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MEETING THE COMMUNIST CHALLENGE

By George S. Counts
Summarized by Paul S. Anderson

Today, we in America face the greatest challenge of our history. We face the challenge of changing conditions of life at home, brought about by revolutionary developments in science and technology. We face the challenge of changing relations among the nations of the world, which guarded our venture in popular government for three centuries have lost their power to protect us. We stand fully exposed to all the passions and storms of the world. The earth has become a little neighborhood. And in this little neighborhood we face, as the supreme challenge of Russion Communism.

The tragedy of our epoch, an epoch that has seen the vision of a just and lasting peace for all men, lies in the fact that the United States and Russia are profoundly different both in history and outlook. Tocqueville drew the contrast in words that are true today. The American, he said, "relies upon personal interest to accomplish his ends, and gives free scope to the unguided strength and common sense of the people; the Russian centres all of the authority of society in a single arm. The principal instrument of the former is freedom; of the latter, servitude." We should add today that the Russian ideal is committed to world dominion.

We must realize that we are faced with a fact, and not merely a theory. The liberal and democratic forces of the world are under relentless and pitiless attack by a small band of men who within a single generation have extended their sway over approximately one-third of the human race and who believe with the dogmatism of religious conviction that the forces of history are working inexorably on their side. Through the All-Union Communist Party and its subsidiaries in other countries, organized like a mold the minds of the peoples under their rule according to any desired pattern and to marshal their human resources for any purpose.

It can be assumed that the one and only consideration which will lead the men in the Kremlin to abandon their great hope of the moment and cause them to revive the doctrine of the "temporary stabilization of capitalism" is a recognized and substantial change in the power relations of the world, and to their disadvantage. As long as their power position and the revolutionary wave seem to them to be advancing, they will pursue their present aggressive policy with ever greater vigor and determination. To anyone who has studied the records of those men this is elementary.

If the liberal and democratic forces are successful in achieving this first objective, a still more difficult long-range task will confront them. At the present stage in the history of the Communist drive for world domination, the decision to come to terms with "capitalism" again will not mean final defeat. On the contrary, it will only mean a postponement of the decisive struggle between the systems of liberty and dictatorship. The Soviet leaders will merely adjust their policies to the new realities and await the return of favoring conditions. The long-range strategy of democracy therefore calls for measures which in the course of decades,

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perhaps generations, will expose to all the world the fallacies in the doctrines of Lenin and Stalin and cease the Communist theologians to doubt the authenticity of their revolutionary vision.

The broad outlines of strategy for the achievement of both the immediate and the more remote aims suggested here are fairly obvious.

First, we should do everything possible to build the foundations of world peace through international organization. We should become the most loyal supporter on earth of the United Nations. We should drive stubbornly to strengthen its structure and operations, fight in and out of season to limit the paralyzing handicap of the veto, and accept willingly the necessity of limiting national sovereignty. We also should promote vigorously and imaginatively a program of universal and genuine reduction of armaments, lead in the struggle for the establishment of an international police force adequate to enforce the decisions of the Security Council, and advocate on every occasion the enactment and codification of law to govern the relations among the nations of the earth.

The United Nations may seem a slender reed on which to lean in the present terrifying crisis, but if it crashes to the earth the hope of peace will crash with it. Everything short of surrender of fundamental principles to hold Russia in the organization should be done. Moreover, while guided by a realistic view of Communist purposes, we should be ever ready to welcome and encourage any moderation of Soviet policy. But if the Kremlin continues to sabotage all efforts to make the United Nations an effective and dependable agency for keeping the peace, the free peoples of the world should proceed steadfastly on their course without the Soviet Union.

Second, We should do everything possible to keep our country strong. The Soviet leaders, in both demostic and foreign relations, have never shown the slightest respect for weakness. On the contrary, as in the case of all military dictatorships, weakness on the part of the opposition has always encouraged their aggression. With great cunning and without taking unnecessary risks they will use every ounce of their strength to advance their purposes and to extend their sway over the earth. Under their system of control they can direct at will the energies of their people toward any end whatsoever, without consulting them in advance. The men of the Kremlin will never be driven to war or peace by ublic opinion, and they will never go to war on their own initiative unless they are confident of easy victory.

Therefore, until the United Nations gains sufficient strength and authority to bear the burden of maintaining the peace, we must support a powerful military establishment. At the same time we must maintain our economy at full production.

Third, we should do everything possible to halt the agressions of the Soviet government. Working through the United Nations and through the supplementary measures permitted by its Charter, our representatives should take advantage of every opportunity to expose to the eyes of the peoples of the whole world Soviet aims and methods both at home and abroad, subjecting their boastful claim to represent "all progressive mankind" to pitiless

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scrutiny. No Soviet spokesman should be allowed for a minute to pose before any international tribunal as the champion of human rights, or political liberty, of intellectural freedom, of national liberation, of mercy and justice.

Fourth, we should do everything possible to halt the aggressions of the Third or Communist International. Since the day of its announced birth in March, 1919, it has been an international conspiracy, dedicated to revolutionary aims and patterned in methods, morals and principles after the Bolshevik Party and the Russian tradition of revolution by a band of professionals working secretly. Wherever it goes, it introduces profoundly undemocratic ethics -- the ethics of war, the ethics of the lie, of deceit, of espionage, and of violence. Since the close of the 1920's it has been an international conspiracy direct from the Kremlin, completely subservient to the interests, domestic and foreign, of the Kremlin and dedicated to the overthrow by violence or other means of every government on the earth.

We should cooperate with the entire free world in the prosecution of a vigorous and relentless offensive against this conspiratorial body by all means compatible with the values of democracy. We should take advantage of every occasion in the organs of the United Nations, in diplomatic relations with Moscow, and in the general dissemination of knowledge, to reveal its true character to the gaze of all nations, including the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Fifth, we should do everything possible to speed the economic recovery of Europe and the world. This is fundamental. Without such recovery all other measures are certain to fail. The power and prestige, the arrogance and aggressiveness of Russia and the Comintern rise and fall with economic chaos and insecurity, both within a nation and among nations.

The Soviet hand was revealed with amazing frankness by Andrei Zhdanov in his powerful speech in Poland in September, 1947, on the occasion of the launching of the Cominform. He exulted in the fabulous success of the Kremlin policy which has resulted in dividing the six powers in the enemy camp of "capitalism", destroying the three most aggressive, weakening a fourth to the point of impotence, reducing a fifth to a position of dependence, and leaving but one -- the United States of America. He also exulted in the formation under Soviet domination of the bloc of "new peoples' democracies" in eastern Europe. The Russians will employ all of their resources, even proceeding to the verge of war itself, in order to halt the reverse process which would lead to the recovery of any one of the five former enemy states or to the emergence of some new independent power.

Sixth, we should do everything possible to support and nourish the liberal spirit and liberal regimes everywhere. With equal firmness we should refuse assistance to any regime which clearly represents the interests of a privileged class, unless by so doing we could lead the regime in the direction of democratic methods and purposes. Any other course is obviously in accord with Soviet desires, because the Russian leaders know that the people are on the march everywhere and that feudal institutions and outlooks are on their way to the graveyard of history. It must be recognized that it would be a mistake to use the designations of "capitalism" and "free enterprise" to cover reactionary policies.

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As a matter of fact, capitalism, as it existed in the nineteenth century sense, does not exist anywhere in the world today, not even in the United States. Mixed economies, involving a limited measure of socialization of productive property and of central planning and control, are the order of the day. This means that policies that cherish and protect civil and political liberties should be supported wherever they show strength.

Seventh, we should do everything possible to liquidate speedily the entire colonial system and mentality. In the United Nations and in all diplomatic relations, the Government of the United States should take the lead in wiping out this heritage of five centuries of European aggression and exploitation. America, the first of the great colonies to shake off the rule of the Old World, should be the recognized champion of colonial peoples everywhere, assisting them to gain political independence, to acquire a mastery of science and technology, to develop their natural and human resources in their own interests, to achieve a higher standard of living in all of its aspects.

And as the world is casting off the remnants of an old and decadent imperialism, it should be made aware of the terrifying dangers inherent in that new and vigorous form of imperialism which deceptively carries the banners of national liberation and equality of all peoples -- the imperialism of the Soviet Union, assisted by the Communist International.

Eighth, we should revive with power one of our most precious and glorious traditions. We should open our gates and offer our land as a bright haven of refuge to all who escape from the clutches of this twentieth century despotism. Today there are scores of thousands of these people in the camps for displaced persons in Europe, many of them men and women of highest character and superior talents, men and women of sublime courage, fortitude, and idealism. They should be welcomed to this ancient and celebrated sanctuary of the oppressed and persecuted of the earth.

Ninth, we should do everything possible to fulfill the democratic promise of our history at home. The only thing that can be counted upon to defeat the false democracy of the Communists is genuine democracy.

It is at this point that our American system is most vulnerable to the Soviet shafts of propaganda, and for the simple reason that here is to be found the most conspicuous and scandalous failure of American democracy. The spokesmen of the Kremlin, whether inside or outside the Soviet Union, never miss an opportunity to broadcast and to exaggerate all instances of racial injustice in the United States. Every act of discrimination, every manifestation of hatred, therefore is in a sense morally treasonable because it actually means giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." One might assume that even the bigot who derives satisfaction from hating his fellow men would be restrained by love of country.

Tenth, we should do everything possible to rebuild the economic foundations of our democracy. This should be a central and anxious concern of government, labor, agriculture, and management, as well as all other citizens either as individuals or in their organized capacities. The fact must be

recognized that the original base of free and abundant land, on which the Republic was built, is largely gone, and that as yet no other comparable base of economic security has been found.

Every loyal to the democratic process and guided by the experimental method and temper, we must strive, without ceasing and without fearing bold social speculation and invention, to find the road to economic stability and security for all. The history of the present epoch shows that unemployment and fear of unemployment open the gates to dictatorship and the loss of all democratic liberties. And the achievement of economic security must be linked with the elimination of the extremes of poverty and riches and the full utilization of science and technology to raise the standard of living of all the people. In the present world struggle we are being challenged to demonstrate that free men can also be secure in their economic relations. This, the Soviet propagandists are telling the world, is not possible. Though they have yet to prove that they can achieve economic security under a regime of police tyranny, they proclaim their goal with such dogmatism that many take the proclamation of intent as accomplished fact.

Eleventh, we should do everything possible to acquire understanding of the strange and increasingly strange world in which we live. Near the close of his Outline of History, published in 1921, H G Wells observed that "human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe". The next twenty years witnessed the greatest expansion in schools and agencies of mass education of all time. Apparently these agencies were either employed to hasten catastrophe or were so limited in conception or so remote from the contemporary world that they were ineffective. The thing needed today is a broad education program for both young and old, and particularly for the mature, since time is fleeting, which is wholly and profoundly relevant to these times.

This program should give systematic attention to the material and spiritual foundations of human liberty and to the sources of totalitarianism in all of its forms. Both Communism and fascism should be studied by all of us with utter thoroughness. In their operations they are equally hostile to everything we hold dear. What each of these despotisms says about the other is not far from the truth. Abundant resources should be supplied to establish the finest research institute in the world to study Russian history, Marxism, Communism, and the entire structure and operation of the Soviet regime. We are quite unprepared to confront intelligently the challenge and the threat to our liberties which the cataclysm of the Second World War has brought to our doorstep. Our minds are almost ideologically empty in relation to the demands of these times. We prize our liberties, but we are ignorant of the foundations of freedom in the present epoch. And no one knows how long or short may be the time to prepare for or to ward off the impending catastrophe.

Twelfth and finally, we should move swiftly and surely to develop an educational program deeply dedicated to the values of free society. Understanding is indispensable, but understanding alone is not enough. We need an education bodily and imaginatively conceived, which will cultivate in

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both young and old those loyalties to equality, justice, and civil rights on which political and intellectual freedom must ever rest.

The power of education should be harnessed to the task of rooting out of American life and institutions privileges and discrimations based on class, caste, race, or creed. It should be directed toward the fulfillment of the historic promise of America, of the ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the Gettysburg Address, and the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations. The time has long since passed when we could afford to approach such questions in a spirit of complacency and indifferance. We must realize that in this day we are being called to judgment by history to honor fully in life our democratic professions.

If the forces of freedom and democracy succeed in halting Soviet aggression at this time and in escaping fascist dictatorship, the struggle against Communist totaliterianism is apparently destined to be long and bitter. In the nineteen-twenties and thirties there seemed to be reason for believing that the Soviet dictatorship would relax, that faith in the Communist vision of a world cataclysm would decay under the pressure of events, and that the harsher features and the more uncompromising doctrines of Leninism would be softened or abandoned.

Following the war the exact opposite seems to have occurred. The Soviet leaders appear to have become more fanatical in their faith, more convinced of the truth of their special revelation, and more confident of their strength than ever before. And there is no evidence that they are likely to lose this fanaticism, conviction, and confidence in the near future. If the revolutionary wave, as they understand it, recedes, they may alter profoundly both their strategy and their tactics many times in response to changes in the power relations of the world. But it seems probable that faith in the ultimate world-wide triumph of Communism will dominate their thoughts and direct their policies for an indefinite period. We must be prepared materially and spiritually for a long struggle.

File i-1069

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

424.2 (22 SEP 1950)-L

22 SEP 1950

SUBJECT: United Nations Flag

TO: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

1. The display and use of the United Nations flag will be in compliance with the United Nations Flag Code, a copy of which is attached for your information.

2. A copy of the United Nations Flag Code has been forwarded to the Japanese Government which has been advised of its responsibility of insuring that the United Nations Flag Code is not violated.

3. It is requested that necessary surveillance be exercised to assure compliance with the cited Code and Regulations.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. OKUBO
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant

1 Incl
UN Flag Code, in dup

RECORDED
SEP 23 1950

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

AJA.2 22 SEP 1950 CAS-L

22 SEP 1950

SUBJECT: United Nations Flag

TO: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 26-5
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FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
UN Flag Code, in dup

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UNITED NATIONS FLAG CODE

EXTRACTED FROM UNITED NATIONS BULLETIN, VOL IX No. 5--SEPTEMBER 1, 1950

UNITED NATIONS FLAG CODE CHANGED TO PERMIT DISPLAY BY SUPPORTERS

Here is the text of The United Nations Flag Code as amended by the Secretary General on July 28:

Whereas by Resclution 167 (II) of 20 October 1947 the General Assembly decided that the flag of the United Nations should be the official amblem adopted by the General Assembly in Resolution 92 (L) of 7 December 1946, centred on a United Nations' blue background, and authorized the Secretary-General to adopt a Flag Code, having in mind the desirability of a regulated use of the flag and the protection of its dignity;

Whereas under this authority a Flag Code was issued by the Secretary-General on 19 December 1947; and

Whereas it has become desirable to amend the Flag Code to permit the display of the United Nations Flag by organizations and persons desiring to demonstrate their support of the United Nations:

The Secretary General, by virtue of the authority vested in him, hereby rescinds the Flag Code of 19 December 1947 and adopts the following Flag Code:

1. Design of Flag

The flag of the United Nations shall be the official emblem of the United Nations, centred on a United Nations' blue background. Such emblem shall appear in white on both sides of the flag except when otherwise prescribed by regulation. The flag shall be made in such sizes as may from time to time be prescribed by regulation.

2. Dignity of Flag

The flag shall not be subjected to any indignity.

3. Flag Protocol

(1) The flag of the United Nations shall not be subordinated to any other flag.

(2) The manner in which the flag of the United Nations may be flown, in relation to any other flag shall be prescribed by regulation.

4. Use of Flag by the United Nations

(1) The flag shall be flown

(a) From all buildings, offices and other property occupied by the United Nations

(b) From any official residence when such residence has been so designated by regulation.

(2) The flag shall be used by any unit acting on behalf of the United Nations such as any Committee or Commission or other entity established by the United Nations, in such circumstances not covered in this Code as may become neccessary in the interests of the United Nations.

5. Use of Flag Generally

The flag may be used in accordance with this Flag Code by Governments,

organizations and individuals to demonstrate support of the United Nations and to further its principles and purposes. The manner and circumstances of display shall conform, insofar as appropriate, to the laws and customs applicable to the display of the national flag of the country in which the display is made.

6. Use of Flag in Military Operations

The flag may be used in military operations only upon express authorization to that effect by a competent organ of the United Nations.

7. Prohibition

The flag shall not be used in any manner inconsistent with this Code or with any regulations made pursuant there to. On no account shall the flag or a replica thereof be used for commercial purposes or in direct association with an article of merchandise.

8. Mourning

The Secretary-General will prescribe by regulation or otherwise the cases in which the flag shall be flown at half-mast as sign of mourning.

9. Manufacture and Sale of Flag

(1) The flag may be manufactured for sale only upon written consent of the Secretary-General.

(2) Such consent shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) The flag shall be sold at a price to be agreed upon with the Secretary-General.

(b) It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure that every purchaser of the flag is furnished with a copy of this code as well as a copy of any regulations issued pursuant thereto, and that each purchaser is informed that his use of the flag is subject to the conditions contained in this Code and in the regulations made pursuant thereto.

10. Violation

Any violation of this Flag Code may be punished in accordance with the law of the country in which such violation takes place.

11. Regulations

(1) The Secretary-General may delegate his authority under this Code.

(2) The Secretary-General or his duly authorized representative are the only persons empowered to make regulations under this Code. Such regulations may be made for the purposes indicated in this Code and generally for the purpose of implementing or clarifying any provision of this Code whenever the Secretary-General or his duly authorized representative considers such implementation or clarification necessary.

