.

The British resolution charged that the mines could not have been laid without the knowledge or aid of Albania.

Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet delegate, held that Great Britain had not presented enough evidence to indict Albania. He therefore vetoed the resolution.

How did the Council handle this case?

However, this veto did not prohibit action entirely.

In February the Council appointed a sub-committee, composed of representatives of Australia, Colombia, and Poland, to examine all available evidence and to report its findings.

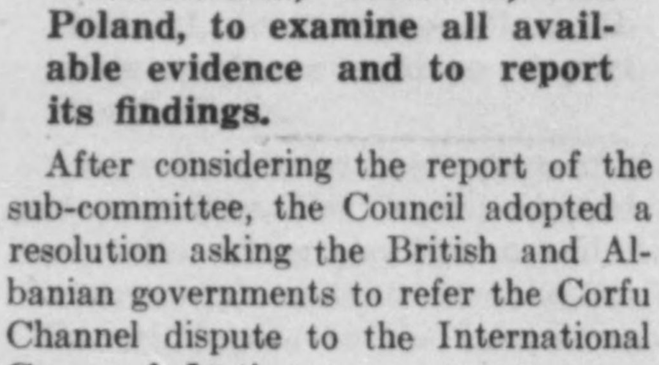
After considering the report of the sub-committee, the Council adopted a resolution asking the British and Albanian governments to refer the Corfu Channel dispute to the International Court of Justice.

VETO NO. 11

The story of Veto 11 takes us back to the Greek-Balkan situation.

When the U.N.-appointed Commission returned it reported that Greece's case was well-founded and that the neighboring states in question were conducting border warfare and tactics of infiltration.

After considerable discussion the resolution calling for



a Balkan Commission came to a vote late in July.

The resolution provided means for making U.N. disapproval clear—by use of economic pressure—in the case of future armed bands crossing from one state into another's territory.

Mr. Gromyko abstained from voting as 11 separate votes were taken on individual paragraphs of the resolution. But on 29 July, when the entire resolution came to a vote, he promptly exercised the veto.

SEVERE BLOW

This was a severe blow to U.N. As far as keeping watch on the border was concerned, a "subsidiary group" of the original Commission had already been authorized to remain in Greece until the Council reached a more permanent decision.

Mr. Gromyko's failure to approve the more comprehensive resolution was the most serious action yet taken in frustrating the powers of U.N.

Mr. Herschel Johnson, deputy U.S. representative, denounced it as "a grave challenge to the prestige and authority of the United Nations as a guardian of the peace."

Mr. Johnson said that although he did not dispute the legal right of Mr. Gromyko to use the veto, he felt that that right was being "abused" in a way not intended under the agreement among the Great Powers at San Francisco.

He declared the action a "deliberate" over-ruling of the will of the majority and stated that the matter was "far from being closed and ended." Undersecretary of State Robert A. Lovett later stated that the U.S. intends to place the Greek case on the agenda of the General Assembly where there is no veto.

VETOES NO. 12, 13 AND 14

Meanwhile, upon the Council's reconsideration of the applications of Transjordan, Ireland, and Portugal for membership, Soviet Russia again exercised the veto power. It was for the second time the only one of the Big Five to vote against their admission.

VETOES NO. 15 AND 16

On 19 August 1947, the Security Council had the Balkan question come up again.

This time the United States presented a resolution placing the blame for the Balkan disturbances squarely upon Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bul-

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garia, as had been found by U.N.'s commission, and called upon them to cooperate with Greece in settling the disputes. Russia vetoed this resolution.

On the same date a "middle-of-the-road" resolution by Australia, placing no blame on any country but calling for the four countries to stop all hostile acts and to resume normal relations, was also vetoed by the U.S.S.R.

It is taken for granted that either Greece or the United States again will raise the Balkan question before the General Assembly.

VETOES NO. 17 AND 18

By these vetoes Russia blocked the admission of Italy and Austria to membership on the grounds that the peace treaty with the former had not been ratified and that a peace treaty with the latter had not yet been written.

Russia has since ratified the treaty with Italy, previously ratified by the other Big Powers.

It is expected that Russia now will approve the admission of Italy to the U.N. Completion of a treaty with Austria has been delayed.

What new developments have taken place on the veto issue?

Considerable time has been devoted to a discussion of these vetoes because it seems clear that during the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly the question of the use of the veto power in the Security Council will doubtless be brought up for a thorough going-over.

On 28 August the United States representative, Mr. Johnson, proposed a plan to eliminate the veto on all matters except those related to taking direct steps in controlling threats to peace or to stopping definite breaches of the peace.

