

The Japan Communist Party will hold a mass meeting of the Japan's Young Men's Fatherland Front on 21 April at the Domestic Science Institute. About 600 are to attend. The slogans to be discussed are as follows:

1. To oppose the turning of Japan into military bases. We don't want us to be used for shells.
2. To oppose the production of munitions and the importation of them. Save the world from destruction and fellows in Asia from the hand of the murderer.
3. No more such untasty imported rice. Give us more Japanese produced rice!
4. Down with the betrayers' culture as well as colonized culture.

Due to recent raids on gangster in Tokyo the police report the jails filled to overcrowding and ask for leave to overcrowd until the raids are completed. Permission was granted.

Atami reports another serious fire of major importance. 20 hotels, 1 hospital, 1 theatre, 9 stores, 3 public buildings and 1639 houses were destroyed. 7 persons are reported missing, 19 seriously burned, 575 with minor burns. Shizuoka and Kanagawa Prefectural authorities are rushing aid and relief.

Attached hereto is a copy of resolution expressing opposition of local governments to the use of convict labor in prisons competing with private industry.

*orig. to send to
make for Higuchi's
- gsd*

15 April 1950 rm

12 April 1950

#333

SUBJECT: A report on the formation of Shizuoka Free Labor Union; document number "Shizushi Keibi No. 508".

TO : Chief, Legal and Government Section, Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

FROM : Chief of Shizuoka Municipal Police.

The leftist leader who has lost his substantial leadership over "Shimizu General Free Labor Union" due to its severance into two parties, namely, the right-wing and leftwing parties, planned to organize the free laborers in Shizuoka City and Hamamatsu City. The laborers in both cities started the following actions simultaneously on 7 April:

1. The representatives, Shin MIURA (a communist) and two others of free laborers of Hamamatsu, request the Director of Labor Department of Shizuoka Prefectural Government to raise the wage;

2. The representatives, Akira MAKITA (a communist) and eight others, requested the complete employment at the Shizuoka Employment Stabilization Office.

However, those negotiations ended in failure. The police was, in view of increasing number of non-employed, watching their activities in order to maintain order. On 11 April the Shizuoka Free Labor Union was formed under the direction of members of the communist party, and the labor negotiation was brought up for the first time by the Union. I hereby inform you about the details of the negotiation as follows:

I. The situation in obtaining employment by free laborers at the Shizuoka Employment Stabilization Office.

1. Among about 330 free laborers who were registered at the Shizuoka Employment Stabilization Office, about 200 laborers can obtain employment every day, however, remaining 130 persons are unable to get employment. Main construction projects which absorb these laborers are: Shizuoka Central Park; Yuto line of Hinde-cho; No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 lines of Kawabe-cho; and Tokiwa-cho Park.

The Abekawa River project carried on by the Construction Ministry used to absorb 140 free laborers daily, however, due to the budget situation one half of that number was cut off. This caused a sudden increase of non-employed.

2. Representing this group of non-employed, Akira MAKITA, Umekichi TAKAGI, Ryoji MATSUOKA and six others visited, on 7 April, the head of the Shizuoka Employment Stabilization Office and requested to realize the following three items:

- a. That to give full employment to all the registered non-employed.
- b. That to guarantee our employment.
- cc. That to establish a system of giving us employment in turn.

The head of the Office refused to accept all the requests, and the representatives left the Office.

II. Formation of the Free Labor Union and mass negotiation conducted by it.

1. Kazuo TSUJI, Akira MAKITA and seven (7) other leftwing laborers assisted by Koichiro OHASHI, Toshio UEHSHIBATA, both committee members of Shizuoka Prefecture of Nippon Communist Party, Tosaku UEMATSU, Kenjiro ACKI, both committee members of Shimizu Free labor Union and members of Shizuoka preparatory committee for All Nippon Construction Laborers' Union visited the Shizuoka Employment Stabilization Office at 0830 on 11 April. There they distributed leaflets (separate paper No. 1 attached herewith) to the laborers and agitated them to form a free labor union. They answered in violent words to the objection raised by the official that it was an illegal use of the office building. However, they were allowed to use a room upstairs as a assembly room and about fifty (50) out of about eighty three (83) laborers attended the meeting, and the Shizuoka Free Labor Union was formed. Kazuo TSUJI, Yoshio HOGETSU, Akira MAKITA - a communist - , Binsho ENDO and Kenkichi OKAMURA were elected on the spot as the directors of the Union. Total number of attendants was fifty one (51), not including the persons who came to assist.