TRYGVE LIE, Secretary-General

CONSOLIDATION OF FLAG REGULATIONS

This is a consolidation of the United Nations Flag Regulations as of August 21, 1950 issued in pursuance to article 11 of the amended United Nations Flag Code dated the 28th Day of July 1950.

I. Dimensions of Flag

In pursuance to article 1 of the Flag Code the proportions of the United Nations Flag shall be as follows:

(a) Hoist (width) of the United Nations Flag--2
Fly (length) of the United Nations Flag--3

(b) The emblem shall in all cases be one-half of the width of the United Nations Flag and entirely centered.

II. Flag Protocol

In pursuance to article 3(2) of the United Nations Flag Code the manner in which the United Nations Flag may be displayed is as follows:

1. General Provisions

(a) Under article 5 of the Flag Code the United Nations Flag may be displayed or otherwise used in accordance with the Flag Code by Governments, organizations, and individuals to demonstrate support of the United Nations and to further its principles and purposes.

(b) The United Nations Flag may be displayed alone or with one or more other flags to demonstrate support of the United Nations and to further its principles and purposes.

(c) When the United Nations Flag is displayed with one or more other flags, all flags so displayed should be displayed on the same level and should be of approximately equal size.

(d) On no account may any flag displayed with the United Nations Flag be displayed on a higher level than the United Nations Flag and on no account may any flag so displayed with the United Nations Flag be larger than the United Nations Flag.

(e) The United Nations Flag may be displayed on either side of any other flag without being deemed to be subordinated to any such flag within the meaning of article 3(1) of the United Nations Flag Code.

(f) The United Nations Flag should normally only be displayed on buildings and stationary flagstaffs, from sunrise to sunset. The United Nations Flag may also be so displayed at night ypon special occasions.

(g) The United Nations Flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

(h) The United Nations Flag should never be carried flat or horizontally but always aloft and free.

(i) The Flag should never be used as a drapery of any sort, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds but always allowed to fall free.

2. Closed Circle of Flags

In a closed circle of flags, flags other than the United Nations Flag should be displayed in the English alphabetical order of the countries represented by the flags reading clockwise. The flagpole immediately opposite the main entrance of the main building determines the beginning of the circle. At United Nations Headquarters it is customary to shift the flags each time they are displayed according to a closkwise rotating system. The United Nations Flag should always be displayed on and not shifted from either the flagpole immediately opposite the main entrance of the main adjacent building or the flagpole in the center of the circle of flags. At the United Nations Headuqarters or branch offices, the United Nations Flag should normally only be displayed in an appropriate place on the main building of the United Nations for the area.

3. Line, Cluster or Semi-circle of Flags

In line, cluster or semi-circle groupings all flags other than the United Nations Flag shall be displayed in the English alphabetical order of the countries represented by the flags starting from the left and reading clockwise. The United Nations Flag should either be displayed in the centre of the line, cluster or semi-circle or, in cases where two United Nations Flags are available, at either end of the line, cluster or semi-circle.

4. National Flag of the Country in which the Display Takes Place.

(a) The national flag of the country in which the display takes place should appear in its normal position according to the English alphabetical order.

(b) When the country in which the display takes place wishes to make a special display of its national flag, such a special display can only be made where the arrangement of the flags takes the form of a line, cluster or semi-circle grouping, in which case the national flag of the country in which the display is taking place should be displayed at each end of the line of flags separated from the grouping by an interval of not less than one-fifth of the total length of the line.

III. Use of Flag Generally

(a) In accordance with article 5 of the United Nations Flag Code the United Nations Flag may be used to demonstrate the support of the United Nations and to further its principles and purposes.

(b) It is deemed especially appropriate that the United Nations Flag should be displayed on the following occasions:

(1) On all national and official holidays;

(2) On United Nations Day, October 24.

(3) On the occasion of any official event, particularly in honour of the United Nations.

(4) On the occasion of any official event which might or is desired to be related in some way to the United Nations.

IV. Prohibitions

(a) In accordance with Article 7 of the United Nations Flag Code on no account shall the United Nations Flag or a replica thereof be used for commercial purposes or in direct association with an article of merchandise.

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in clause (a) of this section, neither the United Nations Flag nor any replica thereof shall be stamped, printed, engraved or otherwise affixed on any stationery, books, magazines, periodicals or other publications of any nature whatsoever in a manner such as could imply that any such stationery, books, magazines, periodicals or other publications were published by or on behalf of the United Nations unless such is in fact the case or in a manner such as has the effect of advertising a commercial product.

(c) Subject to the provisions of clauses (b) and (d) of this section neither the United Nations Flag nor any replica thereof should be affixed in any manner on any article of any kind which is not strictly necessary to the display of the United Nations Flag itself. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing sentence the United Nations Flag should not be reproduced on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs and the like, nor printed nor otherwise impressed on paper, napkins or boxes nor used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform or other clothing of any kind, nor used on jewelry.

(d) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section, a replica of the United Nations Flag may be manufactured in the form of a lapel button.

(e) No mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture or drawing of any nature shall ever be placed upon or attached to the United Nations Flag or placed upon any replica thereof.

V. Mourning

(a) In accordance with article 8 of the United Nations Flag Code, whenever the Secretary-General of the United Nations proclaims that the United Nations is in official mourning, the United Nations Flag, wherever displayed, shall mark such an event by being flown at half-mast during the period of official mourning.

(b) The Chefs of the United Nations Missions, Directors of Information Centres and Specialized Agencies away from the Permanent Headquarters are authorized by the Secretary-General to lower the United Nations Flag to half-mast in cases where they wish to follow official mourning of the country in which such Mission, Information Centres and Specialized Agencies have their headquarters.

(c) The United Nations Flag when displayed at half-mast should first be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-mast position. The Flag should again be raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half-mast" is meant lowering the Flat to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the mast.

(d) Crepe streamers may be affixed to flagstaffs flying the United Nations Flat in a funeral procession only by order of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(e) When the United Nations Flag is used to cover a casket, it should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

VI. Manufacture of United Nations Flag

In accordance with article 9 (2)(a) of the United Nations Flag Code the Secretary-General hereby grants permission to sell the United Nations Flag without reference to the Secretary-General as to the price to be charged.

VII. Alphabetical Order

Attached is a schedule setting out the English alphabetical order of the Members of the United Nations.

TRYGVE LIE,
Secretary-General

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF UNITED NATIONS

Afghanistan
Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Canada
Chile
China
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Equador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Lebanon
Liberia
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Saudi Arabia
Sweden
Syria
Thailand
Turkey
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of South Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yemen
Yugoslavia

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

Dulles Speech - 22 April 1951

(E) 156

注意　本文は一九五一年四月二十三日午後二時三十分以後使用の事

「恐怖なき平和」

一九五一年四月二十三日、東京の工業クラブにおける日本国連協会の会合でのジョン・フオスター・ダレス大使講演全文。

（共同通信社ほん訳）

米国はその同盟国と協力し日本とも協議して、迅速、公正かつ集団の力で保障される講和の実現に努力している。この迅速、公正、集団保障の三原則は米国における完全な超党派的支持を得ている。もしそうでなかつたならばわれわれの使節団はこゝにこうしていないだらう。最高司令官の交替は米国の対日政策にかんする限りなんらの変化をももたらしていない。これは真に吉報というべきで、個人の栄枯盛衰によつて支配されるような政策は崩れやすいのが常である、個人を超越する政策こそ信頼に値する政策である。全世界は今や米国の対日政策がこのやうに信頼性と永続性を持つものであることを知り得たわけである。

△早期講和

米國が迅速な講和を求めているという事實は米國政府がいかに精力的にこれを推進しているかによつて立証されている。われわれの使節団は一九五一年一月十日大統領によつて任命された、われわれは一月二十二日、日本に向つて出発し、二週間近く日本で忙しく活動したのちフイリツピン、オーストラリア及びニュージーランドを訪問した、われわれはその際、対日講和と関連を持つオーストラリア、ニュージランド、米三国安全保障取極めの基礎を築いた、また使節団副団長アリソン氏は英国を訪問した。われわれはまた対日講和条約全文の一案として、米国仮草案の起草を完了した、われわれは他の主要関係国十五カ国の政府にこの草案を回付し、さらにそのうちの十四カ国にたいしては直接に同草案の説明をおこなつた。これらすべての問題についてわれわれは米議会と緊密な連絡を保つて来た、われわれはまた日本との交戦国である米州二十カ国の外相がワシントンに集つていた機会を利用し、米国の求めている対日講和の諸原則を説明した。

マッカーサー元帥が最高司令官の地位から退いて僅か数時間後に、われわれは従來の対日政策にたいする超党派的支持が継続されることを確認した上で、新最高司令官リッジウエイ中将に対しこれまでの経過を説明するため再び日本に来ることになつた、われわれは同中将にすでにこの説明をおこなつたし、同中将は戦場においてだけではなく国際連合の諸会議で證明済みの彼の偉大な能力を今や講和の実現のために傾けているのである、われわれは日本に来たこの機会を利用して日本の総理大臣および他の政治指導者にこれまでの進展状況、克服し得た諸難関および未解決の諸問題につき説明した、

過去三カ月の記録は早期講和を求めている米国の真意に一点の疑念をも差しはさむことを許さない、この点については諸君はわれわれの言葉に頼る必要はない、われわれのやつていることを見れば足りるのである、

△公正な講和

われわれの求めているのはかつての敵国同志の和解を促進する公正な講和である、私がさる二月東京で講演をしたときには、信頼と機会を与える講和について語つた、われわれが暫定的に作成した条約の各条項については三月三十一日にロサンゼルスでおこなつた演説で説明した、諸君もすでに御承知のことと思いあらためてここで説明はしないが、この細目にわたる提案は私がこの前ここで予告した内容と一致していることを諸君は認めたものと確信する、

われわれの企図している講和条約は日本を国際社会の自由かつ平等なメンバーに回復させることを目標としている、敗戦国の無力な立場に乗じて他の完全主権国家には適用されないような制限を敗戦国に課そうとする気持は存在するものである、しかし米国はこれに反対する立場をとつている、われわれは戦争の傷を快癒させ、これをいつまでもうずかせて置くことのないような講和こそ、勝利者のみならず敗者をも含めすべての関係国の福祉に最もよく貢献するものであると確信している、われわれのこのような講和の構想に大きなインスピレーションを与えたマッカーサー元帥は

この考え方は人類に新たな精神をもたらし、国際関係の道徳的水準を高める

と述べている、このような精神のために働くのは甲斐のあることである、その価値は抽象的なものであるが、そのために現実性を欠くものではな

い。

△確固たる諒和

われわれの求めているのは集団的侵略制止力によって保障された諒和である、私は二月二日同じくこの会場で演説したとき、国際連合の概念に言及し、「平和えの脅威を除くためには効果的な集団的措置が講ぜられねばならない」と述べた、安全保障理事会に拒否権が認められているため国連は安全保障のための効果的な軍隊をつくることができない、しかし国連の原則は国連憲章のなかでうたわれているような地域的集団安全保障協定によつて達せられる、このようにして侵略を阻止するために集団的な力が結集されつゝある。今日、侵略を阻止できる世界の物質力の大部分は米国にある、しかし前にもこゝで述べたように、米国は他国と相互援助の取決めをおこないその国と力を合せ、これによつて米国を保護する侵略制止力が同時に他国をも保護するようにする用意がある、日本も欲するならば、この保護にあずかることができるのである。

△恐怖の障害

われわれが東京に来て以来、多くのものからわれわれが求めている迅速にして公正かつ安全を保障された諒和が実現されるまでどのような障害があるかとの質問を受けた、勿論障害はある、偉大な業績が成就される過程には障害がつきものである。しかしおそらく恐怖という障害を除けば克服し得ないような障害は存在しない、恐怖は精神をマヒさせ腐蝕させる感情である。恐怖は、はつきりと考える力を破壊し、行動をにぶらせる。恐怖は積極的なものでなく寧ろ消極的な力である。われわれが求めている諒和えの道を切り開くためにもつとも大切な仕事は現在われわれを悩ましている恐怖感を大きはらうことである。

△太平洋に決然と立つ米国

米國が日本やその他の太平洋地域に集団保障体制の確立を提案していることは大した意味を持たないと心配している者があるようである、その理由は米国の力は北大西洋条約の加盟国を保護するためにだけ使用され、アジアは見棄てられるだろうというのである。しかしこの考えは全く根拠のないものである。私かこう言つたから

それを信ぜよというのではない。私は議論する余地のないつぎのような事実について諸君に考えてほしいのである。

一、米国の海外にある軍隊の大きな部分がアジアにいる。

二、極東空軍は数においても、設備においても充実されてをり、また数日前に日本の防備を強化するために米国産軍の新しい一師団が日本に到着したし、さらに他の一師団が目下日本に向ひつゝある。

三、米国は日本との相互的取決めによつて講和後も引続き日本に保護の幕を張して置く用意があるが、何ものかゞこの保護幕を破るようなことがあれば米国は公に引受けているその重大責務を果すことになるわけである。

四、米国は沖縄に軍隊を駐屯せしめており、こんごも維持しようとしている、また沖縄には新しい建設工事が着々進められている。

五、米国はフイリピンでフイリピン政府との協定にしたがつて軍事行動の権利と軍用施設とを有している、そしてトルーマン大統領は先週もフイリピンに対する軍事的攻撃は米国の平和と安全とを危険に陥れるものと米国はみなし、それに応じた行動をとるだろうと再確言したばかりである。

六、大統領が先週さらに発表したように米国は対日平和再確立に関連してオーストラリア及びニュージランドと協定を結び、太平洋地域においてこれら諸国に軍事的攻撃が加えられた場合は共通の危険とみなしてこれに対処すべく共同の行動をとることを規定しようとしている。

七、米国の軍事力の主力、とくに戦略空軍はもちろん米国内にとゞまつている、しかし戦略空軍は米国内に駐在していても他の国のためにもまた證すことができる。　東洋であろうと西洋であろうと、地域の如何を問わず私が述べたような安全保障取決めができている地域に攻撃が加えられたときにはこの巨大な報復的攻撃力が発動されるのである。これはよく知られていることであり、この知識は平和を守る強い力となつている、仮想侵略者は自分の国が恐るべき惨禍をこうむる危険を冒さずには侵略を企てることが出来ないことをよく

知つており、この事実は米国その他の国にとつて一つの安全保障となつているが、日本国民もこれにあずかることができるのである。

八、アチソン国務長官は四月十九日ワシントンで米日両国間で考慮されている今後日本の安全保障についての諮取極めにつき語り

「日本の安全は米日両国にとつて至上の重要性を持つ問題である」

と述べた。

以上の事実にかんがみて、日本に提案されている集団安全保障取極めは幻覚にすぎないなどと主張するのは馬鹿げている。

△間接的侵略の恐怖

次に第二の恐怖の原因、すなわちソ連およびソヴェト共産党（ボルシェヴィキ党）が日本をそのまゝに放つては置かないだろうという恐怖について考えて見よう、私が二月にこゝで述べた様に、国際的な危険には二つの面がある、即ち、直接的侵略と間接的侵略との危険である、私がこの間接的侵略の脅威は幻覚に過ぎないといつたならばそれはうそになる、この危険は絶えず存在し、至るところに行渡つている、世界のすべての自由国家には一部は表面に出ており、そして他の一部は常に地下に潜つているボルシェヴィキ組織がありその国を政治的に支配し、その国を国際共産主義勢力の意思通りに動く国家群に加える目的で活動している、彼らの公然の目標は世界プロレタリア階級の指導者としてのソヴエト共産党が支配する単一の世界国家の実現である、これらのボルシェヴイキ組織はその活動に当り、彼らが世界プロレタリアの「参謀本部」と呼ぶモスクワの政治局の指導を受けている、これは至るところ横たわつている危険である、しかしこの危険はその正体を突止めさえすれば対抗できるものである、この事は既に幾度となく証明されている処である、共産主義勢力が国の内部から勝利を収めるのは、欺まんと脅迫によつて共産主義えの改宗者を獲得し、この改宗者を使つて合法的政府をくつがえし更に革命によつて支配権を奪取するという方法によるのである、かゝる手段は、欺まんには真実をもつて、秘密には公開をもつて対抗し、更に共産主義の新兵を出す様な多数の不平不満分子の存在し得ない健全な状態に社会があるならば完全に失敗するほかないので

ある、このような条件に当面してはボルシェヴィキ共産主義戦術は何の効果もない、共産主義による征服の結果かいかに害悪に満ちたものであるかはいまや如実に例証されており、このような征服を援助することは最悪の罪悪である、共産主義勢力による征服の結果がどんなものであるかをわれわれは中国や北朝鮮で見せつけられている、これらの地域ではに、モスクワの政治局に忠誠を誓つており、窮乏のどん底にあり戦争に疲れ切つた北鮮と中国民衆はツアー時代からロシヤが戦略的目標として狙つて来た朝鮮全土の支配権獲得のための侵略戦争の火のかまにたき木のようにたゝき込まれている、国連軍総司令部は、一九五〇年六月二十五日から一九五一年四月十七日迄の朝鮮における北鮮軍及び中共軍の損害は八十二万七千百八十六名に達したと公式に推定しているが、このような恐るべき犠牲には身の毛のよだつ思いをさせられるが、正気ならば誰でも必要な措置を講じ共産主義侵略者の犠牲に供され、自国の青年たちの生命を狂信的ボルシェヴィキの世界征服の迷夢を推進するために無駄にせねばならなくなるような事態を避けるであろう、この危険は空ごとではない、世界のすべての国かこの危険に直面しているが、これは対抗できる危険であり、又この危険を認識する人々はすべて対抗手段を講ずるであろう。何んとなれば**これを放任した場合には恐るべき結果がもたらされる**からである。