All other matters, the United States said, should be decided by a majority vote of the Council. Russian spokesmen declared the United States was trying to change the United Nations Charter and predicted the proposal would fail.

What action has the Council taken on the positive side?

The Security Council has taken positive action in several significant instances:

1 It rejected, by majority action, the membership applications of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.

2 At the same meeting at which the applications of Transjordan, Ireland, and Portugal were vetoed for the second time, the applications of Pakistan, the new Indian state, and Yemen, in Arabia, were approved.

3 When the Council was prevented by veto from handling the Corfu Channel dispute, the U.N. persuaded Great Britain and Albania to take the matter to the International Court of Justice, where it is now.

4 In November 1946 the Council took the question of investigating the Spanish government (not a member of U.N.) from its agenda and placed all records and documents concerning it at the disposal of the General Assembly.

5 In January 1947 it adopted a resolution approving parts of the proposed Treaty of Peace with Italy, submitted to it by the Council of Foreign Ministers, dealing with the troublesome question of the Free Port of Trieste.

6 The U.N. also has taken positive action at Lake Success in connection with the fighting between Holland and the Republic of Indonesia, a former colony to which Holland has promised full self-government and independence.

The dispute concerned the form and authority of the temporary Indonesian government.

Holland's attack, called by the Dutch a "police action" and by the Indonesians an attempt to restore colonial subjection, was met by guerrilla warfare and "scorched earth" tactics that threatened to do irreparable damage.

CEASE FIRE ORDER

Military operations were officially halted by both sides, in compliance with a resolution of the Security Council calling for a cease fire order and a settlement of the dispute by arbitration or other peaceful means.

U. S. OFFER

The United States' offer to act as mediator, although acceptable to the Dutch, was refused by the Indonesians, who preferred that the Security Council set up a commission of arbitration.

FRENCH VETO

On 20 August the United States formally withdrew her offer to mediate the dispute.

Russia proposed an 11-nation commission to investigate the controversy but France used her big-power veto to kill the proposal.

SECOND U. N. ORDER

In the meantime reports of continued battles were being received. On 27 August the United Nations Security Council again issued a "cease fire" order.

MORAL EFFECT

Even prior to Lake Success it had been demonstrated that a veto in the Security Council did not necessarily nullify the world-effect of the majority vote of the Council.

In May and June 1946, for example, Russia finally yielded to majority opinion and moved her troops from Iran even though she had vetoed a Security Council resolution, approved by a majority, that would have ordered her to do so.

Great Britain and France, under similar circumstances, removed their troops from Syria and Lebanon.

PROGRESS REPORT

The thing to remember—and what is most encouraging to the world after one year at Lake Sucecss—is that in spite of disappointing slowness and fundamental clashes in ideas that result in frequent disagreements, the United Nations is making progress and is in more active and effective existence than the old League of Nations ever achieved. Nobody has walked out to stay.

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

who newsletter

THE ATTAINMENT BY ALL PEOPLES OF THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE LEVEL OF HEALTH

Number 12

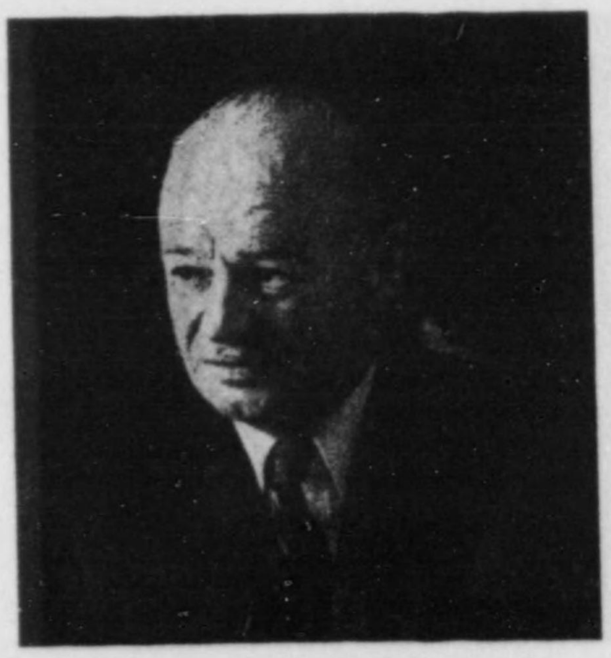
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1949

Highlights of 1949

As the year 1949 draws to a close, the World Health Organization, formally created fifteen months ago, has a membership of 67 nations. While WHO Headquarters at Geneva continues with large-scale planning of field operations and with technical services, authority for most of the actual field work has been transferred to Regional Offices. Three of these are already in operation: at New Delhi, for South-East Asia; at Alexandria, for the Eastern Mediterranean; at Washington, for the American continent. Other Regional Offices are to be created for Europe, Africa and the Western Pacific area. In the meantime, WHO maintains Field Offices in China and Ethiopia, and an Epidemiological Intelligence Station at Singapore.