2. Immediately after the Union was formed the Union decided the following five (5) items to be requested to the official. Their nine (9) representatives came down to the head's room and requested his attendance to the meeting.

- Item a. That to give full employment to all the registered non-employed.
- Item b. That to give priority to Union laborers in giving employment.
- Item c. That to establish "turn" system, (however, the operation of this system shall be entrusted to the Union).
- Item d. That to allow a credit in buying the additional rice ration for laborers.
- Item e. That to establish a system of daily payment of wages according to circumstances.

3. The head promised them to have a talk with them only for ten minutes in the assembly room.

The head stated, in answer to item a., "It is absolutely impossible; if I had an ability enough to solve this problem I could have become a prime minister by this time. As to this problem it shall be requested to the Yoshida Cabinet directly."

Answering to Item b. he stated, "As this Union is not a formal one I cannot recognize it. Even if it be a formal union it cannot be done to give priority to any specific union. Moreover, it cannot be done to guarantee full employment."

Concerning Item c. he stated, "The 'turn' system shall be carried out". At this time Union representatives produced a document which provided that this system should be operated by the Union director together with the Stabilization official, and requested the head to sign it. However, the head answered that it was impossible to allow any director of the Union to engage in the same duty as the Stabilization official.

Answering to Item e. he stated, "This problem was already fixed. Although this office will not actually pay the cash, however, the office in charge of it is now preparing for it. It will be realized by about 15 April."

Against above answers made by the head, abuses such as "He is a fascist" or "He is an instrument of Yoshida" were hurled, however, the head announced, at 1238 hours, the end of negotiation and left the room.

4. The majority of Union members left at about 1300 hours leaving about ten persons consisting of directors, communists and sympathizers etc. behind. The directors and the communists interviewed the head again at 1300 hours, and obstinately requested him to accept the request. The head refused the request, and they left the Stabilization Office.

III. Subsequent activities of the Free Labor Union.

Kazuo TSUJI of the Free Labor Union at 0800 hours 12 April posted a leaflet (separate paper No. 2 attached herewith) and announced the formation of the Shizuoka Free Labor Union.

IV. Miscellaneous.

The Laborers Association of Shizuoka Central Park was formed on 12 February and announced that the association would not join the Shimizu General Free Labor Union on the same day. However, this association dissolved on 31 March as the result of scattering of the members caused by adopting the 'turn' system by the Stabilization Office.

Separate paper No. 1

I was confronted by difficulties in making a living. Today, too, I was not able to obtain an employment and I received a meagre sum of ¥140. Therefore, members of my family have to endure hunger, each taking only one bowl of rice.

Our life is too miserable, I get up at 4 in the morning every day, however, I get only ¥200 as my wage. Where is New Constitution?! Where is Democracy?!

We were chased from jobs. Japan was ruined. On the other hand enormous military bases will be constructed.

Even the humble request made by Mr. MAKITA on 7 April was refused. Is it wrong to request an employment?

Or are we requested to work in the prison?!

We free laborers have to form an organization!

Give us full employment and wages more than ¥300 a day.

Preparatory Committee for Shizuoka
Free Labor Union.

Separate paper No. 2

Full employment will be realized!

The Shizuoka Free Labor Union was formed!

We unemployed free laborers are about to be confronted with a final decision, death from starvation, committing suicide or committing robbery.

Therefore, the job demanding campaign made by the free laborers of Shizuoka and Shimizu developed into formation of Free Labor Union. Immediately after the Union was formed five representatives requested the Stabilization Office the following five items.

1. Full employment.
2. Priority to the Union members.
3. "Turn" system.
4. Credit shall be allowed in purchasing additional rice ration.
5. Daily payment of wages.

In the course of hot negotiation the head of the Stabilization Office told us to go to the Prime Minister Yoshida; moreover he told us that he would not recognize the Union. However, a firm ^{promise} was made by the head that the daily payment and "turn" system would be realized by 15 April.

Join the Union!

The Shizuoka Free Labor Union.