△直接的侵略の危険

全面戦争になる危険はもちろん若干あるが、私個人としては果してロシアの支配者か現在全面戦争を欲しているかどうか疑問に思つている、私の観測は誤つているかも知れない、誰もクレムリンの奥深くで何が行われているかを知るすべはない、然しこれまでの経験によればソ連の支配者か全面戦争の恐怖感を拡げようとしているのは主としてこれによつて非共産主義国の共産党を援けて内部からその国を乗取ることが出来るようにする為であることが分つている、私は一九四八年にフランスの首相か「ロシアの赤軍がフランスに侵入して来ろ」との風説によつてフランスの共産党は致命的に著しく増強されたと話してくれたのを思い起す、共産党は故意にこの様な風説を流布し共産軍が侵入して

来た時の爾清を免れるためには今から共産党員になつて置かねば大変だという恐怖感を利用しようとするのである、これは普通の手であつて、ロシアの軍事力が及ぶ国ではすべてこの手が使われたとしても決して意外ではないのである、私はまた二年前北大西洋同盟条約が締結されたときにソ連が大さわぎをしたことを思い起す、ソ連の指導者は当時、この安全保障条約は実際は攻撃的脅迫を構成するものであり、英連邦とフランスはソ連との同盟条約を侵犯してこれに参加したのだと大声でふれ廻つた、そして共産党員はこの条約は戦争の原因になるかもしれない、と叫めかした。このために気の小さい一部の連中は恐怖できもをつぶさんばかりとなり、赤軍が西ヨーロッパに進撃する悪夢にうなされた、もつと落着いて経験に富む者は赤軍は決して条約違反などの法律的口実で進撃することはないだろうとみた。彼らは厳密に照して永久に弱められてしまい、また常に恐怖を抱いて生活するよりも軍事力を強化した方がよいと考えた。そこで大西洋諸国は予定通りに準備を進め、同盟条約を締結し、かつその実施に移つた、果してて赤軍は進撃を開始しなかつた、巨大な軍備を持つ野心的な独裁者がいる限り、戦争の危険は常に存在する歴史はじまつて以来このような危険は存在した、しかしながら、これまでの徴候から判断すれば現下の世界征服計畫は主として共産党の計畫であり、この計畫は主として間接的侵略の方法によつて推進されていることと、ならびに共産党が直接侵略や武力攻撃の恐怖を拡めて自由国民を国内から征服できるような状態に追込うとしていることが明らかとなる。

△全面講和

集団安全保障に代る別の安全保障方策を見出そうとするものは若しい錯覚に陥つているわけだ、この事はある者は彼らの云う「全面」講和によつて安全を見出そうとする、自由国家とソ連が一緒に講和を提案するまでかれらは講和を望まないことを意味するのだと私は解釈している、もちろん、われわれが日本に対して求めているような形の講和にソ連が参加することは大いに望ましい、そして米国は今日まで

その実現に向つて熱心に努力して来たし、また今後もその努力を続けるであろう、われわれは他の主要関係連合国に対すると同様にソ連の代表ともきちんと連絡を保つことにつとめて来た、数ケ月間、ソ連政府は国連代表ヤコブ・マリク氏を通じてわれわれと討議を続けた、去る一月の訪日に際して私はあらかじめマリク代表にたいし便節団の性格は打診的のもので最後的な決定は行われない旨説明し、また帰国後さらに同氏と討議について話し合うであろうとのべた、約束に従い帰国するや直ちにわれわれは明るい将来の見通しについてマリク代表に報告し、その後の手続きについて意見を交換しようと試みた、しかるにマリク代表はこれにたいしおそらく訓令にもとづいてであろうが、

「対日講和条約について協議を再開しないであろう」

と記者団に発表した、さらにマリク代表は

「自分は対日講和についてダレス氏とはいかなる討議も行わない」

と言明した、われわれはかゝる重要な問題について新聞報道を信頼するつもりはなかつた、よつてわれわれはマリク代表に直接連絡をつけ、新聞報道を領団どおりに受取るべきか否かを確めた、これにたいしマリク代表はソ連政府が対日講和について討議を再開することを望んでいないと確言した、それでもなおわれわれはこれを最後的拒否として受取らなかつた、われわれはワシントンのソ連大使館に米国の講和草案を提示しこれにより米国はソ連が草案を検討し早期にソ連政府の見解を表明することを望んでいるとソ連政府に通告した、その後われわれは重ねてソ連政府に米国は将来の手続きを協議するためソ連政府と再び協議することを期待していると通告した。然るにわれわれのこのような働きかけにたいしてはなんらの反応もなく、ソ連は対日講和から全然手を引くつもりなのかも知れない、とすればその理由を見出すことは困難ではなかろう、ソ連政府は平和について声を大にして呼ぶが、実際に平和が近づくと

かれらは疫病のようにこれを回避する、これはソ連が平和の到來とともによみがえる安心感の出現を食止め、ボルシエヴィキ共產黨が間接的侵略を推進するに當つて有效に利用できる恐怖心を生かして置くことを望んでいるからである、もしソ連がかかる態度を固執するならばいわゆる全面講和を主張するものは事實上全くの無講和を唱えていることになる、

△「中立」と「友好關係」

次に集團安全保障よりも「中立」の方がより安全であると考えているものがある、言うまでもなくもしわれわれが侵略が永遠に追放されている世界に住んでいるのなら中立は正常の狀態である、しかしいぜんとして侵略者が跡を絶たない世界にあつては中立はなんらの防衛にならず、むしろ侵略を奬勵するだけのことである、この點について最も明確にまた雄辯にのべているのはスターリン首相自身である、スターリン首相は一九三九年三月十日かれの言う非侵略國家、主として英、佛、米を次のような理由で嚴しく非難した

これらの國は集團安全保障政策と侵略者にたいする集團的抵抗政策を拒否し、さらに不干涉と中立的態度をとつている、この政策は「各國は各自勝手に、そして可能な範圍で侵略者から自分を守ろうではないか」という主義である、しかし實際問題としては不干涉政策は侵略の默認を意味する

われわれはこの言葉を忘れないだけの分別をもたなければならない、「中立」とか「不可侵」條約、「友好」條約などによつて安全保障を求めることがいかに見當違いなものであるかを示す實例は歷史にみちみちている、いまここで中國國民政府の場合を想起してみよう、スターリンは一九四五年二月のヤルタ協定の一部として中國國民政府と友好同盟條約を締結することに同意し、それから六ケ月後にソ連は實際にこの種の條約を締結した、中國國民政府はヤルタ協定に從つて滿州、旅順港および大連の事實上の管理權をソ連に讓渡することに同意し、その代償としてヤルタ協定でも規定されたとおり、ソ連は中國國民政府との間に友好同盟條約を結び、二十年間「中國に精神的支持ならびに軍需物資その他物的資源の援助を與えしかも、これらの支持ならびに援助は專ら中國の

中央政權としての國民政府にのみ與える」ことを殿しゆくに約束したのである、それから數日後、日本が降伏するやソ連軍は滿州、旅順、大連、北鮮南樺太、千島、齒舞諸島に進駐、かくてわずか六日間の形式的な參戰でほろ儲けをした、ソ連は滿州で日本の工業施設を獲得しただけでなく、ほう大な量の日本の兵器および彈藥を手に入れたのである、これらの兵器および彈藥は、ソ連が國民政府にのみ軍需品を與えるという新しいはっきりした取決めがあるにもかかわらず、その後中共軍に渡したのである、一九四九年十月にはソ連政府はまたしても一九四五年の二十カ年條約を明かにじうりんし、國府への承認を撤回、毛澤東の赤色政權を全中國の政府として承認した、

以上の敎訓は明白である、スターリンも述べているように信賴出來る唯一の安全保障政策は、侵略者にたいし集團的に抵抗する政策だけであり、中立政策は事實上侵略を容認することを意味するものなのである

△平和への道

私は恐怖心を靜めるためにいろいろな恐怖について述べた、恐怖それ自体は普通恐怖の源よりも遙かに危險なものである、何故なら恐怖は危險を乘越えようとする能力を破壞するからである、

すでにわれわれの理解したようにわれわれの直面する現實の危險すなわち間接的侵略の危險は處理できる性質のものである、直接的侵略の危險となると、これは過去數千年世界にたえず存在した性質のものである、この種の型の危險を克服する機會は人類の歷史にかつてなかつたほど今日の方が大きいのである、今日はじめて犧牲者が次から次へと出ないことを保障する集團措置の可能性が存在する、從つてわれわれは勇氣と確信とをもつて將來に直面し、サンフランシスコで會してわれわれが指標とすべき國連憲章を起草したとき諸國が意見したような平和を求めて行動を起すことができる、

△集團的安全保障

國連憲章は、侵略にたいして無抵抗であり軍備を撤廢せよという平和主義思想を排除していることを諸君は知つているであろう、國連憲章は平和主義とは反對に加盟諸國にたいして、國際平和と安全の維持のためにいつでも軍隊を提供できる用意を持つ義務を課するものである、國連憲章は、個別的および集團的自衞權の存在を認め、これを「固有の權利」と呼んで

いる、また國連憲章は、「平和にたいする脅威を除き、防止するために、効果的な集團的措置」をとる必要を認めている、國連憲章はまた平和維持の手段としての地域的取極めをも規定している、これらの諸原則の履行のために米國大統領は先週、太平洋地域の平和体制を強化するための計畫を説明した、これはつぎのような一連の措置によるものである、

イ、講和後における米日安全保障協定、

ロ、沖縄における軍隊の維持、

ハ、米國はフイリッピンにたいする武力攻撃は米國の平和と安全をおびやかすものとみなすという事實の認識、

ニ、米國はオーストラリア、ニュージーランド兩國との間に、三國のいずれかが太平洋で武力攻撃を受けた場合に三國の共通の危險に對處する行動を起すことを定めた取決めを締結する、

これらの措置は大統領が指摘したように「第一段の措置」であり、アチソン國務長官は大統領が聲明をおこなった翌日さらにこれについて、

「これらの措置は太平洋地域の諸國がこんご發展を豫想される一そう廣範な取決めをなんら妨げるものとはならない、また米國はこのような廣範な取決めを歡迎する」

と述べた、

以上の一連の措置を全体として考えるならば、國連憲章に認められた地域的および集團的安全保障措置を講ずる權利の行使を大きく前進せしめたことを意味する、この權利はすべての國連加盟國が國連憲章によって平和、安全および正義に貢獻するために認められたものである、

國連憲章は武力攻撃に抵抗するために軍隊を持つ必要を認めているとともに別の原則、すなわち

「共同の利益のためのほか軍事力を使用しない」

という原則を確立していることを忘れてはならない、この偉大な原則が集團安全保障取極めに適用されるならば、安全保障のために設置される軍隊は不安を醸成しないという希望が自動的に生れる、この原則が實行に移されれば、各國が自己の國家的野望を滿すために軍隊を使用する傾向はいよいよ減り、また使用することがいよいよ困難となるであろう、この原則は日本およびその隣邦諸國が欲しない軍國主義を押えつける效

果を持つている、

△經濟的福祉

國連憲章第五十五條を想起してみよう、本條は安定と福祉が各國間の平和的かつ友好的關係のため必要なることを認めまた一そう高い生活水準、完全雇用ならびに經濟的社會的進歩と發展を促進するごう各國に唱道している、私は日本の指導者が經濟問題を懸念しており、またこの懸念が當然のものであることを承知している、米國は、國連憲章が永續的平和に不可缺と認めている諸條件の實現を妨げるような經濟的負擔や制限を日本に押しつけることに反對しているが、これは日本の經濟的地位の苦しいことを認めているからである、もし日本が公私の貿易通商において國際的に認められた公正な商業慣行をよく守り、そして日本國民の勤勉、素質および器用さが日本と他國との間に双方に有利な通商關係を發展させることに向けられるならば日本の經濟水準は確實に向上されるであろう、これに關連して、共同安全保障組織の保護を受けている地域では通商貿易が繁榮し易いということを想起するのは無駄ではなかろう、もし日米間に米大統領が提示したような講和後の安全保障取極めが締結されるならば、この取極め自体が日米兩國間の信頼を增進さえ、兩國の實業界、金融界が双方の利益となるように協力して働くことを助長するだろう、

△人　權

さらにまた國連憲章が人權と基本的自由をすべてのものが尊重、じゅん守し、文化的、敎育的に協力すべきことをうたっているのを想起しようではないか、

日本では占領期間中に婦人參政權、土地改革、勞働組合の結成、軍國主義と警察テロの清算、言論の自由、および更らに廣く眞の代議政治によつて國民に主權を與えるなどの方法を通じて、個人の自由と機會は著しく擴大された、日本はこんにち國連の人權宣言に示されている高まいな理想にその行爲を合致させようとしている諸國の先頭に立つ國の一つである、諸君は文化的敎育的協力に熱心である、そして日本國民は幾世紀にもわたつて美と文化を鑑賞し、創造する能力を示して來たのであるから、諸君はこの點世界各國に與へるべき多くのものを持つている、自由

世界もまた教育、文化の分野で日本と協力することを歓迎している、そしてわが使節團は、文化的教育的協力を促進する方法を發見することを專門の任務とする一人の使節團員を持っていたという點で講和使節の歷史上恐らくたぐひないものである、

△結　論

われわれはいま無限の輝やかしい機會が待ちうけている實野の入口に立っている、とびらは未だ開かれていない、しかしわれわれは手に鍵を握っている、われわれは自分の手を恐怖と疑惑でしびれさせることがないようにしようではないか、そしてこの鍵でとびらを開き平和への道を進もうではないか。

（終）

UNOFFICIAL DIPLOMATS

Believing that if there is to be peace the peoples of the world must understand one another, a group of Americans have worked out a plan for their own city under which they collect and disseminate information about other countries, and generally serve as local ambassadors of goodwill.

By Walter Briggs

From United Nations World

Phoenix, capital of the sunny State of Arizona, in the southwestern part of the United States, is a long way from London and Moscow and Peiping and even from Washington, D.C. — a long way from the capitals where great decisions on war and peace are being made.

Phoenix is a quiet, clean city in the midst of vast acres which with the help of irrigation produce lettuce, dates, oranges, and cotton from the desert of the American Southwest. The people of Phoenix interest themselves in the marketing of these crops, in cattle ranching, in copper mining, in small industries, and in welcoming the large numbers of winter tourists. They busy themselves with their homes, their schools, their churches, their city government. They go to rodeos, to fairs, to baseball games.

Far enough from the Pacific Coast to have been untroubled by Asian problems; so far from the Atlantic seaboard that heretofore they have taken relatively little interest in European affairs, the people of Phoenix have enjoyed a somewhat insulated existence. Generally speaking, the world has become a part of their lives only during wars, only when their menfolk went off to fight. Their newspapers, carrying only limited international news, have reflected the provincialism of their thinking.

But something happened to a small group of inhabitants of Phoenix in the autumn of 1950. Perhaps it was the names they began to read: Johnson, Garcia, Goldberg, Slovitsky -- names with Phoenix addresses -- dead, wounded, captured, missing, as part of the United Nations forces in Korea. Perhaps it was the earnest radio voices of statesmen and commentators. Perhaps it was a dawning realization that living in isolation is not possible in today's world.

Whatever it was, these people came to the conclusion: "If there is to be peace in the world, we must begin to understand the people of other nations."

A practical ideal? Certainly. The group set out to do something about their dream. The Phoenix Advertising Club, a lively group which takes the lead in many civic activities, wrote to Washington, D.C., to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the 60 member countries of the United Nations. It was suggested to each diplomat that he appoint one of the club's members as "honorary public relations consul"

UNOFFICIAL DIPLOMATS

in Phoenix for his homeland. The purpose, the club hastened to point out, was "not primarily to have the honorary consul perform normal consular duties, although if one of your citizens needed help our members would do their best to help him." The real purpose, said the letters, was "to help our own citizens learn more about other nations: their people, their customs, and what they feel and think."

Members of the club were asked what countries they had visited; what country they would like to represent. Then each diplomat was offered the names, with appropriate personal background information, of three persons from whom he might select his "consul" in Phoenix.

The club's decision to embark on the project was followed by a period of anxious waiting. Would the diplomats be interested? Canada was first to reply. Yes, she thought it was a fine idea. Israel came next. Peru, Honduras, Panama, the Dominican Republic followed soon, all asking to be included.

Almost all replies contained one reservation. The diplomats were doubtful about the term "consul." Too official, they said — it would involve them in technical red tape. The club wrote back, suggesting the less official "correspondent" or "representative." This was agreeable to the diplomats.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Department of State promised cooperation. Warren R. Austin, chief of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, commended the plan warmly.

Replies have flowed in from Denmark, Cuba, Belgium, Liberia, Argentina, Brazil, Haiti, Indonesia, Mexico, The Netherlands, Turkey, France, Great Britain, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Australia.

The Greek Ambassador to the United States, Athanase G. Politis, wrote of his gratitude for "the club's sympathetic interest in my country." A Pakistan representative called the project "rather bold in conception and extremely commendable in purpose." A number of the diplomats said they were forwarding word of the project to their home governments for sanction.

The club members themselves responded enthusiastically to the idea. "We used to read the world news in the papers, but everything seemed so far away," said one. "When I was appointed to represent a United Nations country I began to feel I was really doing something about world affairs. For the first time, I have taken a real interest in what is going on."