These and other developments are described in the *Annual Report of the Director General of the World Health Organization* which will shortly be published. The twelve-month period covered in this document witnessed the gradual and carefully-planned expansion of WHO which for two years had been an interim organization carrying out some of the essential duties inherited from the League of Nations, UNRRA and the Office International d'Hygiène Publique. Today, the total staff serving in the field and in offices is just under 400, representing 41 nationalities.

The story of WHO activities in 1949 can best be told in calendar fashion.



Dr. Brock Chisholm
Director-General of the World Health Organization.

January

- The World Health Organization started the year with a membership of 57 countries, most of them suffering from the current influenza epidemic, which, however, remained fairly benign in character. Daily broadcasts on epidemics and quarantine measures over the ten Geneva transmitters of the WHO world-wide network included reports on influenza, its prevalence and characteristics. At the same time, WHO's World Influenza Centre in London was identifying viruses responsible for the epidemic, from samples obtained in affected countries, and preparing vaccines.
- Medical services for Arab refugees in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine were organised by WHO to co-ordinate the efforts of UNRPR and voluntary agencies in that field.
- WHO's Expert Committee on Maternal and Child Health met in Geneva and asked that mass immunization campaigns against diphtheria, whooping cough and other childhood diseases causing high mortality, be carried out in every country.
- In New Delhi, the WHO Regional Office for South East Asia started operations.

February

- Health problems of the Eastern Mediterranean area were examined in the course of a special conference called by WHO in Cairo. Decisions included the setting up of a Regional Office at Alexandria no later than July, and the nomination of Sir Aly Tewfik Shousha, Pasha, Egyptian Under-Secretary of State for Health, as its Director.
- The first international medical research programme in tuberculosis was launched in Copenhagen under the sponsorship of WHO in connection with the BCG vaccination campaign in Europe and elsewhere.
- Stimulus was given to penicillin production in Eastern Europe as a result of the meeting of production experts in Geneva under the chairmanship of the co-discoverer of the drug, Prof. E. Chain.
- The WHO Executive Board prepared an enlarged programme of activities for WHO in 1950, for the approval of the Second World Health Assembly meeting in Rome four months later. The Egyptian Government formally presented to WHO the "Anti-cholera Memorial Medal" in recognition of its assistance to Egypt during the recent cholera epidemic.

March

- On the first day of the month, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau began functioning as WHO's Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere.
- Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia announced their intention of launching penicillin treatment campaigns against syphilis with WHO and UNICEF assistance, while anti-VD demonstrations were planned in Italy and Czechoslovakia.
- Tuberculosis surveys were initiated by WHO consultants in ten Eastern Mediterranean countries and in Central and South America.
- Malaria control projects commenced in Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, while preparations were started for long-term campaigns in India, Pakistan and Iran.

April

- WHO and UNESCO sponsored an international conference in Brussels to establish a permanent Council for the Co-ordination of Medical Science Congresses.
- On the basis of world-wide statistics compiled by WHO, it was announced that the world's death rate had reached its lowest figure in recorded history, and that the greatest improvement in longevity was shown by Latin countries in Europe and America.
- WHO and UNICEF held joint meetings to establish health programmes which the latter organization will carry out for the benefit of children.
- The first international VD control team, with American and Norwegian specialists, was sent by WHO to India.
- A malaria control campaign was started among 800,000 Arab refugees living in highly malarious districts.

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● Turkey received WHO assistance for the modernizing of its nation-wide malaria control organization.

May

● The first International Pharmacopoeia for use by doctors and druggists of all nations, was announced by WHO experts as ready for publication in 1950.

● DDT, the major weapon in malaria control because of its destructive effect on mosquitoes, is harmless to man as commonly applied in residual spraying, WHO experts meeting in Sardinia announced. Other insecticides were studied for their effect in killing disease-bearing insects, many being recommended for international use. Six new international standards for biological products (including penicillin "G" and streptomycin) were established by WHO experts meeting in London. 35 biological standards had been set earlier for vitamins, hormones, antitoxins and antibiotics.