Translated by K. Koiwai dtd. 15 Apr. 50
K. KOIWA

静岡市警備第五〇八番

昭和二十五年四月十二日

静岡市警察長

関東高等部司法行政課長 殿

静岡自由労働組合の結成に就いて

清水一般自由労働組合の左右分列を契機として其の勢力力の主体も失つた左派指導者は之が活動の觸手を渡松、静岡市内自由労働者に向け去る四月七日相呼ぶとして

一、渡松自由労働者代表 三浦 伸(外二名は)

縣労働部長に傳言金リ上げも要求

二、静岡自由労働者代表 蒔田 晃(外八名は)

静岡縣労働安定所に完全就労も要求

静岡市警察署

したがはずれも交渉は決裂 失業者増加の傾向にある折柄警備上數に注意中であつたが昨十日静岡自由労働組合及び共産党員の指導の下に結成され其の団体交渉も行った 其の状況は左記の通りであるから

連絡(報告)致す

一、浜松自由労働者代表 三浦 伸(外二名付)

縣労働部長に傳言金引上げも要求

二、静岡自由労働者代表 藤田 晃(外八名付)

静岡職業者定済に完全就労も要求

静岡市警察署

したが、いずれの交渉は決裂、失業者増加の傾向にある折柄、教言備上、敷に注意中であつたが、昨十日静岡自由労働組合が共産党員の指導の下に結成され、第一回団体交渉も行った。其の状況は、凡記の通りであるから、連絡(報告)致しします。

記

一、静岡職業者定済の自由労働者の就職状況

(一)静岡職業者定済所に登録された自由労働者は約三百名位

で、其の内、毎日就労をおもする者は約二百名、あつて約百三十名

位は就労をおもない(アブシ)状況である。

其の主たる就労先は失業対策事業として

静岡中央公園、日之出町有東線、川邊町一、三、三番線

常盤町公園

等であつて従来其の大口雇用先である。

建設省より安部川工事

が百四十名も使用してゐたのであるが去る四月十日以来予
算の関係上使用者も半減した為不就業者も急激に
増加した

(2)四月七日急激に増加した失業者の代表として

自由労働者代表 藤田 晃

高木 梅吉 外六名が

松岡 亮次

静岡職業安定所長を訪問約時間に亘つて

1. 登録失業者も完全就業させよ

2. 吾々の就職を保證せよ

3. 毎日の就職を順番制にせよ

と要求職業安定所長に之を全部拒否し一應引上げた

二、自由労働組合結成及び団体交渉

静岡市警察署

(1)去る七日以来自由労働組合結成準備中であつた

辻 和雄、藤田 晃 外 七 名 代表者 数 名 付

昨 十 日

高 宏 一 郎

又、吾々の就職を保護せよ

又、毎日の就職を順番制にせよ

と要求職業安定局長に之を全部拒否し一應引上げた

二、自由労働組合結成及び団体交渉

静岡市警察署

(一) 去る七日以来自由労働組合結成準備中であった

辻和雄、 藤田冕外凡系労働者数名は

昨十一日

日本共産党 静岡支部委員 大橋 宏一郎

静岡市委員 漆 畑 利一 雄

清水自由労働組合員 植 松 藤 作

青木 健次郎

全日本土建一般労働組合 静岡縣連合準備會員

等の応援を得て同日午前八時三十分頃静岡職業安定所

に於て別紙傳單(一)を配布して自由労働者組合結成を

マージョットたが 安定所員の可安定所の不法な使用である

との注言に暴言を以て応酬結局同所二階より要す

同日約八十三名のアブレ自由労働者中約五十名が同調

静岡自由労働組合 結成

即座に役員

自由労働組合

辻 和雄

法月 良雄

蔭田 晃 (印)