Once a "representative" is appointed, he is expected to take a diligent interest in his new country. He is to follow news of it in the press, read about it, seek material from the overseas government itself, build up a "diplomatic portfolio," and, if possible, visit the country. As he informs himself on the

various facets of the country's life, the "representative" passes on what he knows to schools, youth groups, service and veterans organizations, and churches. He arranges for exhibits, speeches, forums, and film showings.

The program is many-sided. Phoenix Girl Scouts sew flags of the 60 United Nations. Visitors to the city from other countries are welcomed and introduced. Students from overseas are helped and encouraged.

The club's first visit in connection with the plan was memorable. A British consular official had heard about Phoenix at his Embassy in Washington, D.C. En route to a new assignment in the city of Los Angeles, on the Pacific Coast, he picked up a Phoenix newspaper in a neighboring city and read that the Phoenix Advertising Club was holding a luncheon meeting that very day. "Just the people I wanted to see there," he said to himself. "What luck!" He arrived in time to introduce himself to surprised and delighted club members just as they were starting their luncheon. "May I, as an old advertising man, congratulate you on your splendid promotion scheme for world peace," he said.

The club hopes that as its project expands other groups in the United States will take it up; that there will be more and more "correspondents" and "representatives" across the American continent, and that in time the ideal will spread all over the world.

E N D

This article appeared in the February 1951 issue of United Nations World, a private publication printed monthly in the United States and distributed internationally. The author is a frequent contributor to American periodicals.

COMMUNITY LIFE

非公式な外交家

平和招来のためには世界の人々が互に理解し合うことが大切であると考えて、アメリカ人のあるグループが外交に関する資料を蒐集し之を弘く知らせる計畫を自分達の市の人々のためにたて、今街の親善大使として一般につくしている。「国際連合世界」より。筆者ウオルター・グリグス氏。アメリカ合衆国南西部の明るいアリゾナ州首都フイニックスは、ロンドンやモスコーや北京から、否、ワシントンからすら遠くなれている。つまりこゝは戦争や平和は関して重大な決議が行われている各国の首都から離れているのである。

フイニックスは静かな清潔な市でアメリカ南西部の広大な耕地の中央にある。この新地は昔つては砂漠であつたが現在はかんがいによつて、ちさ、なつめやし、蜜柑、綿などを産出する。フイニックス市民はこれ等収穫物を売買したり牧蓄業を営んだり、銅を採鉱したり、小工業にたずさわつたり冬期には多数の観光客を迎えたりして過すのである市民は大々家庭、学校、教会、市政などの仕事で忙しいが時に、牧夫の技術競演や市や野球見物に出かけたりする。

大平洋岸からは遠く離れているためアジア問題でわづらわされることもなく。大西洋岸からも遙かへだたつている為めに今日迄、比較的欧州問題に関心をもたなかつたので。フエニックス市民は幾分、孤立した生活を送つて来たとも言えよう。大まかに言つて、世界がフイニックス市民の生活と繋かりを持つたのは戦争中、つまり市の男子が出征した時だけであつた。平常は新聞もわづかな国際記事を掲載するだけで市民の地方的性質を反映していた。

ところが一九五〇年の秋にフイニックス市民であつたジョンソン・ガーシア・事の起りは、彼等が新聞で、フイニックス市民の一部に或ることが起つたのである。ゴールドバーグ・スロヴイスキーが一員として戦死し、戦傷し、捕虜になり行方不明になつた事を読み始めてからかもしれない。或はラジオを通じての政治家や解説者の熱心な声に動かされたのかも分らない。又は今日の世界では孤立して生活する事は不可能であるということを悟つたためかも知れない。

とに角この町の人々は「世界の平和を招来するには他の国民を理解することが先づ大切である。」という結論に達した。

これは実現可能の理想であろうか。勿論出来ることである。そこで彼等は自分達の抱負を実現する為めに或ることに着手した。即ちフイニックス、アドバタイジング、クラブはーーーこれは種々の市民活動に率先してたづさわつている活発なグループであるがーーーワシントンの国連加入六十ケ国の大使公使に手紙を送つた。そうして各外交官に夫々クラブの会員一人づゝをフイニックス駐在の自国の「渉外名誉領事」として任命するよう提案した。手紙にはその目的は「原則としては名誉領事と言つても領事としての仕事をさ[illegible]ることではないが萬一貿国の市

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平和招来のためには世界の人々が互に理解し合うことが大切であると考えて、アメリカ人のあるグループが外交に関する資料を蒐集し之を弘く知らせる計畫を自分達の市の人々のためにたて、今街の親善大使として一般につくしている。「国際連合世界」より。筆者ウオルター・ブリグス氏。アメリカ合衆国南西部の明るいアリゾナ州首都フイニックスは、ロンドンやモスコーや北京から、否、ワシントンからすら遠くなれている。つまりこゝは戦争や平和は関して重大な決議が行われている各国の首都から離れているのである。

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とに角この町の人々は「世界の平和を招来するには他の国民を理解することが先づ大切である。」という結論に達した。

これは実現可能の理想であろうか。勿論出来ることである。そこで彼等は自分達の抱負を実現する為めに或ることに着手した。即ちフイニックス、アドバタイジング、クラブはーーーこれは種々の市民活動に率先してたづさわつている活発なグループであるがーーーワシントンの国連加入六十ケ国の大使公使に手紙を送つた。そうして各外交官に夫々クラブの会員一人づゝをフイニックス駐在の自国の「渉外名誉領事」として任命するよう提案した。手紙にはその目的は「原則としては名誉領事と言つても領事としての仕事をさせることではないが萬一貴国の市

民が助力を欲して居られゝは喜んで最善の努力を致します。」と書かれ、真に目的とする所は「我々フイニックス市民自身が他国について即ちその国の国民、風習、その国民の感情と思想等をもつとよく知るためであります。」と認められていた。

クラブ会員には外国に行つた事があるか、又どの国の代表になりたいかなど、質問した。それから各国外交官には夫々クラブ員三人の名前夫々の参考資料を附して提出し、その中から一名フイニックス市における領事として選抜するようにした。

この計畫に着手してからクラブは不安な気持で待つていた。一体外交官達は好意を持つてくれるであろうか。カナダが一番に返事を寄せて来た。それには素晴らしい考えだと思つているとのべてあつた。次にイスラエルの返事が来た。続いてベルー、ホンヂユラス、パナマ、ドミニカン共和国が返事をよこした。皆加入をのぞんできたのである。

殆どの返事も一つの点に関してだけは了解しかねていた。即ち「領事」という語が問題だというのである。彼等はその語はあまりに公式過ぎて専門的な御役所仕事を思わせるというのである。そこでクラブは公式な感じを与える「通信員」とか「代表」という語はどうかと申し出た。今度は外交官達に全面的にうけ入れられたのである。

一方米国国務省は協力を約束し又、米国国連代表者のウワレン・R・オースティン氏はその計畫を推奨した。

デンマーク、キューバ、ベルギー、リベリヤ、アルゼンチン、ブラジル、ハイチ、インドネシヤ、メキシコ、パランタ、トルコ、フランス、英国、ウルガイ、ニカラグア、オーストラリアから続いて返事が来た。

アメリカ駐在ギリシヤ大使のアザナセ・G・ポリテイス氏は「自分の国にクラブが同情的な関心を寄せて」くれている事に対して謝意を表して来た。パキスタン代表は「構想は大たんで目的は推奨に値する」と言つて来た。多数の外交官は認可を得るために本国へその計畫を報告していると知らせて来た。

この計畫にはクラブ会員は非常な熱意をもつて答えた。クラブの一人はこう言つている。即ち「我々は新聞でよく世界の状勢を読んだが皆遠い遠いところの事のように思つていた。然し私が一国連加入国を代表するよう任命された時、実際に世界の事柄について考えしていようにに感じ始めた。そうして生れて初めて実際に世界に起つていることに関心を抱き初めた。」と「代表者に任命された者は自分の新しい国に深い関心を抱く事が望まれる。彼はその国に関する新聞記事を注意して読み、書籍雑誌等についてその国を深く研究しその国の政府自体からも資料を求め「外交関係書類」準備し出来ればその国を訪問する。その国の生活のい

ろいろの面について知識を得ると、それを学校、青年団現役軍人、在郷軍人団体教会等に伝えて行く。又展覧会、講演会、討論会、映写会などを企劃したりするその計畫は多面的な性格を持つている。例えば六十の国連加盟国の旗はフイニックスのガールスカウトが縫う。外国からの訪問客を観迎し案内する。海外からの留学生を助け励したりする。

この計畫に関連してクラブに始めて訪問者があつた時の事は忘れ難いものであつた。一英国領事館員はワシントン市の大使館でフイニックスについては既に聞き及んでいた。彼は太平洋岸のロスアンゼルス市の新任地え赴任する途中フイニックス市に近い或る町でフイニックス・アドバタイジングクラブが丁度その日に午餐会を開くその記事を見た。「丁度私が会い度がつていた人々だ。これは有難い。」彼は直ちにクラブに向い正に午餐会が始まろうとしていた時に到着、会員に自己紹介をして一同を驚かし且つ喜ばしたのであつた。「古い広告業者と致しまして皆様の素晴しい世界平和促進運動計畫に祝辞を述べさせて頂きたいと思います。。。。」と彼は挨拶した。

このクラブが切望している事はその計畫が拡がつて行くにつれ合衆国の他のグループにも採用され更に全アメリカ大陸に亘つてもつと多数の「通信員」或は「代表」が出来、そうして最後にはこの計畫が世界全般に拡がることである。

以上

註　この論説は一九五一年二月号の「国際連合世界」に出ていたものゝ抜萃でこの本はアメリカで発行される個人経営の月刊で国際的に配布される。著者はアメリカ定期刊行物に屢々寄稿している。

－終－

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

26 September 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

THRU: Chief, Information Division

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

SUBJECT: Bibliography of Information Materials on UN

1. Attached is a selected bibliography of information materials on the United Nations available at the Tokyo CIE Information Center. This bibliography is not intended to be complete, or to represent exactly what is available at other CIE Information Centers throughout Japan. It will give an indication, however, of the wide variety of materials available and of the specific kinds of materials which CIE Information Centers have.

2. It is suggested that Japanese Government and private agencies with which Information Officers work may be interested in reproducing this bibliography in Japanese.

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CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT

HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED

TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION
Information Division
Information Centers Branch

August 1950

Information Centers' Material on UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS DAY

• 1951 •

What is United Nations Day?

October 24 marks the day six years ago when the Charter of the United Nations came into force. On this day we reaffirm the aims of the organization, recall its achievements and pledge to COMBINE OUR EFFORTS to realize its purposes.

Where does U.N. Stand Today?

● Now, as on October 24, 1945, the United Nations objectives are the greatest good of all mankind: to maintain peace and security taking effective collective action when necessary and using every means to settle international differences peacefully; to develop friendly relations between nations based on their equality and self-determination; to co-operate in economic, social, cultural and humanitarian progress; and to serve as the world centre for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these ends.

What "Effective Collective Measures" Has the United Nations Taken?

● To maintain international peace and security – the United Nations is "to take effective collective measures . . . for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace."

So far permanent members have not been able to agree on the United Nations armed forces contemplated in the Charter.

Nevertheless collective armed action by an international organization was taken for the first time when, in June 1950, the Security Council branded the attack by North Korean forces as a breach of the peace, and called upon Member states to help repel the attack. The United States immediately ordered its forces into action. Other Members gave their support with military forces or other assistance. Fifty-three nations supported the action in principle. By the first anniversary of the North Korean attack, the forces of sixteen Members, together with those of the Republic of Korea itself, were fighting under the United Nations Unified Command.

In November, 1950, Chinese military units were reported to be fighting the forces of the Unified Command. The U.S.S.R. – which had been absent from the Council during the earlier decisions – vetoed a proposal to call for the withdrawal of Chinese forces, but the question was taken up by the General Assembly. With the support of 44 of the 60 Member states, the Assembly declared that the Central Chinese People's Government was engaging in aggression and called upon that country to cease hostilities and withdraw its forces. Simultaneously the Assembly established two committees, one to consider additional measures to meet the aggression, the other to use its good offices for ending the hostilities and achieving United Nations objectives by peaceful means.

As further support and supplement to the military action, the Assembly on May 18, 1951 recommended an embargo on the shipment of war materials to areas under the control of the Chinese People's Government and of the North Koreans.

The United Nations has three objectives in Korea. The military objective is to repel the armed aggression which began at the 38th parallel and to restore peace and security in the area. The political objective which was declared and reaffirmed in General

Assembly resolutions in 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950, is the establishment of a unified, independent, and democratic Government of Korea. This objective the United Nations has sought and continues to seek by such peaceful means as negotiation, mediation and conciliation, not by the use of force. The third objective is to help the Korean people to restore their terribly devastated country.

● Because of continuing Great Power differences, the Security Council might be prevented from acting effectively in the event of a future breach of peace. To forestall such difficulties the Assembly set up a new machinery for collective security in a resolution entitled "Uniting for Peace." The U.S.S.R. and four eastern European states opposed this action as unconstitutional under the Charter. By this decision, if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of its permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for maintaining peace, the Assembly itself may take up the matter immediately – in emergency special session called on 24 hours' notice if necessary – with a view to recommending collective measures, including the use of armed force. A Peace Observation Commission and a Collective Measures Committee were established. All Member states were recommended to maintain within their armed forces elements that could promptly be made available for United Nations action against breaches of the peace or armed aggression.

"To bring about by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes and situations which might lead to a breach of the peace" – is the other part of the United Nations mandate to preserve peace.

In *Palestine,* United Nations mediation and conciliation stopped a war, and Israel, the new nation that was born, is now a Member of the United Nations.

Two years of conciliation and mediation triumphed in *Indonesia* with the peaceful settlement of disputes between that country and the Netherlands. Today, an independent Republic of Indonesia, linked by friendly ties with the Netherlands, is a Member of the United Nations.

In *Kashmir,* United Nations conciliation and mediation stopped fighting and brought agreement between India and Pakistan on the holding of a plebiscite to determine Kashmir's future status. However, proposed demilitarization of the State prior to the plebiscite caused further dispute, and the Security Council in 1951 sent out a second Representative to try to achieve such demilitarization.

Other political problems which have come before the United Nations – such as Iran (1946), Syria and Lebanon (1946), and Berlin (1948-49) – were settled without armed conflict.

United Nations Work for Economic Progress

● The United Nations gives first place in its economic program to helping "under-developed" countries with the skills and knowledge they need for rapid economic advancement. Nearly every Member country with low living standards has sought and received help in devising, carrying out or operating economic development projects. Experts in many fields – ranging from surveys of resources to hydro-electric projects, from cottage industries to public administration – have been sent out to give skilled guidance. And hundreds of students and technicians from the under-developed countries have been granted United Nations scholarships and fellowships for study abroad. Training centres, conferences and seminars have been organized from time to time to spread economic know-how through exchanges of experience. All this work is being done by the United Nations itself, by the specialized agencies, and through an expanded, co-operative program of technical assistance.

● The United Nations has exhaustively studied ways of financing economic development. Its expert committees and commissions have mapped out what needs to be done by the advanced countries, by international organizations and the under-developed countries themselves, to marshal the capital and equipment needed.

● The interests and problems of Europe, of Latin America, and of Asia and the Far East are being dealt with by three economic commissions serving these regions.

● The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has produced studies and given advice on developing trade and industry in Asia and the Far East. It has helped

in devising plans to promote trade through tourist traffic and the marketing of handicrafts; given advice on iron and steel production; and, through a special Bureau, guided several countries on flood control.

● The Economic Commission for Latin America has conducted many valuable studies to help Latin American countries expand their trade with Europe, improve the output of their cotton textile industries, increase their supply of educational and scientific materials, prepare and carry out economic development programs, meet food and agricultural problems and improve exports to the United States.

● The Economic Commission for Europe has made special efforts in the past year to keep steel production at maximum levels through improved collection of scrap. It has worked out ways to meet coal and coke shortages. It has helped develop trade between Eastern and Western Europe, and made good progress in promoting fast, safe and dependable road transportation for passengers and goods.

● The United Nations has, in its first six years, built a unique storehouse of statistical information on economic matters. It has become the world centre for global economic research. Its numerous studies analyse the major international economic problems and provide the knowledge necessary for wise planning and effective action.

United Nations Work for Social Progress

● On December 10, 1948, the United Nations passed and proclaimed the world's first international definition of the rights of man – The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This "standard of achievement" which sets forth what every human being is entitled to in every state without distinction of any kind is making its influence felt in courts, constitutions and public opinion.

● United Nations bodies are continuing work on a covenant or legally binding treaty which would guarantee essential civic and personal freedoms including basic economic, social and cultural rights.

● Women's rights to equality, political, legal, social and economic, are under constant review in United Nations bodies which have urged governments to take needed action from time to time.

● The United Nations keeps vigilant watch over the illicit trade in narcotic drugs, and supervises the system of international control to limit export, import and manufacture to medical and scientific needs. It has worked out a convention to control production and distribution of new synthetic drugs. It is at work to strengthen and simplify the system of international control; and to set up new controls on the cultivation and manufacture of opium and its derivatives.

● The United Nations drew up the Convention on Genocide, which makes crimes such as those of the Nazis against national, racial, religious and ethnical groups, an international offence. The Convention came into effect in January 1951.