June

● The Second World Health Assembly opened in Rome with 400 representatives of 59 countries and 21 international organizations. The Palazzo Venezia, where the Assembly was housed, was the scene of important decisions during the following three weeks. A $ 7,500,000 regular budget was approved, and an additional $10,000,000 requested from member states in voluntary contributions for the further development of health programmes in malaria, mother and child health, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, epidemic control, sanitation, mental health, public health administration and nutrition.

● In addition to these priority projects, the Assembly approved further work on health statistics, leprosy, biological standardization, unification of pharmacopoeias, and international control of habit-forming drugs. Steps were also taken to facilitate the expansion of WHO's regional structure.

● The Assembly appealed to the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Byelorussia requesting them to reconsider their withdrawal, announced in February, from the World Health Organization.

July

● As the Assembly adjourned for a year with the decision to meet again in Geneva in May 1950, the WHO Executive Board met to implement the Assembly's decisions and elected Sir Arcot Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar as its chairman. The Board decided that internationally recognized common names for new drugs in international use should be given by WHO, and approved a VD control project for the Rhine River area which includes 5 nations.

● *World Health Day* was celebrated for the first time in many states throughout the world to commemorate the signing of the WHO Constitution.

● News of a typhus emergency in Afghanistan was received, and WHO, through its offices in New Delhi and Washington, immediately supplied the stricken country with DDT and vaccines, and sent two experts to help organize control of the outbreak.

August

● Special measures to combat tuberculosis in under-developed countries were drawn up by the WHO Expert Committee on Tuberculosis which met in Copenhagen.

● Venereal disease control methods were inspected during a WHO study tour of the anti-VD services of Rhine River ports followed by 3 months study of anti-VD administration in the United States, organized by WHO and the US Public Health Service.

● Preliminary measures in the joint WHO/FAO plan for increasing world food production by combating diseases, particularly severe endemic malaria, were outlined by WHO experts, who will review potentially fertile agricultural areas open to improvement through malaria control.

● An emergency appeal from India as poliomyelitis broke out in Bombay was answered by WHO which sent iron lungs by air to the affected area.

September

● A basic international mental health programme was drafted by the first WHO Expert Committee in this field. It includes public health services for the prevention, detection and treatment of psychiatric cases, and special mental health training for all public health workers, nurses, educators and members of other key professions.

● Sanitation and related aspects of environmental hygiene were stressed as forming some of the most important factors in health, in another expert report which outlined essential measures for general improvement of physical environment in many countries.

● The Regional Committee for South East Asia held its second session in New Delhi and decided to pool the region's health training facilities.

● India was selected to receive WHO assistance in fighting plague, and other danger spots in the world were singled out for similar work which will be started next year by an international team of experts.

October

● The second session of the Eastern Mediterranean Regional Committee was held in Geneva. (A detailed account of the meeting can be found on page 4 of this issue).

● Eradication of yaws and syphilis in Haiti and adjoining areas of the Dominican Republic was planned by a WHO group of experts meeting in Washington. Recommendations were also made for the control of other venereal infections now widely prevalent throughout the world.

● Plans were made for Poland to organize, with WHO assistance, international training courses in biochemistry and the control of venereal diseases.

● Co-operative schemes were planned with the Food and Agriculture Organization for the raising of nutrition standards throughout the world, and especially in the large areas where deficiency diseases such as pellagra, kwashiorkor and endemic goitre are common.

November

● In Cairo, a study group pointed out the necessity of safeguards against schistosomiasis, a parasitic disease, when developing irrigation projects for increased food production.

● Assistance in setting up three laboratories for tuberculosis diagnosis in Athens and Salonika was provided by WHO which sent an expert to advise the Greek health authorities.

● The Republic of the Philippines became the first country to request WHO assistance in establishing an up-to-date mental health organization throughout its territory.

● As the malaria season in India slackened, a WHO malaria team turned to fighting a plague outbreak in Mysore State.

● Cholera control teams will be sent next year by WHO to assist India and Pakistan it was announced in New Delhi after a group of experts had toured the danger spots of Madras Province.

● It was announced that WHO and UNICEF will help Indonesia to fight venereal infections. Plans were made in India to develop the Simla VD project, initiated by a WHO team, into a Training Centre.

● Building plans to house WHO Headquarters in the Palais des Nations at Geneva were completed, pending approval of the United Nations General Assembly.

December

● The International Tuberculosis Campaign of BCG vaccination had already been completed in two countries, was in progress in 14 others and so far had reached 18 million children. WHO plays an important part in this co-operative international enterprise of UNICEF, the Danish Red Cross and its Scandinavian associates.