遠藤 敏尚

岡村 謙吉

の五名を決定した當時出席者五十一名(応援者を除く)であつた

(2)更に

一、完全就労させること

二、組合員を優先的的就職させること

三、順着制にせよ

但しこれらは組合員自主的にやらせること

四、労務分配米を扱賣りせよ

静岡市警察署

五、事情に依りて貸金目拂も認めよ

の五項目に亘る西女米事項も決定代表九名が市長に面会結案會場に出席することをも要求した

(3)市長は十分間交渉に及ぶ旨を約して出席し

六、組合員も優先的就職させること

三、順番制にせよ

但しこれは組合員自主的にやらせること

四、労務分配米を扱奪せよ

静岡市警察署

五、事情に応じて貸金日拂も認めよ

の五項目に亘る西女米普項も決定代表九名が市長に面
会結案會場に出席することをも要求した

(3) 市長は十分交渉に応ずる旨を約して出席
要求項目

一、に於ては

絶対にあまさない一紙をあまさない位になり俺は今内

閣總理大臣に成つてゐる其の事は吉田内閣に話せ

二、に於ては

組合は制式なものでないから認める事はあまさない、若

し制式な組合であっても特定な組合を優先する

ことはあまさない、又保證することもありあまさない

三、に於ては

順番制も認め要する

④組合代表は順番制を認めたり之の實施方法は組合役員と選出役員で自主的に實施する様う書面に所長の認印を求めた

所長は之に対し順番制も認めるが組合役員も安定役員と同様職務をさせる事は出来ない
四に於いては

私の関係以外である

五に於いては

既に實施してゐる事であるし私の方で支拂はしなが主務係りに於て實施準備中であり十五日頃より全面的に出来る

と解答

フワフシヨダ吉田の手先だ等激しい言動、罵声はあったが所長は午後一時三十分で交際を打ち切

静岡市警察署

ると引上げた

⑤組合は午後一時の頃役員 共産党 応援者等十名位も残して解散

組合役員及共産党役員等は午後一時再び所長に面会執拗に要求項目 貫徹する迫りつたが拒否され別

と解答

フワフワしヨだ。吉田の手先だ。等激しい言動、罵声はあったか。市長は午後一時三十分で文法済む打切

静岡市警察署

ると引上げた

(山) 組合は午後一時の頃役員 共産党 応援者等十名位も残して解散

組合役員及共産党役員等は午後一時再び市長に面会執拗に要求項目 貫徹を迫ったが拒否され引上げた

三、自由労働組合其の後の動向

本四月十二日午前八時頃

自由労働組合

辻 和 雄

は別紙三のアのシボラも静岡職業安定所前ト貼り

静岡自由労働組合

結成し宣傳した

四、其の他参り者事項

去る二月十五日結成された清水一般自由労働者組合
に加入しないこと決議した

静岡中央公園労働者同盟は

其の如何等の動きも見せて来なかつたが自由労働者
の就職履歴番制の實施により當時の組合が各所
にちりばつた為去る二月三十日組合を解散した

静岡市警察署

別紙 (一)

已達はメシがくえなくなつた。今日も仕事にアブレ百四十円のハニタ錢をもらうつて子供は一ゼンのメシ!!
已達は空腹をかかえて!! タメ息をいそがしうに吐く
ばかり

諸君!!

已達の生活は余りにもミジメだ朝四時から起きて
やうと二百円一俵新憲法が民主主義と云ふやつ
はどこといつモんだ!!

已達を職場から追ひ日本をつぶし巨大な軍事
基地がまがりまわられる!!

植民地的低賃金なんぞ怒んでも怒り切れぬえ

已達はメシがくえぬ。セロの蒔田君達のさうや
かな西や求すらふみにじられてゐる働かせろと云うこと

静岡市警察署

がなせいでないことか!!

それとも刑務所で働けと云うのか!!

日雇労働者諸君!! 団結せよ!!

アブレをなくせ 二百円以上の給料よこせ

基地がきりこみあげられる。日本をぶし巨大な軍事

植民地的低賃金なんぞ怒んぞも怒り切れぬえ

已達口ナシかくえなふ 七日の蒔田君達のさくや

かな西や求すらふみにじられてる働かせろと云うこと

静岡市警察署

かたぜいけないうことか!!

それとも刑務所で働けと云うのか!!

日雇労働者諸君!! 団結せよ!!

アブしをなぐせ 三百円以上の給料よこせ

我々のためばかりではない

日本独立自由平和の爲めに 諸君!!

手を握りあおう

静岡自由労働組合準備会

別紙(=)

アブレ全復就労!!