● Over one million refugees and displaced persons will have been repatriated or resettled by the International Refugee Organization by the end of 1951. Millions more have received care and maintenance and legal protection by this agency. When IRO goes out of existence this year, the new United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will continue international protection and help to work out a permanent solution.

● The United Nations has authorized $20,000,000 for relief of Palestine Refugees and and another $30,000,000 for resettlement. This is for expenditure to July 1952 and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees is at work in the region tackling the many difficulties of this task. Member governments have also pledged more than $200,000,000 for relief and rehabilitation in Korea.

● Experts provided by the United Nations are helping 16 countries improve their social welfare facilities and standards. More than 250 fellowships and scholarships have been granted to social welfare specialists from all regions of the world so that they may learn in other lands the latest techniques of housing, child-care, education, administration and other fields.

● United Nations specialized agencies have helped improve health standards everywhere; have carried on campaigns against illiteracy, and given advice on scientific

development; assisted countries in solving such labor problems as manpower, migration, and social security; made loans for economic development to countries on all continents.

United Nations Work for Children

The United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund (UNICEF) combines the efforts of the peoples of the world to alleviate suffering among children without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status or political belief. In the first four years of UNICEF's existence, contributions from the Governments of 49 countries and from the private citizens of no less than 75 countries and territories have been used for emergency relief operations and long-range child health programs reaching many millions of children in the war-devastated and underdeveloped areas of Europe, Latin America, Asia and the Middle East. In 1951 this great international humanitarian endeavour will be widely celebrated in connection with United Nations Day.

United Nations Work for Dependent Peoples

● More children in New Guinea are learning to read and write . . . more doctors are fighting tropical diseases in Tanganyika . . . the islanders of Western Samoa have been given a larger voice in their political affairs . . . new roads are aiding economic progress in the Cameroons . . . progressive measures like these are the concern of the United Nations in its work for the advancement of people in the Territories placed under its Trusteeship. The Trusteeship Council which considers annual reports from the administering powers, investigates hundreds of petitions and sends out missions to survey conditions in the territories. In this way the United Nations is watching over the welfare of these dependent peoples and speeding their progress towards self-government or independence.

● The United Nations also received periodic reports from 64 Non-Self-Governing Territories, analyses and studies them in great detail. The Assembly debates these reports and thus all Member states and the peoples of the world play a part in the progress of these dependent peoples.

● The United Nations has resolved the future of another group of former colonies: *Libya,* guided by a United Nations Commissioner and Council, will become an independent and sovereign state by January 1, 1952; *Eritrea* will be federated with Ethiopia by September of next year, after its constitution and government have been mapped out by a United Nations Commissioner and local authorities; *Somaliland* is under Trusteeship until 1960, when it will achieve its independence. In all these cases the United Nations is helping the governments which have accepted responsibility for dependent peoples to bring them into full and equal partnership in the family of nations.

United Nations Strengthens and Develops International Law

● The International Court of Justice, highest judicial organ of the United Nations, has adjudicated on legal disputes between nations: the Corfu Channel Case, between Albania and the United Kingdom; and a dispute between Colombia and Peru on the right of asylum. Three other cases are pending before the Court.

● The Court has given seven advisory opinions to United Nations organs on legal aspects of issues concerning admission of new Members; the international status of South-West Africa; the interpretation of several of the peace treaties; and the status of states which have ratified the Convention on Genocide with certain reservations.

● The International Law Commission has for three years worked systematically on the long-range task of codifying and developing international law. It has completed a definition of the principles recognized in the Nurnberg judgment on war criminals which is now before Member governments for review. A code of offences against the peace and security of mankind is now in its final stages of drafting by the Commission.

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Department of Public Information
15 June 1951

八月上旬結成する予定で研究中であるが
支部者に知らせが遅定されるのが好ましいかとしらか。

財団法人日本国際連合協會高知県支部規約案

三章 — 評議会議長
番号 — 知らせ

出来れば四国四縣
同一歩調で協力致したい
とちらがよいか、御教示願い
たいと思う。

第一章 総則

第一條 本支部は財団法人日本国際連合協会高知県支部と稱する

第二條 本支部は本部に協力し次のことを目的とする。

一、国民の運動として国際連合の目的実現に協力すること。

二、国民の間に世界連帯観念を普及し、国際協力を促進すること。

三、国民の理想を表明し、以て世界平和の確立及び国際問題の解決に寄与すること。

第三條 本支部は前條の目的を達成するため次の事業を行う。

一、県民に対する国際連合並に国際問題についての知識の普及

二、国際関係事項の研究及び調査

三、本部並びに本支部と共通の目的を有する内外諸団体との連絡

四、国際連合協会世界連盟への加盟及び協力

五、講演会の開催及び印刷物の刊行

六、その他評議員会において適当と認める事業

第四條 本支部の事務所は高知県渉外弘報課内に置く

第二章 会員

第五條 本支部の会員は支部創立総会に参加した者及びその後会員二名以上の推せんにより評議員会の承認を得た者とする。会員を分けて、会友、普通会員、特別会員、維持会員とする。会費は別にこれを定める。

第六條 会員は左の事由によりその資格を喪失する

一、退会

二、死亡

三、会員たる団体の解散

四、評議員会の決議により会員資格を喪失した場合

第三章　役員及び転員

第七條　本支部に左の役員を置く

支部長	一名
副支部長	二名
幹事長	一名
幹事	四名
評議員	若干名

第八條　支部長、副支部長は評議員会の推せんにより支部会員総会において決定する
支部長は本会を代表し、支部の会務を統理する。
副支部長は支部長を補佐し、支部長事故ある場合はこれに代る。

第九條　幹事長及び幹事は評議員会の互選により決定し支部長これを委嘱する。
幹事長及び幹事の在期は二ケ年とし、評議員会の決議に基き常務を処理する。
評議員は会務を審議決定する。

第十條　役員は重任を妨げない
役員にして在期中または在期満了後退任する場合は後任役員の決定するまではその職務に当るものとする。後任役員の在期は夫々の場合の残存期間とする。

第十一條　支部長は必要に応じ評議員会の決議を経て顧問を委嘱することができる。

第十二條　本支部の転員については評議員会の議を経て支部長がこれを定める。

第四章　支部会員総会

第十三條　支部会員総会は毎年一回支部長これを招集し、その議長となる
評議員会において必要と認める場合は臨時総会を招集することができる

第十四條　支部会員総会に出席することのできない会員は他の会員に委任して表決権を行使することができる。

第十五條　支部会員の定足数は代理委任状を合せて三〇名以上とし、決議は表決権の過半数を以てこれを行う。可否同数の場合は議長これを決する。

第五章　評議員会

第十六條　評議員は支部会員総会において若干名を選挙する。

第十七條　評議員会は支部予算を承認し、決算

の報告を受け、且つ本会の事業及び運営について意見を具陳する。

第十八條　支部長は毎年二回及び必要に応じ随時評議員会を招集し、その議長となる。

第十九條　評議員会は出席者の過半数を以て決議を行う、可否同数の場合は議長が二票を決する。

第六章　幹事会

第二十條　幹事会は本会則に記載した常務を処理する外、その他重要な事項を審議決定、評議員会の承認を得て実行する。

第二十一條　支部長は毎年四回及び必要に応じ随時幹事会を招集し、その議長となる。

第二十二條　幹事会は出席の者の過半数を以て決議を行う、可否同数の場合は議長二票を決する。

第七章　会　計

第二十三條　本支部の経費は寄附金、会費その他の収入を以てこれにあてる。

第二十四條　本支部の会計年度は毎年四月一日に始まり翌年三月三十一日に終る。

第二十五條　本支部の予算は毎年二月末日迄に幹事会において作成し、評議員会及び総会の承認を得ることを要する。

決算は毎年末日迄に幹事会において作成し、次回の評議員会及び総会に報告するものとする。

附　則

第二十六條　本会の会則の実施上必要ある事項は評議員会の承認を経てこれを定めることができる。

第二十七條　本会設立当初の役員は左の通りである。

財團法人　日本國際連合協会寄附行爲

第一章　総　則

第一條　本会は財團法人日本國際連合協会と称する。

第二條　本会の目的は次の如くである。

一、國民の運動として國際連合の目的実現に協力すること。

二、國民の間に世界連帶観念を普及し國際協力を促進すること。

三、國民の理想を表明し以て世界平和の確立及國際問題の解決に容與すること。

第三條　本会は前條の目的を達成するため左の事業を行う。

一、國際連合並に國際問題に関する知識の普及。

二、國際関係事項の研究及調査。

三、本会と共通の目的を有する内外諸團体との連絡

四、國際連合協会世界連盟への加盟及協力

五、講演会の開催及印刷物の刊行。

六、その他理事会に於て適当と認むる事業。

第二章　資産及会計

第四條　本会の事務所は東京都千代田区丸ノ内二丁目十二番地に置く。

第五條　本会の財産は左に掲げるものから成る。

一、別紙財産目錄記載の財産。
二、設立者の寄附金品。
三、資産から生ずる收益。
四、会費及その他の收入。

第六條　資産中左に掲げるものを以て基本財産とする。
一、前條第一號の財産中基本財産と定めたもの。
二、基本財産に編入すべきことを指定した寄附金品。
三、理事会の決議に依り基本財産に繰入れた金品。

第七條　基本財産は理事会の承認を得なければ消費することが出來ない。

第八條　金銭たる基本財産は國債又は確実な社債及有價証券に換え、若しくは確実な銀行又は信託会社に預金し、会長が之を保管するものとする。

第九條　本会の経費は資産より生ずる利子、寄附金、会費その他の收入を以て之に充てる。

第十條　本会の会計年度は毎年四月一日に始り翌年三月三十一日に終る。

第十一條　本会の豫算は毎年二月末日迄に理事会に於て作成し評議員会及総会に報告するものとす。

会員総会の承認を得ることを要する。

決算は毎年四月末日迄に理事会に於て作成し次回評議員会及総会に報告

第三章　會　員

第十二條　本会の会員は創立総会に参加した者及その後会員二名以上の推薦に依り理事会の承認を得た者とする。

会員を分つて通常会員、團体会員及維持会員とする。

会費は別にこれを定める。

第十三條　会員は左の事由によりその資格を喪失する。

一、退　会

二、死　亡

三、会員たる團体の解散

四、理事会の決議に依り会員

第四章　役員及職員

第十四條　本会に左の役員を置く

会　長　壱　名

副会長　若干名

常任理事　若干名

理　事　拾名以上五拾名以内

監　事　參名以内

本会に名誉会長を置くことを得る。

第十五條　会長、名誉会長及副会長は理事会の推薦に依り会員総会に於て

決定する。

会長は本会を代表し会務を統理する。

副会長は会長を補佐し、会長事故ある場合は之に代る。

会長及副会長の任期は二ケ年とする。

第十六條　理事及監事は理事会の議決を経て会長之を委嘱する。

理事及監事の任期は二ケ年とする。

理事は会務を審議決定する。

監事は会計の監督に当る。

第十七條　理事は互選に依り常任理事若干名を決定し、会長之を委嘱する。

常任理事は理事会の決議に基き常務を処理する。

第十八條　役員は重任を妨げない。

役員にして任期中又は任期満了後退任する場合は後任役員の決定する迄はその職務に当るものとする、後任役員の任期は夫々の場合の残存期間とする。

第十九條　会長は必要に應じ理事会の議を経て顧問並に参與を委嘱することを得る。

第二十條　本会職員に関しては理事会の議を経て会長之を定める。

第五章　会員総会

第二十一條　会員総会は毎年一回会長之を招集しその議長となる。

理事会に於て必要と認むる時及二十五名以上の会員より会議の目的及理由を記載した書面を以て請求したときは臨時総会を招集するものとする。

第二十二條　会員総会に出席することの出來ない会員は他の会員に委任して表決権を行使することを得る。

第二十三條　会員総会の定足数は代理委任状を合せて三十名以上とし決議は表決権の過半数を以て之を行う、可否同数のときは議長之を決する。

第六章　理事会

第二十四條　理事会は本寄附行爲に記載した事項及その他重要な事項を審議決定する。

第二十五條　会長は必要に應じ随時理事会を招集しその議長となる。

第二十六條　理事会は出席者の過半数を以て決議を行う、可否同数のときは議長之を決する。

第七章　評議員会

第二十七條　評議員は会員総会に於て若干名を選挙する。

第二十八條　評議員会は豫算を承認し、決算の報告を受け、且本会の事業及運営に関し意見を具陳する。

第二十九條　会長は必要に應じ随時評議員会を招集しその議長となる。

第三十條　評議員会は出席者の過半数を以て決議を行う、可否同数のときは議長之を決する。

第八章　寄附行爲の変更並に解散

第三十一條　本寄附行爲は理事会に於て理事の過半数の同意を得且主務官廳の認可を経なければ之を変更することを得ない。

第三十二條　本会は会員総会に於て出席者の三分の二以上の同意を得且主務官廳の認可を得なければ之を解散することを得ない。

解散の場合に於ける残餘財産は理事会に於て理事の過半数の同意を得且主務官廳の許可を得て之を処分する。

附　則

第三十三條　本寄附行爲の実施上必要ある事項は理事会の決議を経て之を定むることを得る。

第三十四條　本会設立当初の役員は左の如くである。

理事

安東義良　藤田たき　原安三郎　堀内謙介　上代たの　賀川豊彦　三谷隆信　岡本孝　佐藤尚武　田岡良一　山地土佐太郎　吉阪俊藏

監事

松崎貞次郎　鮎沢巖　古垣鉄郎　細野軍治　伊藤次郎左衛門　草間良男　北岡壽逸　長崎英造　中島雄　木八八　植村環　湯浅八郎　鳥居庄藏

馬場恒吾　原田健　堀文平　石川一郎　楠山義太郎　松下正壽　仁科芳雄　杉道助　高岡禎一郎　山形誠一　横田喜三郎

日本國際連合協会　各縣支部設置要綱（昭和廿五年十一月十日改正）

一、原　則　日本國際連合協会はその目的としている國民運動としての國際連合の目的実現に協力するために、各都道府縣單位に支部を設置して世界連帶観念の普及、國民理想の表明など世界平和確立に寄與するための事業を強化する。

名称と目的　支部は原則として一縣一ケ所とし、各都市郡町村に分会又は班を設置し、日本國際連合協会○○縣支部と称する。昭和二十六年度中に全縣に支部を設置するために、現存各市町單位の各支部は一縣單位に統合する方向に進むべきである。

各縣支部は日本國際連合協会の運営に寄與するために各縣に於て必要と認めた事業を創始する。支部の目的実現のために本部は随時協力の途を講ずる。

一、組織と運営　各縣支部は各地の事情に應じた組織をとつてよいが本部の指示に即應できる態勢を整えなければならない。このために次のような機関を設置されたい。

一、支部総会ー最高決議機関ー年一回

一、理　事　会ー最高執行機関ー年四回

一、評議員会ー年一回

一、教育委員会、運営委員会、必要に應じてその他の委員会

一、役員と　一支部の役員は支部長（一名）副支部長（二名）幹事（五名）評議員二〇名を設
会　員　　ける。

幹事五名の中一名を幹事長とし事務全般を統轄する。

支部長は原則として会議長、知事、その他各懸に於て適当と認める者を総会に於て推薦する。

幹事長は事務を懸当局の適当なる一課（例えば勤事室、社会教育課、外事課、医報課など）の長がこれに当るを適当とする。

二会員、支部の会員は次の通りとする。

1.会友（会費年五〇円）会友には、バッチ及びその他適当なる資料を提供する。
各支部は少くとも五〇〇〇名の会友を獲得する。

2.普通会員（会費年一〇〇円）バッチ、及び会報（年四回）の頒布を受け月刊誌の割引頒布をうける。
各支部は二〇〇名以上の普通会員をもたなければならない。

3.特別会員（年額六〇〇円）
懸支部は少くとも一〇〇名以上の特別会員を募集しなければならない。特別会員には右の他月刊雑誌の配布をする。

ﾒ維持会員（年額　個人二〇〇〇円以上
法人、〇〇〇〇円以上）

縣支部は一〇名以上維持会員を募集しなければならない。維持会員には本の他随時刊行物を提供する。

会員への資料の配布は本部より直送するため、右は氏名住所を本部に通告しなければならない。会友の名簿は支部に保存のこと。

一、事業計画と財政

毎年示される本部よりの指示に基き、各支部は事業計画及び豫算を作製し、十二月末日迄にこれを本部に報告しなければならない。

年度事業報告及び会計報告は翌年二月末日までに報告しなければならない。

特に報告を必要とする事項はその都の本部に報告しなければならない。

支部は日本國際連合協会総会及びその他の会議に出席する。

特殊事業は縣、市等と共同にて計画して豫算の使用法を勘案すること。

一、本部との関係

一、本部に対し支部は左記に準じ、分担金を納入する。

二、本部は支部に対し、教育及運営監視の責任を有し、支部は本部より必要なるあらゆる資料の配布を受ける権利がある。

一、会費の分担

三、各支部に講師を派遣するときは旅費は本部負担、宿泊は支部負担とする。

四、各支部は会員の数を常に掌握し、毎月その動静を報告しなければならない。

支部が徴収する会費はこれを折半して半額を本部へ納入し他の半額は支部に留保する。尚支部は会費の徴収額が年額五萬円を下ることのないように努力すること。

Branch of United Nations Association

KAGAWA (45, Nishitori-machi, Takamatsu-shi)

Shinzo Nakagawa 45, Nishitori-machi, Takamatsu-shi)

EHIME (Imaharu-shi, c/o Shikoku Gas Co. Ltd.)

Isamu Taki President of Shikoku Gas Co. Ltd.