● Preparations were made for establishing in Czechoslovakia an International Medical Reference Library and a Training Centre for Anaesthesiology, while from Hungary came a request for assistance in establishing a Virus Research and Training Centre, and an Institute of Industrial Hygiene.

This brief calendar of events retraces the main lines of WHO's development during 1949. Technical services were increased, while field work was started in several countries and continued in others. Over 200 fellowships were awarded by WHO to members of the medical professions in more than 30 countries. Long-term programmes were planned in care-

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New Plans Against VD

Experts Confer

During October, there gathered at the Washington D.C. Headquarters Office of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau — the WHO Regional Office for the Americas — outstanding venereal disease specialists from twelve countries. These men, members of the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on Venereal Infections, brought with them the result of many years of research and experience.

Together they drew up a series of measures designed to strengthen health administrations in many parts of the world in the fight against the various venereal diseases. These measures include:

... continued programmes against early syphilis of the sporadic or endemic type such as bejel.

.. a large-scale eradication project for syphilis and yaws in Haiti and adjoining areas of the Dominican Republic;

... establishment of VD control demonstration projects at major ports in underdeveloped areas;

... extension of anti-syphilis programmes to South East Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Americas.

... further studies of the production of penicillin.

... aid for fundamental health education.

The highest priority, the experts agreed, should be given by the World Health Organization to activities in those less-developed areas of the world where there are no existing basic structures for venereal disease control.

Bejel

The committee felt that major emphasis in WHO's programme should continue to be put on early forms of infection such as bejel, a syphilis-like disease very common in Eastern Mediterranean countries, and recommended putting into effect plans for combating bejel — which is non-venereally transmitted and occurs principally among children — in the most affected region. A WHO project against bejel is to be undertaken in 1950 and a pilot demonstration area established in Iraq as soon as the hot season ends in September or October next.

Combined operations were urged against syphilis and related infections responding to treatment by penicillin. These operations would break the chain of infection and could then be followed by the establishment of control machinery for maintenance of the gains obtained.

The vastness of the programme can be realized when it is considered that syphilis estimates range from a minimum of 20 million upwards to 100 million cases and the fact that deaths from syphilis total more than two million each year.

Yaws

It was decided that the favourable response of treponomatoses generally to penicillin justified undertaking a large-scale eradication project. The experts cited the important, even though limited, experiment carried out in two African villages on yaws (another syphilis-like disease) which maintained those village free of the disease for five months before it was re-imported.

WHO supports a programme of eradication of yaws and syphilis in Haiti and adjoining endemic areas of the Dominican Republic. This project is sponsored by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (WHO's Regional Office for the Americas), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and the Haitian Government with whom an agreement is now being negotiated. WHO is to provide technical personnel and UNICEF certain supplies and equipment. It is believed that such an epidemiological experiment will have the effect not only of "cleaning up" one area, but of demonstrating techniques for similar eradication programmes in other parts of the world.

The problem of yaws is not unique to Haiti. It has been estimated that there are about 2,000,000 active cases of yaws among the inhabitants of tropical areas, of which roughly 75 % are children under 15 years of age. Infection occurs principally in childhood and, since an infected person usually suffers some measure of disability for about a year, the toll in terms of human suffering is enormous. Moreover, the ill effects of the disease are carried into adult life in a substantial proportion of cases and constitute one of the important causes of chronic illness and disability in many tropical areas.

The WHO/UNICEF/Haiti project calls for the study of various unsolved problems in the epidemiology and natural history of yaws. Caused by an organism similar to that of syphilis, the disease is transmitted by non-venereal contact and usually in early childhood. Infection commonly takes place through existing breaks or ulcerations in the skin of the child by contamination with infected carriers. The specialists were of the opinion that although the disease is most frequently found in children, who therefore need the most attention with regard to treatment, control of the disease is impossible without adequate treatment of adults so as to remove all sources of infection within the area.

The need is also recognized for education in hygiene in order to improve the standard of health in the community, for without health education it would be possible for yaws to spread again. Control methods must be firmly established for maintaining the gains obtained.

Immunity relationships in treponematoses are recommended for study in a co-operative laboratory investigation scheme. Material for such research is to be obtained from WHO's VD units in the field in South East Asia and the Eastern Mediterrannean, from the Haiti and Iraq projects, and from the endemic syphilis area in Bosnia, Yugoslavia.

International Regulations

Proposed international health regulations for venereal diseases, the Brussels Agreement of 1924, and other maritime aspects of VD control came under discussion by the committee. The necessity was pointed out for immediate interim measures to expand the Brussels Agreement, which remains the sole practical international instrument for the control of venereal diseases between countries.