静岡自由労働組合結成の

毎日くアブレて餓死の自殺の強盗の盗り
 のところ追追いつめらふ自由労働者は昨秋情
 水自由労働者の英雄的失業及对斗争と静岡
 自由労働者えり立上り呼びかけはモソちに職業
 安定所の二階に於ける自由労働組の結成と成り。モソ
 ち次に事項を要求し更に五名の役員をえら
 んだ

1. 完全就労

2. 組合員の優生的就職

3. 順番制を実施

4. 労務加配米をかり高目りせよ

5. 貸金即日押収

静岡市警察署

署長は!! 吉田のころへ行つてこい!!
 組合じゃ困る等の暴言を吐いてははははは激

1. 完全就労
2. 組合員の優生的就職

3. 順番制を実施

4. 労務の加配米をかり清見りせよ

5. 貸金即日押入

静岡市警察署

西者長は!! 吉田のころへ行つてこい!!
組合いやあ困る等の暴言を吐いてはしはしはフニ激
させまがついに

日押の順番制

き十五日から実施する株努力することを確認し午は
一時に至つてアブレ組合員を明日(十二日)就労せしめ
る株にこころを

諸君 斗えは必ずすくぬる

組合え加入せう!!

静岡自由労働組合

1. 完全就労

2. 組合員の優生的就職

3. 順番制を実施

4. 労務加配米をかり買ひせよ

5. 貸金即日押入

静岡市警察署

四者長は!! 吉田のころへ行つてこい!!

組合いやあ困る等の暴言を吐いてしばしばフー激
させろがついに

日押の 順番制

き十五日から実施する株 努力することを確約し午
一時に至つてアブレ 組合員を明日(十二日)就労せしめ
る株にこしを

諸君 斗えれば必ずやとめる。

組合員 加入せう!!

静岡自由労働組合

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEN/yk

K-0 319.1

7 April 1950

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 3 - 8 APRIL 1950

TO: Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government Section, Kanto Civil Affairs
Region

At the request of representatives of the shop owners of the 2nd and 3rd markets in Shinjuku, conferences were held to straighten out their alleged problems. It appears that on 10 October 1949 removal notices were served on 147 shopkeepers in order to carry out a part of the city planning program. These shops are permanent structures as distinguished from street stalls. A Mr. Wada is the owner of the buildings housing the shops. The city released an area of land from war-time control that Mr. Wada was able to lease and on which it was understood the shops would be moved to. This move was to be only temporary as permanent quarters were to be erected on still another site. Mr. Wada contrary to the agreement with the city enclosed the new area with barbed wire to prevent occupancy. After the first conference with Mr. Wada and his attorney they admitted they were wrong in enclosing the area and they thereupon removed the wire. The shopkeepers still refused to move on the ground that health and fire departments would give them trouble in obtaining permits. Whether this objection is real or simply a stalling technique is questionable. Mr. Taniguchi of the Tokyo Land Relocation Section should have ironed out this problem in advance with the sections concerned. His attitude is typical of bureau officials in Japan. Without any attempt to get permit questions settled in advance the city went ahead tearing down the shops and moving them to a new location. A shopkeeper who refused to submit was beaten up by a city employee. As a result of the conference arrangements have been made for health and fire permits on a temporary basis and the moving project is progressing without further violence.

A mass meeting was held in Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture on April 5 sponsored by ex Choren members, Li-Ho-Ken, Kin-Toju-Jun, and Hai-Shin-Hai. C.P. members Yukio Yuki, Kobayashi Mukio and Shiraide Yoshiyuki joined in the proceedings. There are strong rumors of large scale deportations of leaders of the now disbanded Korean organizations in spite of denials by the attorney general's office. The aim of the meeting was to oppose such a deportation. After the meeting a parade to the governor's office and the N.R.P. took place. Representations also visited the Kofu M.P.

* * * * *

TRAFFIC CONFERENCE

Attended by: TMPB, Mr. Sekiguchi and Asst. of the Transportation, Capt. Barnes, Capt. McDowell and Featherstone

TPM interested in a continuing program against accidents. While members of the occupation who drive cars have been punished it has been noticed from recent statistics that the operators of tram cars have been very negligent. The cooperation, therefore, of Japanese Police and the Tokyo-To transportation system is solicited.

There has been a general reduction in accidents in Tokyo. This has also been true of trams but the rate of accidents involving trams is still too high.

Some faults:

1. Open doors in trams so that the passengers can jump off at any time.
2. Safety zone is the interior of the cars. Motorman so crowded by passengers that he cannot properly operate his levers.

TPM only has accidents involving occupation vehicles--some figures:

1st six months 1949 - 17 per mo.
 2nd six months 1949 - 19 per mo.
 Last month of March - 8 per mo.