Members of Kagawa Branch of United Nations Association
(45, Nishitori-machi, Takamatsu-shi)

*	Shinzo Nakagawa	45, Nishitori-machi, Takamatsu-shi
*	Masanori Kaneko	official residence of Governor, Nakajin-cho, Takamatsu-shi
	Chuko Kaneko	ditto
	Tsunehiro Ikeda	11, Kitakamei-cho, Takamatsu-shi
	Yoshikane Okano	20, Higashihama-cho, "
	Masayoshi Okura	165, Nakajin-cho, "
*	Ryohei Suwa	Hamano-cho, "
	Tsuyoshi Matsuzaki	2-76, Nakajin-cho, "
*	Kentaro Fujimoto	Saiwai-machi, "
	Hatsue Fujimoto	ditto
	Yasuko Nakamura	4-361, Sakura-machi, "
*	Tominosuke Matsusaka	121, Saiwai-cho, "
	Kikue Matsusaka	ditto
	Toshiko Hirai	Hamano-cho, "
*	Anpei Shinomiya	Hichiban-cho, "
	Fukiko Shinomiya	ditto
*	Yoshio Harada	Minamikamei-cho, "
	Aiko Harada	ditto
*	Takeo Fujii	141, Miyawaki-cho, "
	Kikuko Fujii	ditto
*	Tadahiko Tsuboi	Yoban-cho, "
	Hideko Tsuboi	ditto
*	Toshio Ishihara	97, Nakajin-cho, "

	Kamo Ishihara	97, Nakajin-cho, Takamatsu-shi
*	Setsushiro Mitarai	677, Kusugami-cho, "
	Shizuko Mitarai	ditto
	Kanichi Konishi	28, Fukuoka-cho, "
	Shimeko Kashio	1-227, Miyawaki-cho, "
*	Masumi Nakai	Hichiban-cho, "
	Masatoshi Yamamoto	50, Goban-cho, "
	Shohei Saimi	c/o Takenaka Komuten, Hamano-cho, "
*	Yoshinaka Onishi	4, Okeyama-cho, "
*	Kinji Sakamoto	38, Hyogo-machi, "
*	Akira Outa	Ritsurin-cho, "
	Yukio Nishiyama	Hiyaken-machi, "
	Fumio Nakamura	Saiwai-cho, "
*	Noboru Takasugi	6-3, Niban-cho, "
*	Ryuzui Nakai	Yakuriji, Mure-mura, Kita-gun, Kagawa-ken
	Yoshio Imai	Ido-mura, Kita-gun, "
	Yoneji Sasaki	1, Tsuda-cho, Okawa-gun, "
	Masayoshi Hirata	36, Tori-machi, Marugame-shi

* indicates the members who command English.

K-417

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

31 October 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

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

SUBJECT: Location of UNAJ Branches

1. Attached is a list of the 41 branches of the United Nations Association of Japan and their addresses. UNAJ Headquarters is in Tokyo.

2. This list is provided for information officers who may have an opportunity to develop programs in the field.

1 Incls
- a/s

J F. S.

Information Copies To:

SCAP-CIE Information Centers (17)
Education Division (15)
Civil Affairs Section (25)

Asahikawa Branch
16-chome Gojyo-dori
Asahikawa-shi Hokkaido
c/o Mr. Tsugimasa Imano

Saga Branch
Saga Central Public Hall
Saga-shi

Kyoto Branch
c/o Kosenri-Ike, Shinomiya
Yamashina, Shigashi-yama-ku
Kyoto-shi

Fukuoka Branch
c/o Japan and American Cultural
Association
63, 3-chome, Shinkai-machi
Fukuoka-shi

Kirifu Branch
c/o Kirifu City Office
Eiraku-machi Kirifu-shi
Gunma Pref.

Kobe Branch
c/o Kobe Chamber of Commerce and
Industry; Daimaru Bldg., 7th Floor,
40, Akashi-machi Ikuta-ku,
Kobe-shi

Otsu Branch
c/o Mr. Inoue
Ue-Yogi-machi, Fujio
Otsu-shi

Kagoshima Branch
c/o Kagoshima City Office
Kagoshima-shi

Aomori Branch
c/o Mr. Murakata
85, Nagaoka, Aomori-shi

Sendai Branch
16, 3-chome, Higashi-Sanbancho
Sendai-shi

Nagahama Branch
c/o Mr. Nakai
Ibe-machi Nagahama-shi

Nara Branch
c/o Mr. Horikoshi
Kawaragi, Tanbaichi-machi
Yamabe-gun, Nara Pref.

Kumamoto Branch
c/o Higo KenKyoku Hall
Tedori-machi Kumamoto-shi

Hokkaido Branch
c/o Jisaki Bunko
7-chome, Nishi, Minami-4-Jyo
Sapporo-shi Hokkaido

Osaka Branch
c/o Osaka Chamber of Commerce and
Industry
No. 1, Nishi-machi, Dojima
Kita-ku, Osaka-shi

Hiroshima Branch (preparatory
office)
107, Shinkawa-machi
Hiroshima-shi

Hokinan Branch (preparatory
office)
c/o Mr. Kondo
Washizuka, Hokinan-shi, Aichi Pref.

Owani Branch
Owani-machi Minami-tsugaru-gun
Aomori Pref.

List of 41 Branches of UNAJ

Yokohama Branch
No. 11 Nippon-Odori, Naka-ku
Yokohama-shi

Kanazawa Branch
c/o Kitagoto Bunka Kaikan
Ban-che Kanazawa-shi
Ishikawa Pref.

Machida Branch
c/o Takami Hospital
586, Haramachida, Machida-machi
Minamitama-gun, Tokyo-to

Nagoya Branch
c/o Nagoya Chamber of Commerce
and Industry
4, Oike-machi Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi

Tokushima Branch (Preparatory Office)
c/o Public Hall
Tokushima-koen Tokushima-shi

Sanbongi Branch
Sanbongi Chamber of Commerce
and Industry
Sanbongi-machi Aomori Pref.

Kansai Branch
No. 215 Dojima Bldg.
Kita-ku, Osaka-shi

Hikone Branch
c/o Mr. Adachi
22, Banshu-machi, Hikone-shi
Shiga Pref.

Hakodate Branch
c/o Hakodate Chamber of Commerce
and Industry
Tsurucka-machi Hakodate-shi

Hamamachi Branch
c/o Executive Secretary
Chamber of Commerce and Industry
48, Denma-cho Hamamatsu-shi

Hirosaki Branch
c/o Chamber of Commerce and
Industry of Hirosaki
Sayashiji, Hirosaki-shi

Mito Branch
c/o Mito Primary School
Mito-gun Aomori Pref.

Hachinohe Branch
Hachinohe Chamber of Commerce and
Industry
9, Oaza-Brancho Hachinohe-shi
Aomori Pref.

Goshogawara Branch
No. 4, 30 Fuya-machi, Goshogawara-
machi
Kitatsugaru-gun Aomori Pref.

Kurashiki Branch
c/o Kurashiki City Office
406, Hirata, Kurashiki-shi

Nobeji Branch
Public Hall
Nobeji-machi, Aomori Pref.

Kagawa Branch
c/o Mr. Nakagawa
45, Nishidori, Takamatsu-shi

Nagasaki Branch
c/o Foreign Affairs Section
Second Floor of Market
Motoshita-machi Nagasaki-shi

Asahikawa Branch
16-chome Gojyo-dori
Asahikawa-shi Hokkaido
c/o Mr. Tsugimasa Imano

Saga Branch
Saga Central Public Hall
Saga-shi

Kyoto Branch
c/o Kosenri-Ike, Shinomiya
Yamashina, Shigashi-yama-ku
Kyoto-shi

Fukuoka Branch
c/o Japan and American Cultural
Association
63, 3-chome, Shinkai-machi
Fukuoka-shi

Kirifu Branch
c/o Kirifu City Office
Eiraku-machi Kirifu-shi
Gunma Pref.

Kobe Branch
c/o Kobe Chamber of Commerce and
Industry; Daimaru Bldg., 7th Floor,
40, Akashi-machi Ikuta-ku,
Kobe-shi

Otsu Branch
c/o Mr. Inoue
Ue-Yogi-machi, Fujio
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Kagoshima Branch
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Owani Branch
Owani-machi Minami-tsugaru-gun
Aomori Pref.

Shichinohe Branch
Town Office
Shichinohe-machi, Aomori Pref.

Kaya Unit of Kagoshima Branch
c/o Kaya City Office
Kagoshima Pref.

Handa Branch
c/o Mr. Adachi
2, 3-chome Horizaki-machi
Handa-shi

Okazaki Branch
c/o Okazaki Chamber of Commerce
and Industry
Okazaki-shi Aichi Pref.

Minamitsugaru-gun Branch
c/o Kuroishi Chamber of
Commerce and Industry
Kami-machi Kuroishi-machi
Minami-tsugaru-gun, Aomori Pref.

THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN, INC.

13TH BLDG., 12 MARUNOUCHI 2-CHOME, CHIYODA-KU

TOKYO, JAPAN

Cable Address : UNAJ TOKYO

April-May 1951

NEWSLETTER

1. General Ridgway Stressed Collective Security

The fourth Annual Assembly of UN Association of Japan was held at the Industrial Club in Tokyo on May 17, 1951, in which the financial report of the Association for 1950 was approved and budget and program for 1951 were unanimously adopted. The meeting, under the chairmanship of President Naotake Sato, had the honour of receiving the cordial message from General Matthew B. Ridgway, Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, as well as message from the Speaker of House of Representative, Mr. J. Hayash, from Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Education, and from Mr. Bernard Fraser, Chief of UNICEF Mission to Japan and Korea, and Dr. S. M. Lee, UNESCO Representative in Japan and Mr. F. T. Yates, Chief. Civil Information Division, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP. The guests who were present at the meeting were Mr. Bond of Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP and Maj-General Hissiany of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission of Korea.

In his message, General Ridgway stated that out of the long history of destruction by wars, there yet comes real hope for honorable peace and lasting progress. That hope lies in the principle of collective security. And finally he warned against the optimistic tendency that a peace treaty may be easily concluded and that the membership would be automatic. (See full text)

The main speaker in this Assembly was Dr. Shinzo Koizumi, former President of Keio University. During the session, "We are United Nations" was sung by Mrs. Kyoko Ito.

2. Ambassador Dulles Declared "Peace Without Fear"

On April 23, 1951, Ambassador John Foster Dulles, Special Representative of the President of the USA addressed on a peace treaty with Japan, the meeting of the United Nations Association of Japan at the Industrial Club, Tokyo. He was introduced by President N. Sato of UNAJ and made speech before several hundred persons invited by the Association. The concluding remark of Ambassador Dulles speech was as follows. "We stand at a threshold beyond which lies a vista of opportunities that are immense and glorious. The door is not yet open, but we hold in our hands the key to open our hand be paralyzed by fears and doubts. Let us dare to use that key to open that door and go forward on the road to peace."

3. UN Workshop Concluded

"How local people consider UN" was the general theme for UN Association's first workshop for local leaders, held at Ochanomizu Women's University in Tokyo from April 16-21, 1951 with the participation of 46 leaders of UNAJ's local chapters and reprsentatives of several civic organizations in relation to workers, farmers and also women's organizations. Thanks to Miss Rose Cologne of Pennsylvania State College, Dr. Robert Warner of Louisville University, and Miss Ethel B. Weed of CIE, GHQ, SCAP, the workshop was successfully carried out. It was directed by Dr. K. Tamura and studied how to conduct discussions and to disseminate principles and activities of the United Nations. For this workshop 7 experts, 8 resource persons were invited to lead the groups. UN films and film strips were shown together with various UN literature and publications. Participants were requested to plan the local program in line of this workshop.

4. World Health Day April 7

World Health Day was observed in conjunction with the farewell meeting for the Japanese Delegation to World Health Assembly in Geneva. On this day WHO Committee of the Association invited Mr. Kurokawa, Minister of Welfare, Chief of the Delegation, and other delegates at Official Residence of President of House of Councillors. The meeting, presided by President Sato of the Association, discussed the various problems relating to WHO, and a UNICEF film "For the World Children" was shown to the delight of the visitors. Ministry of Welfare published on the occasion 50,000 copies of a small pamphlet, "W. H O" giving the significance fo World Health Day.

THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN, INC.

13TH BLDG., 12 MARUNOUCHI 2-CHOME, CHIYODA-KU

TOKYO, JAPAN

Cable Address : UNAJ TOKYO

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5. **UNESCO Movement in Japan**

For the UNESCO General Conference, which is to be held at Paris from June 18, 1951, Japanese Government decided to appoint the following persons to Japanese Delegates:

Mr. Tamon Maeda, former Minister of Education
Mr. Yorisada Tokugawa, Member of House of Councillors
Mr. Ken Harada, Secretary General of UN Association of Japan
Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, President, Federation of UNESCO Cooperative Associations
Mr. Tetsu Hagiwara, Chief, Japanese Government Overseas Agency in Paris
Mr. Iwao Nishimura, Chief, External and UNESCO Section, Ministry of Education

Youth Work, a UNESCO project for Japan, is now to be launched. The first and second meetings of its governing body were held in May at UNESCO Office.

The another organ of the youth work, the Advisory Body convened on April in which JSFUNM was represented by a member of the Council of JSFUNM.

6. **JSFUNM preparing Annual Conference and Summer Cource**

At the series of extraordinary meetings of the Council, JSFUNM decided to hold its Annual Conference on June 28 and 29, 1951, in Tokyo and Summer Cource on the United Nations in the biginning of July in Karuizawa. Special Committees were organized to prepare the work.

7. **Export of Cherry Seedlings Banned**

UNAJ regrets to announce that the US Department of Agriculture informed formally not to permit the importation of cherry seedlings from Japan to USA on account of present regulations in force in USA.

8. **Philadelphia Presents a Replica of Liberty Bell to the City of Tokyo**

By an information received from New York, Philadelphia Council on World Affairs presented to the City of Tokyo a replica of Liberty Bell and a ceremony of presentation was held on April 30, 1951, at Independent Hall of Philadelphia. Mr. Yamagata, Mr. Idei and Mr. W. G. Hughes of the UNAJ were present at the ceremeny.

9. **UN Charter Week**

UN Association of Japan is preparing at present to celebrate UN Charter Week in June 23 - 29, 1951, in order to promote throughout the country understanding on United Nations and Specialized Agencies. The program consists of various activities undertaken by a number of group organizations, such as students, workers, farmers etc. On June 25, a program of commemorating the anniversary of the Korean incident will be held with a minute of silent prayer for the UN forces fallen on the battle field for the cause of freedom and United Nations.

10. **Human Rights Committee**

The Human Rights Committee which organized Human Rights Week last year, was called again on April 27 to prepare this year's program which will be participated by the various interested groups in this country, both governmental and civic organizations.

11. **Branches being organized**

By interested people in Tokyo, Tokyo branch of the UN Association of Japan is to be organized. The preparatory committee has already been set up and several meetings took place during April and May.

Another two prefectural units of the Association's local chapters have been established. Toyama chapter met on May 15, 1951 with 300 representative persons of the prefecture. In this meeting Mr. Shiko Kusama, Executive Director, perticipated and made an address on "United Nations and Japan".

Ehime Prefectural Chapter was formed on April 23, 1951 and is making preparation to organize a workshop for local leaders on UN in Shikoku District.

Publications

"A Guide to United Nations and UNESCO" is the first book published in English in this country. The author is Prof. Takeshi Haruki, member of the Education Committee of the Association who recently returned from his trip to USA. This book contains the stracture, aims and activities of UN and Specialized Agencies as well as some activities and functions in Japan in relation with UNESCO and UN.

Japan Diplomatic Documents Series

The UN Association of Japan announces the publication of Japan's Diplomatic Documents Series. The publication now reaches Vol. 14. These volumes contain all the official documents exchanged between Japan and foreign countries since 1866.

Message from General Matthew B. Ridgeway, Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, to the 4th Annual Assembly of the United Nations Association of Japan, May 17, 1951.

It is a great satisfaction for me to send greetings to the 4th Annual Assembly of the United Nations Association of Japan.

Out of the long history of destruction by wars, there yet comes real hope for honorable peace and lasting progress. That hope lies in the principle of collective security. The United Nations was born in response to the determination of free peoples of the world that peace shall be won and shall endure, and that the scourge of wanton aggression shall be banished from the earth.

We must recognize that collective security backed by the power of free men is a comparatively new concept, and that time is required for its firm establishment and for full international association and cooperation.

The soldiers of the United Nations, assaulted by superior numbers in Korea, can tell you that security is not easily won. Many have given their lives in support of the principle that aggression must not be rewarded. Like blackmail, successful aggression only opens the way for greater and greater tribute until the burden becomes unbearable. The men in Korea are serving to the full a cause greater than the aspirations of any single nation.

And yet in a practical sense these men are defending themselves and their own homes, just as they are defending the peoples and the homes of all free nations, including your own.

Japan is making the clear cut choice between collective survival and individual destruction. The people of Japan, like free peoples everywhere, have seen beyond the ideological smokescreen to the clear facts. The choice to which these facts logically lead is one which must bring Japan into full association with the other nations outside the grasp of Communism.