As those in touch with the problem are aware, the best time to treat infantile syphilis is before the child is born. Reviewing the programmes now operating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Yugoslavia and Poland — in which supplies of penicillin and laboratory equipment for treatment of pregnant women and infants have been provided by UNICEF, and technical guidance, fellowships and medical literature by WHO — the recommendation was made that further programmes of this kind be put into effect in South East Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Americas.

Data now available has proved that so far penicillin is the best anti-syphilic agent for immediate treatment which has ever been used on a world-wide scale. Increased study of the production of penicillin was therefore urged, and the importance emphasised of a wider availability of penicillin for VD control throughout the world.

A highly essential part of any health campaign is the enlightenment and co-operation of the people themselves. In view of this, the committee proposed that WHO assist governments in raising the quality and effectiveness of health education by providing advisory and other services.

The Washington meeting of the WHO Expert Committee on Venereal Infections forms a contribution to the relief of human misery and the rehabilitation of those millions who now suffer — often through no fault of their own.

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ful detail and initiated on a small scale, awaiting a larger staff and more funds for fuller development. Already, two voluntary contributions had been received for the supplemental health development programme, Ceylon contributing $1,000 and Yugoslavia $10,000. In this first full year of WHO's life, a new outlook on health was revealed — breaking away from the past, defensive attitude toward disease to become a positive approach to some of mankind's greatest burdens.

NUMBER 12 — NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1949

who newsletter

The **who newsletter** is published monthly by the Public Information Office, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. It is intended primarily for individuals and institutions with an interest in the work of the World Health Organization or in international co-operation on health matters, generally. Material appearing in the **who newsletter** may be reproduced in whole or in part without permission. However, copies would be appreciated.

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who newsletter

Tri-Continental Region Served by WHO at Alexandria

Health work for area stretching from Central Africa to Pakistan

What the World Health Organization calls its "Eastern Mediterranean Region" is actually a huge land-mass stretching across three continents and incorporating a variety of widely different countries. From Tripolitania to East Bengal, from Turkey to Ethiopia, the lands and the people present extraordinary diversity in almost every respect except in epidemiological and sanitary conditions.

This was brought out forcefully in Geneva recently as the WHO Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean held its second session. Scheduled originally to be held in September at Alexandria, seat of this Regional Office of the World Health Organization, the meeting was postponed for a month and finally held at Headquarters to avoid certain difficulties arising out of unsettled Arab-Israel relations. Israel was for the first time taking its place at the regional conference table.

Some 25 medical and public health specialists were present as representatives of eleven states and six non-self-governing territories in the area, and the first two days of the session were taken up by individual surveys of each country's needs and resources. Again and again, the same public health enemies were singled out, and nearly always in the same order of precedence — first: malaria, and other insect-borne diseases; second: tuberculosis; third: ignorance, filth and lack of doctors, nurses and other health personnel.