Mr. Seguchi said that 125 track supervisors were placed around the city to reeducate the motorman and that fact is responsible for the having of the accidents. Also a test will be given twice per year. Awards will be given motorman for safe driving.

TMPB will have a safety education week April 5 - 11th.

MPB is starting a new system. Each local police station is going to have the same month of last year's statistics compared with this year's. If this year is higher the local traffic chief will be called in to explain the reason.

KLG. 319.1

7 April 1950

^{all caps}
Highlights for the week of 3-8 April 1950

4

To: Civil Affairs Section, ⁴⁴²MAC, SCAP

From: Legal & Govt Section, ³Kant Civil Affairs Region

4

2.

of the conferences arrangements have been made for health
 and fire permits on a temporary basis and the moving project
 is progressing without further violence. The manner in which
 this project is handled is typical of the attitude
 of complete indifference

For Highlights

A mass meeting was held in Kofu, Yamanashi prefecture on April 5 sponsored by ex-Chosen members, Li-Ho-Ken, Kim-Toku-Jun, and Hai-Shun-Her. CP members Yutkie Yute, Kobayashi Fukiio and Shiraide Yoshiyuki joined in the proceedings. ~~The object of the Rumors gathering~~ There are strong rumors of large scale deportations of leaders of the now disbanded Korean organizations in spite of denials by the attorney general's office. The aim of the meeting was to oppose ^{such a} deportation. After the meeting a ~~parade~~ parade to the governor's office and the NRP took place. Representatives also visited the Kofu MP.

Highlight

TRAFFIC CONFERENCE

Attended by: TMPB, Mr. Sekiguchi and Asst. of the Transportation,
Capt. Barnes, Capt McDowell and Featherstone

TPM interested in a continuing program against accidents. While members of the occupation who drive cars have been ~~commonly~~ punished it has been noticed from recent statistics that the operators of traffic cars have been very negligent. The cooperation, therefore, of Japanese Police and the Tokyo-To transportation system is solicited.

There has been a general reduction in accidents in Tokyo. This has also been true of traffic cars but the rate of accidents involving traffic is still too high.

Some faults:

1. Open doors in traffic so that the passenger can jump off at any time.

2. Safety zone in the interior of the cars. Motorman so crowded by passengers that he cannot properly operate his levers.

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5 -
Scott Corp.

file

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 20 - 25 MARCH 1950

On 13 March, the second hearing of a case (violation of Provisional Goods Supply and Demand Adjustment Law) was held at the Mito Summary Court. Hajime Suzuki, a witness for the defense, made a testimony at the court. However, the testimony was different from what he had made previously at the procurator's office. After the court adjourned, the procurator requested a warrant of arrest to Judge Hanaoka of Mito District Court for perjury. The request was rejected by the reason that there is no reasonable ground enough to suspect that the person may destroy evidence or he may escape. Therefore, Procurator's Office detained this man in the Mito NRP Jail and at 1900, requested the court for an Emergency Warrant of Arrest. This request was also rejected by Judge Ikehane at 1000 following morning. Suzuki was finally released at 1030.

Court said that it is an unreasonable detention that the man was detained after rejection of the request for ordinary warrant of arrest and that procurator requested for an emergency warrant. Mito Bar Association is planning to accuse the Procurator's Office for infringement of human rights.

SUBJECT: Meeting and Commemorating Events.

FROM: Chief, Shizuoka Municipal Police.

On 31st Anniversary of 3.1 Revolution to All Japanese Friends!

Dear Japanese friends! March 1 is the day we, Koreans, who wished for our independence, no, for independence of our race, cannot forget this memorial day. Now that you are facing the crisis of independence for your race, we were placed in the same situation as you are now 31 years ago!

At time, the Koreans were under the Japanese Imperialism, the cruel policy of colony, the freedom of association, freedom of speech, publication were neglected, even teachers were armed etc. The Facistic military government was executed. Under the circumstances, the former Korean King Lee Shotoku-gu was assassinated we were furiously excited. 2 March was the day of Imperial funeral. 1 March, the day before, the mob amounting 500,000 or 600,000 gathered in Dodo Park, Seoul and declared independence; the declaration went all over Korea. More than 500,000 or 600,000 were arrested irrespective of torture and depressions by the government.

Friends in Japan! This is not a revolution story of the past.

Japan is now transforming into military base, while 85% of the industry in Japan is done by foreign capital.