The conclusion of a peace treaty will open the way for Japanese membership in the United Nations. One should not assume, of course, that membership will be automatic. Communist imperialism is reluctant to see increased the ranks of free nations within the United Nations, and has set about systematically to bar such nations from membership. Japan will be sustained, however, by the sympathy and support of the other free peoples of the world. Japan is daily winning the respect that will assure such support. She is winning it by the construction of a society seriously dedicated to peace and progress. This effort establishes a foundation of common purpose and mutual respect on which we of the free world can stand together and work together as part of the larger team. Our attention should rest upon the spectacle of Japan ready to emerge again in the cherished condition of a sovereign nation and prepared in all faith to offer a part of its newly won sovereignty for the common good. Prepared, in other words, to submit as a good citizen to the wish of the majority in defense of the best interests of all.

R E S T R I C T E D

C O P Y

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

700 (20 Nov 1950) CAS-PH

30 November 1950

SUBJECT: Physicians' Offer to Serve in Korea

TO: Chief
Kinki Civil Affairs Region
APO 15

1. Reference is made to the proffer of services in Korea by the Osaka Medical Association which was transmitted to this section by your letter of 3 November 1950.

2. General information reflecting policies in such a matter are stated below for your information and guidance:

a. Japan, not being a member of the United Nations, is not free to deal directly with foreign governments.

b. A policy has been established whereby Japanese citizens or agencies desiring to render assistance in the rehabilitation of Korea are encouraged to do so by making contributions or goods, but not of services. The Japan Red Cross Society is authorized to receive relief supplies for Korea in the form of comfort items, money, clothing and similar material..

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm. Off

Restricted

File U N speakers

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 15 November 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

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

SUBJECT: Japanese Who Have Attended United Nations Conferences

1. Attached is a list of Japanese participants in international conferences sponsored by the United Nations or its specialized agencies during the period August 1945 - 30 September 1950. This list has been prepared by the Cultural Section, Public Information Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. It is suggested that media branches and information officers in the field will find this list of use in planning United Nations information programs, obtaining speakers for United Nations events and other stimulation of interest in United Nations projects.

1 Incl
List of Japanese

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

Information Copies To:

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

LIST OF JAPANESE PARTICIPANTS IN INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCES SPONSORED BY THE UNITED NATIONS OR ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
August 1945 - 30 September 1950

Prepared by
Cultural Section, Public Information Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Name of Conference	From	Place	Participant's Status	Name	Occupation	Remarks
Rice Conference FAO	18 May - 6 June 1947	Trivandrum India	Technical Adviser to SCAP Observers	Toshitaro Morinaga	Chief, Government Experimental Station for Agriculture	
Meeting of the Provisional Frequency Bd. ITU	15 January 1948 - 28 February 1950	Geneva	"	Shinicki Hase	Chief, Planning Section, Bureau of Radio Wave, Ministry of Communications, and subsequently Director, Operational Division Radio Regulatory Agency	
First General Assembly, WHO	24 June - 24 July 1948	Geneva	"	Ryotaro Azuma	Chief, Bureau of Medicine, Ministry of Welfare	
International Radio Conference - ITU	22 October 1948 - 10 April 1949	Mexico City	"	Tsuyoshi Amishima	Director-General, Bureau of Radio Wave, Ministry of Communications	
Fourth Conference FAO	15-29 Nov. 1948	Washington	"	Motonaga Ohto	Chief, Liaison Section, General Affairs Department, Ministry of Agriculture	
"	"	"	"	Takeo Imai	Professor, Tokoku University	

Name of Conference	From	Place	Participant's Status	Name	Occupation	Remarks
1st Conference of International Rice Commission, FAO	7-16 March 1949	Bangkok	Technical Adviser to SCAP Observers	Tokichi Abiko	Director, Bureau of Food Control, Ministry of Agriculture	
"	"	"	"	Kaichi Nozaki	Chief, Research Section, Bureau of Food Control Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	
"	"	"	"	Sashichiro Matsui	Secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and concurrently Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	
"	"	"	"	Kunitaro Arimoto	Chief, Nutrition Section, Bureau of Public Sanitation, Ministry of Welfare	
Internat'l. Forestry and Timber Utilization Conference for Asia and Pacific FAO	28 Mar-8 Apr. 1949	Mysore, India	"	Gen. Shimizu	Forestor, Bureau of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	
Internat'l. Telegraph and Telephone Administrative Conference - ITU	20 May - 5 Aug. 1949	Paris, France	Delegates of the Japanese Gov't.	Shigetska Yamagishi	Chief Secretary, Ministry of Communications	
"	"	"	"	Tomokichi Saito	Secretary, Ministry of Communications	

Name of Conference	From	Place	Participant's Status	Name	Occupation	Remarks
Internat'l. Telegraph and Telephone Administrative Conference-ITU	20 May - 5 Aug 1949	Paris, France	Delegates of the Japanese Gov't.	Takas[illegible] Shimoda	Chief, Treaties Section, Bureau of Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and concurrently Secretary, Ministry of Communications.	
Coal Committee ILO	20-29 April 1949	Pittsburg, Pa.	Observers of the Japanese Gov't.	Kosaku Teramoto	Chief, Bureau of Labor Standards, Ministry of Labor	
"	"	"	"	Makoto Watanabe	Deputy Chief, Coal Board	
"	"	"	"	Sengo Yamamoto	Chief, Labor Division, Mitsui Mining Co.	
"	"	"	"	Yoshiro Go	Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry	
"	"	"	"	Takeo Muto	President, Japanese Federation of Coal-Miners' Trade Union	
32d General Conference, ILO	8 June - 2 July 1949	Geneva	"	Mitoru Eguchi	Administrative Vice-Minister, Ministry of Labor	
"	"	"	"	Taro Matsuda	Adviser to Ministry of International Trade & Industry	
"	"	"	"	Masato Kato	President, Daiwa Spinning Co.	
"	"	"	"	Etsuo Kato	Chief, Executive Committee, Japanese Nat'l. Railway Trade Union	
"	"	"	"	Hitoshi Yamamoto	Reporter, the Mainichi Press	

Name of Conference	Date	Place	Participant's Status	Name	Occupation	Remarks
75th Anniversary of the Universal Postal Union	27-29 May 1949	Berne	Representatives of the Japanese Government	Shigetaka Yamagishi	Chief Secretary, Ministry of Communications	
Region 3 Administrative Radio Conference ITU	18 May - 4 Nov. 1949	Geneva	Delegates of the Japanese Government	Shinicki Hase	Director, Operation Div., Radio Regulatory Agency	
"	"	"	"	Takeso Shimoda	Chief, Treaties Section, Bureau of Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and concurrently Secretary, Ministry of Communications.	
2d General Assembly WHO	13-30 June 1949	Rome, Italy	Technical Adviser to SCAP Observer	Masayoshi Yamaguchi	Chief, Medical Inspection Section, Bureau of Prevention, Ministry of Welfare	
Internat'l. Conference on Science Abstracting, UNESCO	20-25 June 1949	Paris, France	Observer of the Japanese Government	Tominosuke Katsurai	Japanese Science Abstracting Specialist	
3rd World Forestry Conference, FAO	10-20 June 1949	Helsinki, Finland	Technical Adviser to SCAP Observer	Dr. Sadao Ogiwara	Member of Forestry Experimental Station of Tokyo U.	
Sub-Committee of Steel-Iron, ECAFE	29 Aug. - 2 Sept. 1949	Bangkok	"	Takitsu Mitsui	Chief, Production Unit, First Section, Bureau of Iron and Steel, Ministry of International Trade and Industry	
"	"	"	"	Shigeru Nishio	Professor, Economic Geology, Tokyo U.	

Name of Conference	From	Place	Participant's Status	Name	Occupation	Remarks
5th Conference FAO	21 Nov. – 7 Dec. 1949	Washington, D.C.	Technical Adviser to SCAP Observers	Shinkichi Kutayanagi	Administrative Vice-Minister, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	
"	"	"	"	Motosaku Fujinaga	Chief, Research Dept., Japanese Fisheries Agency	
"	"	"	"	Mitsugu Yamashita	Chief, Liaison Section, Ministry ofAgriculture and Forestry	
"	"	"	"	Atsuyoshi Hosokawa	Employee, Tokyo Branch Japan Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	
1st Asian Regional Conference ILO	16-28 Jan. 1950	Nuwarmeley, Ceylon	Observers of the Japanese Gov't.	Mitoru Eguchi	Administrative Vice-Minister Ministry of Labor	
"	"	"	"	Isamu Shiotani	Chief, Osaka Labor Standard Bureau	
"	"	"	"	Takashi Eshita	Chief, General Affairs Section, Bureau of Employment Stabilization, Ministry of Labor	
"	"	"	"	Hiroshi Karasaki	Deputy Chief, Kanda-bashi, Public Employment Office.	
"	"	"	"	Nobutaka Shikamae	Managing Director, Japan Federation of Employer's Assn.	

Name of Conference	From	Place	Participant's Status	Name	Occupation	Remarks
1st Asian Regional Conference ILO	16-28 Jan. 1950	Muwarmeley, Ceylon	Observers of the Japanese Gov't.	Hideo Yamakana	Chief, Political Section, Japanese Federation of Trade Unions	
"	"	"	"	Ryuichi Okada	Adviser to Agricultural Division, NRS, SCAP	
"	"	"	"	Kento Noda	Adviser, Labor Division GHQ, SCAP	
Research into UNESCO activities in U.S.A.	Feb.-May 1950	U. S. A.	National Leader	Kenichiro Yoshida	Chief, Cultural Section, Information Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
"	"	"	"	Iwao Nishimura	Chief, Liaison and UNESCO Section, Ministry of Education	
"	"	"	"	Tatsuo Fukai	Secretary, Liaison and UNESCO Section, Ministry of Education	
2nd Conference of Internat'l. Rice Commission FAO	30 Jan.-15 Feb. 1950	Rangoon	Technical Adviser to SCAP Observers	Toshitaro Morinaga	Chief, Government Experimental Station for Agriculture	
"	"	"	"	Hidetoshi Isobe	Chief, Bureau of Agriculture Improvement, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	

Name of Conference	From	Place	Participant's Status	Name	Occupation	Remarks
Internat'l. Conference of Nutrition Committee for South-east Asia, FAO	30 Jan.-4 Feb., 1950	Rangoon, Burma	Technical Adviser to SCAP Observer	Toshio Oiso	Secretary of Nutrition Section, Bureau of Public Sanitation, Ministry of Welfare.	
Internat'l. Conference for the Blind under auspices of UNESCO	20 Mar.-29 Mar. 1950	Paris, France	Expert	Kyotaro Nakamura	Instructor, the Tokyo Doai Blind School	Chairman of Sub-Committee concerning languaged using ideographic characters.
3rd Internat'l. High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, ITU	1 Apr.-19 August 1950	Florence, Italy	Delegate of the Japanese Gov't.	Isao Abe	Secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Secretary of Ministry of Telecommunications	
"	"	"	"	Yoshio Nomura	Chief, Legal and Economic Division, Radio Regulatory Agency, Ministry of Telecommunications	
"	"	"	"	Taro Nishizaki	Radio Engineer Radio Regulatory Agency, Ministry of Telecommunications	
Sub-Committe on Iron and Steel ECAFE	10-13 Apr. 1950	Calcutta	Technical Adviser to SCAP Observers	Takitsu Mitsui	Chief, Production Unit, First Section, Bureau of Iron and Steel, Ministry of International Trade and Industry	
"	"	"	"	Shigeru Nishio	Professor, Economic Geology, Tokyo U.	

Name of Conference	From	Place	Participant's Status	Name	Occupation	Remarks
3rd General Assembly, WHO	8-28 May 1950	Geneva	Observer of the Japanese Gov't.	Yukiharu Miki	Chief, Bureau of Public Sanitation, Ministry of Welfare	
5th General Conference of UNESCO	22 May - 17 June 1950	Florence, Italy	Scap Observer	Tadakatsu Suzuki	Chief, Yokohama Liaison and Coordination Office	
"	"	"	Adviser to SCAP Observer	Tomoo Otaka	Professor, Tokyo U.	
"	"	"	"	Seizo Katsunuma	President, Nagoya U.	
Internat'l. Seminar on Methods and Techniques in Adult Education.	18 - 29 July 1950	Salzbury Austria	Regular Participant	Tami Yamamuro	Chief, Social Education Facilities Section Ministry of Education	
Seminar on the Teaching of Geography as a means of developing Internat'l. understanding.	12-23 Aug., 1950	Quebec, Canada	Regular Participant	Mutsumi Hoyanagi	Secretary of Ministry of Education	
33rd Internat'l. Labor Conference	7 June - 27 July 1950	Geneva	Observer of the Japanese Gov't.	Karoku Muraoka	Managing Director, Okuma Kogyo Co., Ltd.	
"	"	"	"	Hisashi Kageyama	President, All Japan Seamen's Union.	
"	"	"	"	Saijiro Kaku	Chief, Labor Administration Bureau, Labor Ministry	

Name of Conference	From	Place	Participant's Status	Name	Occupation	Remarks
33rd Internat'l. Labor Conference	7 June - 27 July 1950	Geneva	Observer of the Japanese Government	Fuji Nakawaki	Technical Consultant, Labor Div., GHQ, ESS, SCAP	
"	"	"	"	Tokio Nagayama	Chief, Secretariat, Ministry of International Trade and Industry	
Seminar on the Improvement of Textbooks and Particularly of History Textbooks	12-23 Aug. 1950	Brussels, Belgium	Regular Participant	Shuichi Katsuda	Professor, Gakushuin College	
Annual Conference of World Federation of United Nations Assns.	6-12 Sept. 1950	Geneva	Observer	Shiko Kusuma	Research Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Annual Conference of SCUN	4 - 5 Sept. 1950	Geneva	Representative of Japanese Students	Yuichiro Tajima	Student of Tokyo U.	
Regional Training Program under the Auspices of Asian office of Technical Training	1 Oct. - 31 Dec. 1950	Bengalore, India	Regular Participant	Kazuo Nakamura	Secretary of Labor Ministry	
"	"	"	"	Susuma Morosawa	"	
"	"	"	"	Hachiro Koyama	"	
"	"	"	"	Masao Kobayashi	"	

Name of Conference	From	Place	Participant's Status	Name	Occupation	Remarks
FAO Training Center on Agricultural Projects		Pakistan	Regular Participant	Taizo Shinoharo	Asst. Professor, Tokyo U.	
United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations Commission on Human Rights	May, 1950	Lake Success		Mrs. Ai Kume	Attorney	
"	"	"		Mrs. Nobuko Tomita	Publications Chief, Women's and Minors' Bureau, Labor Ministry	

IC-417

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

31 October 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

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

SUBJECT: Location of UNAJ Branches

1. Attached is a list of the 41 branches of the United Nations Association of Japan and their addresses. UNAJ Headquarters is in Tokyo.

2. This list is provided for information officers who may have an opportunity to develop programs in the field.

1 Incls
- a/s

J F. S.

Information Copies To:

SCAP-CIE Information Centers (17)
Education Division (15)
Civil Affairs Section (25)

Asahikawa Branch
16-chome Gojyo-dori
Asahikawa-shi Hokkaido
c/o Mr. Tsugimasa Imano

Saga Branch
Saga Central Public Hall
Saga-shi

Kyoto Branch
c/o Kosenri-Ike, Shinomiya
Yamashina, Shigashi-yama-ku
Kyoto-shi

Fukuoka Branch
c/o Japan and American Cultural
Association
63, 3-chome, Shinkai-machi
Fukuoka-shi

Kirifu Branch
c/o Kirifu City Office
Eiraku-machi Kirifu-shi
Gunma Pref.

Kobe Branch
c/o Kobe Chamber of Commerce and
Industry; Daimaru Bldg., 7th Floor,
40, Akashi-machi Ikuta-ku,
Kobe-shi

Otsu Branch
c/o Mr. Inoue
Ue-Yogi-machi, Fujio
Otsu-shi

Kagoshima Branch
c/o Kagoshima City Office
Kagoshima-shi

Aomori Branch
c/o Mr. Murekata
85, Nagaoka, Aomori-shi

Sendai Branch
16, 3-chome, Higashi-Sanbancho
Sendai-shi

Nagahama Branch
c/o Mr. Nakai
Ibe-machi Nagahama-shi

Nara Branch
c/o Mr. Horikoshi
Kawaragi, Tanbaichi-machi
Yamabe-gun, Nara Pref.

Kumamoto Branch
c/o Higo KenKyoku Hall
Tedori-machi Kumamoto-shi

Hokkaido Branch
c/o Jisaki Bunko
7-chome, Nishi, Minami-4-Jyo
Sapporo-shi Hokkaido

Osaka Branch
c/o Osaka Chamber of Commerce and
Industry
No. 1, Nishi-machi, Dojima
Kita-ku, Osaka-shi

Hiroshima Branch (preparatory
office)
107, Shinkawa-machi
Hiroshima-shi

Hekinan Branch (preparatory
office)
c/o Mr. Kondo
Washizuka, Hekinan-shi, Aichi Pref.

Owani Branch
Owani-machi Minami-tsugaru-gun
Aomori Pref.

List of 41 Branches of UNAJ

Yokohama Branch
No. 11 Nippon-Odori, Naka-ku
Yokohama-shi

Kanazawa Branch
c/o Kitagoto Bunka Kaikan
Ban-che Kanazawa-shi
Ishikawa Pref.

Machida Branch
c/o Takami Hospital
586, Haramachida, Machida-machi
Minamitama-gun, Tokyo-to

Nagoya Branch
c/o Nagoya Chamber of Commerce
and Industry
4, Oike-machi Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi

Tokushima Branch (Preparatory Office)
c/o Public Hall
Tokushima-koen Tokushima-shi

Sanbongi Branch
Sanbongi Chamber of Commerce
and Industry
Sanbongi-machi Aomori Pref.