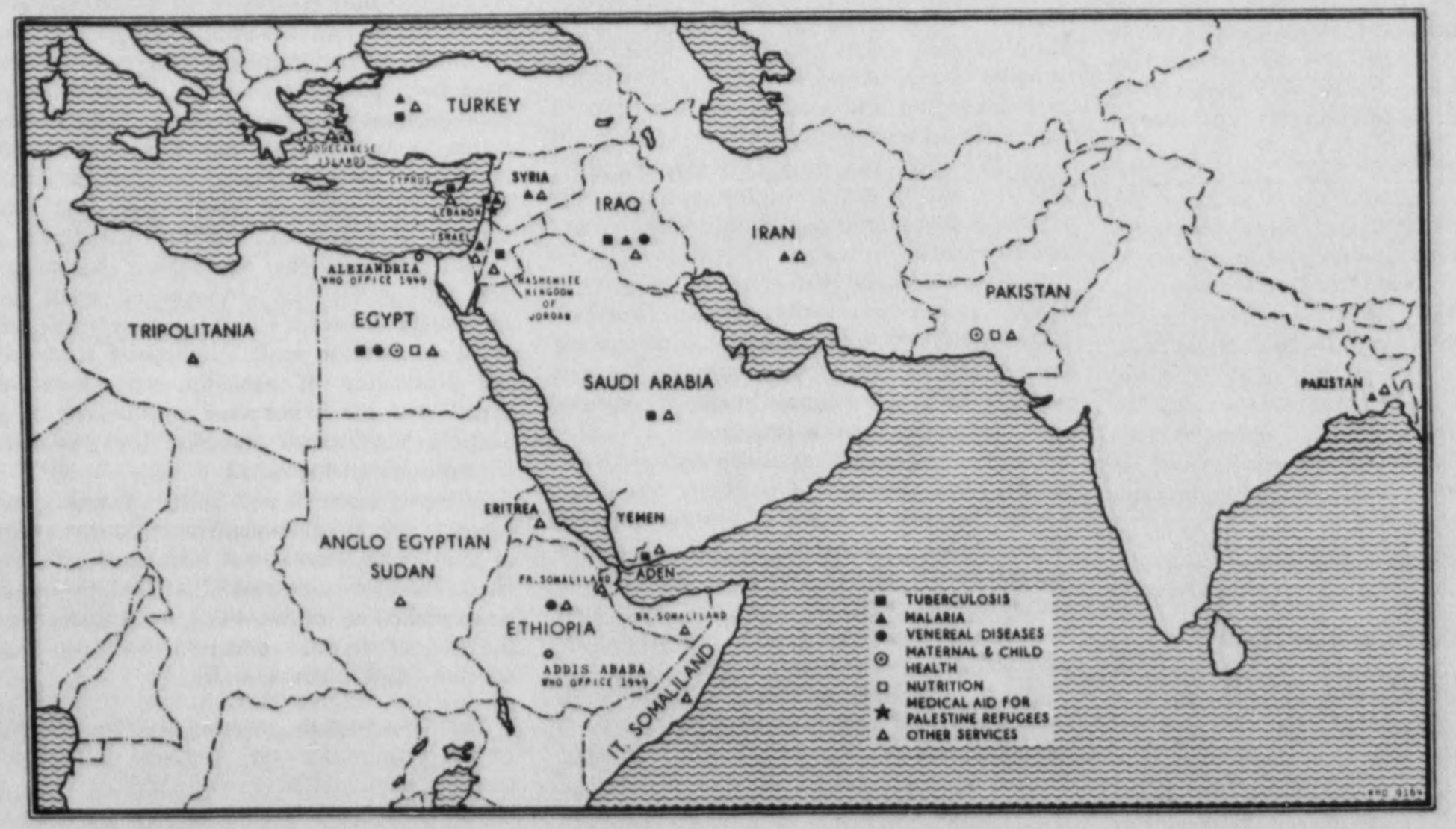
Assessing local resources in terms of scientific institutes, medical and nursing schools, laboratories and hospitals was a far more encouraging task, for each country in turn offered to share all its facilities, however limited, with its neighbours. Thus, Pakistan offered its Malaria Institute at Karachi to train malariologists, Turkey its nursing schools, Egypt its laboratories and vaccine producing facilities, Israel a Centre for Thoracic Surgery and a research station for malaria problems, Lebanon its medical schools, etc.

In this connection, a revolutionary proposal was adopted unanimously a few minutes before the Committee dissolved. To allow full use of the experience and facilities available in the region, and to broaden the experience of local medical personnel, the delegates decided that negotiations between health administrations would be immediately undertaken to permit a wide intra-regional exchange of doctors, scientists and other health specialists. This would also remedy the present shortage of teaching staff for post-graduate courses, the interchange of specialists in certain fields making up for their scarcity. As in the past, however, WHO will continue to grant fellowships for study in countries beyond the confines of the region.

Although the WHO Regional Office at Alexandria was opened as recently as 1 August this year, its Director, Sir Ali Tewfik Shousha, Pasha, was able to report that a good start had been made. The Pan-Arab Sanitary Bureau and its epidemiological intelligence service had been incorporated into the WHO network, over thirty fellowships had been awarded to doctors of five countries in the region, and a complete tuberculosis survey carried out in ten of the Eastern Mediterranean states. Mass X-ray examination techniques had been introduced in Egypt, malaria control demonstrations had been held or were under way in Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan, while venereal disease control work was about to start in Egypt. Finally BCG vaccination against tuberculosis is being launched in several countries and this joint enterprise of UNICEF, the Danish Red Cross with its Scandinavian associates and WHO will soon extend to the whole region.

The greatest achievement of the World Health Organization in the region at this time is its health work among Arab refugees in Palestine and several neigbouring countries. "Outstanding success" was reported for the malaria campaign undertaken in camps and villages containing refugees. Some 250,000 children up to the age of 18 are being tested prior to BCG vaccination, while extensive sanitation work has been carried out under WHO auspices in all refugee areas.

These, in brief, were the main developments which marked the second session of the Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean. A young, vigorous off shoot of WHO had in a remarkably short time started far-reaching health schemes and established close relationships between those countries joined in "the united front against disease".