Kansai Branch
No. 215 Dojima Bldg.
Kita-ku, Osaka-shi

Hikone Branch
c/o Mr. Adachi
22, Banshu-machi, Hikone-shi
Shiga Pref.

Hakodate Branch
c/o Hakodate Chamber of Commerce
and Industry
Tsurucka-machi Hakodate-shi

Hamamachi Branch
c/o Executive Secretary
Chamber of Commerce and Industry
48, Denma-cho Hamamatsu-shi

Hirosaki Branch
c/o Chamber of Commerce and
Industry of Hirosaki
Sayashiji, Hirosaki-shi

Mito Branch
c/o Mito Primary School
Mito-gun Aomori Pref.

Hachinohe Branch
Hachinohe Chamber of Commerce and
Industry
9, Oaza-Brancho Hachinohe-shi
Aomori Pref.

Goshogawara Branch
No. 4, 30 Fuya-machi, Goshogawara-
machi
Kitatsugaru-gun Aomori Pref.

Kurashiki Branch
c/o Kurashiki City Office
406, Hirata, Kurashiki-shi

Nobeji Branch
Public Hall
Nobeji-machi, Aomori Pref.

Kagawa Branch
c/o Mr. Nakagawa
45, Nishidori, Takamatsu-shi

Nagasaki Branch
c/o Foreign Affairs Section
Second Floor of Market
Motoshita-machi Nagasaki-shi

Asahikawa Branch
16-chome Gojyo-dori
Asahikawa-shi Hokkaido
c/o Mr. Tsugimasa Imano

Saga Branch
Saga Central Public Hall
Saga-shi

Kyoto Branch
c/o Kosenri-Ike, Shinomiya
Yamashina, Shigashi-yama-ku
Kyoto-shi

Fukuoka Branch
c/o Japan and American Cultural
Association
63, 3-chome, Shinkai-machi
Fukuoka-shi

Kirifu Branch
c/o Kirifu City Office
Eiraku-machi Kirifu-shi
Gunma Pref.

Kobe Branch
c/o Kobe Chamber of Commerce and
Industry; Daimaru Bldg., 7th Floor,
40, Akashi-machi Ikuta-ku,
Kobe-shi

Otsu Branch
c/o Mr. Inoue
Ue-Yogi-machi, Fujio
Otsu-shi

Kagoshima Branch
c/o Kagoshima City Office
Kagoshima-shi

Aomori Branch
c/o Mr. Murakata
85, Nagaoka, Aomori-shi

Sendai Branch
16, 3-chome, Higashi-Sanbancho
Sendai-shi

Nagahama Branch
c/o Mr. Nakai
Ibe-machi Nagahama-shi

Nara Branch
c/o Mr. Horikoshi
Kawaragi, Tenbaichi-machi
Yamabe-gun, Nara Pref.

Kumamoto Branch
c/o Higo KenKyoku Hall
Tedori-machi Kumamoto-shi

Hokkaido Branch
c/o Jisaki Bunko
7-chome, Nishi, Minami-4-Jyo
Sapporo-shi Hokkaido

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No. 1, Nishi-machi, Dojima
Kita-ku, Osaka-shi

Hiroshima Branch (preparatory
office)
107, Shinkawa-machi
Hiroshima-shi

Hokinan Branch (preparatory
office)
c/o Mr. Kondo
Washizuka, Hokinan-shi, Aichi Pref.

Owani Branch
Owani-machi Minami-tsugaru-gun
Aomori Pref.

Shichinohe Branch
Town Office
Shichinohe-machi, Aomori Pref.

Kaya Unit of Kagoshima Branch
c/o Kaya City Office
Kagoshima Pref.

Handa Branch
c/o Mr. Adachi
2, 3-chome Horizaki-machi
Handa-shi

Okazaki Branch
c/o Okazaki Chamber of Commerce
and Industry
Okazaki-shi Aichi Pref.

Minamitsugaru-gun Branch
c/o Kuroishi Chamber of
Commerce and Industry
Kami-machi Kuroishi-machi
Minami-tsugaru-gun, Aomori Pref.

10 Oct '50

(Fact Sheet No. 36)

ITEM ONE

UN WEEK PROGRAM. (UN Association of Japan)

United Nations Week will be celebrated in Japan from 18 to 24 October. The Tokyo program, the only one outlined in detail by UNAJ, is as follows:

Date & Place		Under the auspices of
Oct 18 (Wed) Official Residence	President's party for GHQ AND UN Mission	UN Association
Oct 19 (Thurs)	Women's Day	Women's Organizations
Oct 21 (Sat) In front of Imperial Palace	UN Flag Day	UN Association and other Civic Organizations
Oct 21 (Sat) Ueno Zoo	Children's Garden Party	UN Association Metropolitan Office
Oct 22 (Sun)	Discussion (Broadcasting)	N.H.K.
Oct 23 (Mon)	Oratorical Contest by University Students	Student Association for UN
Oct 24 (Thes)	UN Day Ceremony	UN Association Yomiuri Shimbun

UN has arranged with the postal administration for a special UN Day cancellation stamp to be used during UN Week.

According to UNAJ, many United Nations programs, similar to the one planned for Tokyo, are being staged in local areas. Among them are:

Ashia City (near Kobe) - The city board of education, the UNESCO Cooperative Society, and the UN Association chapter there are cooperating on four-day seminar on international problems.

Fukui City - The city is planning a special UN exhibit for UN Week.

Odawara - A children's cultural exhibit will culminate on 24 October with a special UN program for children.

ITEM TWO

17 ORGANIZATIONS PLAN UN WEEK (Source: UNAJ.)

At a meeting of 17 private and government organizations called by UNAJ on 15 September, plans were made for a UN rally at the Imperial Palace Grounds on 21 October. The day will be known as UN Flag Day and the personal representative of the UN Secretary General, Trygve Lie, will present a UN flag to the UN Association of Japan as a feature of the Imperial Palace celebration. According to the 1950 World Almanac, the UN flag was adopted 20 October 1947 by the General Assembly at Flushing Meadow. It was flown for the first time at both Flushing Meadow and Lake Success, 21 October 1947.

ITEM THREE

MORE ABOUT UN FLAG AND UN DAY (Source: UN Weekly Bulletin, 21 October 1947)

"Plans for a 'United Nations Day' and for an official United Nations flag were approved by the Sixth (legal) Committee last week (October 1947). The Committee adopted draft resolutions, which now await the approval of the Assembly in plenary meeting. (Editor's note: These were subsequently approved by the General Assembly.)

"The United Nations Flag, according to a resolution unanimously adopted on October 7, is to show the official emblem of the United Nations at the Centre of a background of light blue. The emblem....was officially adopted by the Assembly on December 7, 1946.

"An unofficial flag similiar to the one now approved was used by the Security Council's Commission of Investigation concerning Greek Frontier Incidents early this year, "in order to enjoy the protection of and be identified by a neutral symbol while travelling through troubled areas or sitting at meetings under the jurisdiction of several countries.'

"More than a hundred other suggestions and designs for the flag were received from various sources in several countries and were examined by the Sixth Committee before it accepted the design proposed by the Secretary-General. International organizations have rarely had official flags in the past. The league of Nations adopted none, and only the familiar flags of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations come readily to mind. There is thus little or no precedent for the protocol of such a flag - ie., the rules regarding the display. The resolution therefore authorizes the Secretary-General to adopt a flag code, 'having in mind the desirability of a restrictive use of the flag and the protection of its dignity."

"United Nations Day by the terms of a resolution adopted on October 8, will be celebrated throughout the world on October 24, which is the anniversary of the coming into force of the charter, in 1945. By that day China, France, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and the United States and a majority of other signatory states had deposited ratificationswith the United States Department of State, and the United States Secretary of State signed the protocol which, in accordance with Article 110 of the Charter, attested its entry into force.

"It was originally proposed,in a memorandum of the Secretary-General's, that June 26, anniversary of the signing, be proclaimed United Nations Charter Day and October 24 be known as United Nations peace Day. Discussion in the Sixth Committee, however, showed that several delegations preferred combining the two observances. The chief argument for October 24, put forward by the Brazillian and United States representative, was that schools and other educational institutions were in operation and could participate on that date. The combined observance was approved unanimously, and October 24 was approved as the date by a vote of 21-20."

ITEM FOUR

INDIVIDUALS MAY FLY UN FLAG. (Source: Japan News, 1 August 1950)

Governments, organizations and private persons who desire to "demonstrate support of the United Nations" now are allowed to display the sky blue and white United Nations flag, according to a new revision of the flag code, said the UN Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie. The code specifically states that "on no account shall the flag or a replica thereof be used for commercial purposes or in direct association with an article of merchandise." - Reuter.

ITEM FIVE

SCAP HAILS JAPAN GAINS. (Source: Stars and Stripes 4 Sept.)

"The basic objectives of Occupation have been achieved. Politically, economically, and socially, Japan at peace will not now fail the universal trust. Security Against the rising tide of imperialistic militarism abroad presents the only unsolved problem. On this issue I look again to the United Nations as I did ever three years ago - but now with even greater confidence since that great organization, dedicated to securing the peace of the world, has proved itself morally and physically able to meet the challenge of its chartered responsibility."

ITEM SIX

MacARTHUR'S STATEMENT ON V-J DAY HAILED. (Source: Nippon Times, 4 Sept.)

SCAP'S Fifth V-J Day anniversary statement was hailed in Government and political circles as giving the Japanese people assurance regarding their future security.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Katsuo Okazaki said that although Gen. MacArthur lauded the progress Japan has made in the politicals, economic and social fields, she owes much of her success to the "material and moral support of the United Nations, especially the United States."

Secretary General Eisaku Sato of the Liberal Party expressed joy over the expectations that the United States and the Allied Powers will make "understanding" provisions in the coming peace treaty.

Mr. Sato said that the Japanese people fully realize that the problems facing Korea today will be those of Japan tomorrow.

Inasmuch as the United Nations took policing action in embattled Korea without less of time, Mr. Sato continued, the Japanese people came to believe that their country, too, will be assured of security by the United Nations in case of emergency.

They have been given double assurance in this regard by SCAP in his V-J Day statement, he concluded.

Secretary-General Inejiro Asanuma of the Social Democratic Perty assured that his party will extend wholehearted cooperation to the United Nations in its effort to establish world peace on the basis of law and order, pursuant to the spirit of the SCAP Statement.

He said there has arisen in the country "a tendency toward fascism as seen in audible voices favoring Japan's rearmament and dispatch of volunteers to the Korean war."

"We are firmly determined to safeguard democracy from violance, rejecting dictatorship by extreme rightists or leftists," Mr. Asanuma concluded.

ITEM SEVEN

JAPAN ADMITTED TO WFUNA. (Source: Nippon Times, 8 Sept, quoting AFP.)

Berne, Sept 7-- The World Federation of United Nation Associations Wednesday voted in the Japanese Association for United Nations as an associate member of the Federation. The Pakistan Association was unanimously accepted as another associate member.

ITEM EIGHT

UN SEEKS SLAVE TRADE DATA HERE. (Source: Tokyo Nichi Nichi, 10 Sept)

"...The United Nations, attaching grave weight to the slave trade issue, decided to prohibit it at the 6th meeting of the Social Committee, Economic and Social Council, this spring. In accordance with this, it was decided to convene an Asiatic Regional Conference on Slavery next spring, and recently the Japanese Government was asked by the United Nations to submit data. The Labor Ministry in cooperation with the Children's Bureau of the Welfare Ministry and the Civil Liberties Bureau of the Attorney General's Office is collecting data which will be finished by September 15 and presented to the United Nations. It is under consideration to admit Japanese detegates to the projected international conference."

ITEM NINE

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS CONGRATULATED ON STAND TAKEN IN SUPPORT ON UN.
(Source: Press Release, CIE 14 Sept.)

New York. (USIS) - The New York Times on Sept 8 in an editorial titled "The British Workers" said:

The Trades Union congress, which represents the whole body of 8,000,000 unionized workers in Britain, deserves the grateful acknowledgment of the democratic world for the resounding fashion in which it has supported the United Nations' action in Korea and its own government's rearmament program.

The appeal to partiotism and common sense might seem simple and obvious to us, but it must be remembered that this is a case of working men whose long tradition has trained them primarily to fight the struggle for higher wages, shorter hours, better conditions and more social security.

They had for five postwar years accepted austerity, wage restraints and very high taxes with remarkable discipline and were just seeing the promised land of better times ahead of them when Korea came along with its demands for more and more sacrifices.

A working class movement less mature and civic-minded than the British might have been expected to kick at the traces and to respond to communist of fellow traveling blandishment. The worst they have done is to vote by a narrow margin to oppose the government's wage freeze. The fact that anyone who knows the British and the British Trade Union movement would have expected them to act as they did does not detract from the heartening quality of the T.U.C, 's action.

ITEM TEN

UN ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY (Source: Tokyo Shimbun, 19 Sept)

Though we hear and see the name of the United Nations every day, only a few people can state correctly the history, aims, rules and organization of the United Nations in answer to the questions put ot us. For that reason all nations are requested to renew their understanding of the spirit of the UN.

history and Feature

The charter was signed at the San Francisco Conference on June 25, 1945, and the United Nations was established formally on October 24. Its activities were started with the first General Assembly in January 1946. The difference between the league of Nations and the United Nations is that the farmer requires in principle a unanimous agreement of all the signatories but the latter requires only the total agreement of the Five Big member nations of the Security Council, by the resolutions of which all signatories are bound.

The General Assembly

It considts of all signatories, each nation having one vote. It is an organization for discussion and advice and not for action. Beside the annual session, special sessions are opened when necessary. It votes on improtant questions on the two-thirds majority basis of the nations which attend and vote.

The Security Council

It is composed of five standing member nations, the United States. Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China and six non-standing member nations. It is responsible for maintenance of peace and security of the world. Its resolutions require seven affirmative votes of member nations including all standing members, and Big Five nations use their vetoes.

The Economic and Social Council

It consists of eighteen member nations elected at the General Assembly. Standing member system is not adopted. Resolutions aremade by majority. The Council studies problems on international economy, society, culture, education and health, and makes recommendations to the General Assembly on these matters.

The Trusteeship Council

Membership is not definite. It is composed of trustee nations and other nations of the same number elected at the General Assembly. It is entrusted with inspections of trustee areas at regular intervals.

The International Judicial Tribunal

It is located at the Hague and consists of fifteen judges. It decides on legal disputes among member nations and also on matters entrusted to it under the United Nations charter, treaties or agreements.

Administration Bureau

It is divided into administration, secretariat and eight other divisions Security Council, Economic, Social, Trusteeship, Information, Conference, Legal, and Administration and Finance.

2. Suggestions for treatment of the above material are being sent separately.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATMENT

GENERAL. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Particular stress should be laid on local media to promote UN Week observances in local areas, and programs should have appeal to all segments of the communities, not only to the intelligentsia.

EXHIBITS. General: Encourage department stores, libraries, schools, and other agencies serving large numbers of people in the community to hold exhibits on the United Nations during United Nations Week. Item One. If any other exhibits are being prepared for the Japanese which appeal to women, children, university students or other special groups indicated in this program, try to include references to appropriate UN Week observances. Item Three: Consider the possibility of preparing a special exhibit on U flag, telling the history of how it was designed, etc. Item Four: Encourage the use of the UN flag design in appropriate posters and other exhibits prepared for noncommercial purposes. Item FiVE: This quotation may be of use in UN posters or other UN exhibits.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS. Item One: Encourage the local press to sponsor or help promote similar UN Week programs throughout Japan, emphasizing that all segments of the population should be urged to participate in the observances. Encourage wide coverage, news and pictorial, of all programs throughout Japan. Labor and farmer organizations usually are not included in the lists of organizations planning UN Week observances. Encourage newspapers to solicit articles, statements, features and pictures on UN Week from representatives of these groups. Items Two through Four: Encourage local and metropolitan press to carry special features on UN flag with appropriate pictures or other art work. Item Five: This quote should be of use in UN Week editorials. Item Six: While Mr. Sato's theme of tying up Japanese security with the UN should not be overlooked, information on UN Week should stress the general fundamentals of the UN organization and its long-range activities for peace. This can be done by special attention to activities of specialized UN agencies such as UNESCO, FAO, ILO, NHO, Commission on Human Rights, etc. Item Seven: Encourage newspapers to run feature articles on past activities of the World Federation of UN Association. Scanty press coverage of Japan's admission to WFUNA seems to indicate there is little knowledge of this organization in Japan. Item Eight: Direct newspapers' and magazines' attention to the activities of the Asiatic Regional Conference on slavery as an example of the type of UN activity from which Japan can benefit. Item Nine: Encourage editorial writers to point out the example of the British Trades Union Congress and its enlightened policies on international matters affecting the British worker. Item Ten: This is a good example of the type of basic information that can stand repitition in the Japanese local and metropolitan press. It could be expanded to show how common people benefit from the activities of specialized UN agencies.

RADIO. Item One: Encourage local stations to develop programs in coordination with the UNAJ program in Tokyo. Labor and farmer groups should be invited to participate in the programs as well as other groups indicated in the Tokyo program. Item Two through Four: Consider the possibility of doing a special program on UN flag, how it was designed, how it was accepted by the General Assembly, etc. Item Five: This quote may be of use in programs tying up UN with Japan. Item Seven: Consider a program on the past activities of the WFUNA and possible benefits to Japan from membership inthis organization. Encourage radio commentators to point out the example of the British Trades Union Congress for its enlightendd policies on international affairs as they affect the British worker.