Main regional activities during 1949 and 1950.

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GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

PROGRAM

on the

UNITED NATIONS

CONTENTS OF PACKET

Program Instructions--Questions and Answers

United Nations Charter--Chart of United Nations

General Federation Headquarters Program Service will be grateful for a report on the effectiveness of this program. Where possible, mention of successful meetings will be carried in the GENERAL FEDERATION CLUBWOMAN.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPORTS TO:

Program Service
General Federation Headquarters
1734 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONS

This program is planned on the type of "Information Please," the radio program which queries a panel of experts to test their knowledge. Consequently, it presupposes no preparation by the panel except they should be told beforehand the subject about which the questions will be asked.

This program may be used as a complete club program or it may be condensed for use as a current events portion of an already planned general program. Its presentation is urged in order to acquaint the rank and file of the club membership on basic information about the United Nations, and to stimulate interest in a continuing knowledge. Answers to questions are based on the latest current information on the United Nations.

The choice of the leader and the panel of five club members is important. The leader should be someone who can put individual verve into the presentation of the program, who can improvise and interpolate where necessary as the meeting progresses, and who can handle pleasantly any embarrassment which may arise during the questioning.

Members of the panel should be selected on the basis of their interest in current affairs and their willingness to let even their ignorance be part of a stimulating club program.

The panel should be grouped behind a table in front of their audience and the leader should stand at one side near the United Nations chart which should be placed in full view of the audience. The leader should have a pointer with which to call attention to the chart during the program.

No one is to see the Questions and Answers except the program leader. Panel members are only told that they will be asked questions on basic information about the United Nations. It must be a completely unrehearsed program. Unanswered questions may be directed to the floor. Audience participation is very desirable but must be handled so as not to become confusing to the movement of the program.

In many instances, answers will not be stated as printed herewith, consequently it may be wise for the leader to read the correct answer, in addition to the response by the panel, for purposes of clarification. The judgment of the leader must be the guide here. Leaders are advised to familiarize themselves thoroughly with both questions and answers.

The program may end with a discussion on the general subject of the United Nations or a speaker on the subject may be used as a conclusion to the program. Care should be taken, however, not to let the program become too long.

Here are a few suggestions that might add color and interest to the meeting. A grouping of the flags of the 57 United Nations could be used on the table at which the panel is seated or used as decoration for the tea table. If your members like costume affairs, you might ask the members of the panel to dress to represent the countries of the "Big Five."--China, France, Russia, Great Britain and the United States. The originality and ingenuity of the program chairman and leader will undoubtedly find many means of increasing interest in the suggested program. Good advance publicity is another item not to be overlooked.

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction by Leader:

We are here today to test our knowledge of the United Nations. Some people are much too modest. In fact, they use modesty as an excuse for plain laziness. When you ask these over-modest people how they feel about the United Nations, they're likely to spout some bromide like this: "What I say doesn't matter. I'm only a drop in the bucket!" Well, have you ever stopped to think that one little drop of water falling into a bucket of acid may cause an explosion...and one drop of disinfectant may neutralize a whole bucket of poisonous material? A drop in the bucket may matter a great deal! And every drop matters in the United Nations. Without Your backing, the UN doesn't stand a chance--because the UN means all the people of the world getting together, through their representatives, to work for peace. The UN means everyone who believes in freedom and human rights. The UN means you! Remember the slogan--"There's a 'U' in the United Nations!" We realize that the United Nations offers our only real hope for world peace. It's your world and your future and it's up to you to get behind it! The only way you can do this effectively is to understand its pruposes and how it works.

Now we have here a panel of five of our members who are willing to take the chance of having their knowledge of the United Nations tested. They have not been coached in this program. They have no idea what questions will be asked them. They have only been warned that they were to be members of this panel, so perhaps they have done a little "boning up" on the subject of the United Nations.

They understand that it is no reflection on them if they are unable to answer these questions. They are here as your representatives, so if there should come a time when all of them are unable to answer any questions, it will then be your privilege to answer from the floor. If I should find it necessary to direct a question to the floor, please raise your hand if you wish to answer.

Before I start this game of "who knows the answer?" I want to read to you as an introduction to this program on the United Nations, the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations. But before I do that, let me ask all of you one question. Please raise your hands in reply.

How many of you have read the Charter of the United Nations?

This preamble should become as well known as the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

(Read the Preamble from the Charter, enclosed in packet.)

(It might be well to stop here to introduce the panel. Or this may be done after reading the second paragraph.)