Friends in Japan, the international fund is conspired by YOSHIDA in Japan and RI Sho Ban of Southern Korea. We should hold hand in hand at this 31st anniversary revolution memorial day with you to complete our work.

Shizuoka District Koreans 3.1 Revolution Memorial
Enforcement Committee

Anti-Tax Campaign at Kiryu City

On 22 March 1950, an unregistered meeting was held from noon in front of the Kiryu City Office, Gumma Prefecture. Prefectural Public Safety Ordinance of Gumma Ken provides that all meeting should be registered in advance. Approximately 500 people attended the meeting. On 18 March, a general meeting of the citizens of Kiryu city was held against tax and requested 10 items to be brought up in the present session of the city assembly.

They requested the chairman of the city assembly to report to them the process of the assembly meeting. Chairman Moriguchi of the city assembly appeared before the crowd and began to speak to them. However, he was given oral third-degree by the crowd and could not go back to the assembly hall. Policemen of the Kiryu Police finally succeeded to take him back to the office. However, window glasses of the city office were broken by them.

Chief of the Kiryu Police verbally ordered the crowd dispersed five times but they did not comply with the order. Kiryu Police asked for aid from Police Training School, Higashi-akagi and Nitta District NRPs. 100 policemen together with 120 policemen of Kiryu dispersed the crowd. 15 of them were arrested and detained according to Art. 107, Criminal Code. They included seven communists.

"Art. 107. Persons assembled in large numbers with (intent) to use violence or threats who have refused to disperse even though ordered three or more times to do so by the public officials concerned shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding three years for ring-leaders and fined not more than Yen 50 for others."

50 to 60 people gathered in front of the police station at 2100, 22 March requesting release of the detained leaders. However the crowd dispersed shortly.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 27 MAR - 1 APR.

KLG 319.1

TO : Civil Affairs Section, SCAP

FROM: Legal & Govt Section, Kanto Civil Affairs Region
(Featherstone)

This letter just came in and is the first instance, to my knowledge, where a leader of the Tonari-gumi cries out against the job. I intend to have a long interview with the petitioner which should be revealing.

JGF

#27
Shyuzo

#307

31 March 1950 yk

No date

SUBJECT: Letter from MOCHIZUKI Taro
TO: Shizuoka Military Government
FROM: MOCHIZUKI Taro, Tatejuku, Fujimiya-shi, Shizuoka-ken

I am residing in Fujimiya-shi, Shizuoka-ken. In this city the Tonarigumi (Neighborhood Association) system still exists in spite of being ordered to dissolve after the surrender. The chief is appointed for a year in turns, therefore I was forced to be the chief of Tonarigumi against my own will.

The work of the chief is notifying all the families the ration goods, sending bills for water, tax etc. from the City Office and there are some other minor periodical work. The most difficult work among them is collecting donations for temples, shrines, public and private organizations. After a day's hard work, with my tired body I have to go round all the families of Tonarigumi telling the reason for donation gathering them and sending them with statement of accounts. The work of this kind give my physically weak body burden and mental torture. Furthermore, when a man dies it is accustomed to perform funeral by Tonarigumi since the war. Neighbors were forced to gather in the home of deceased and offer their services. The leading character of this service should be done by the chief. Collecting money for the wreath is another problem. Every time the unhappy incident happens in the neighborhood, I have to take two days leave for the occasion to fulfil my duty. I am a daily paid worker, therefore, I don't get paid for the day I take leave. My living condition is always threatened by taking too many leaves.

After the occupation of Allied Forces, the democratic idea spreaded all over Japan. Further the new constitution law came to an effect. Individual freedom has been recognized, but the Tonarigumi which was formed during the war and five years have elapsed since the surrender, still freedom of a person is unrecognized in this locality. This incident is most disagreeable to us, this hinders the development of democratism. There were no Tonarigumi in prewar, therefore demanding service without any compensation was not forced. When we think of Tonarigumi system itself we think we had more freedom before the war

#307 (Cont'd)

than at present. I was strongly against this system and cried for abolishment of this system, but influential "Bosses" in our city told us to get out of the place if we don't care to stay here. They molested us in several ways. I cannot do anything with my weak influence, therefore I am asking your assistance.

I wish you would instruct to abolish the Tonarigumi system once for all the enforcing one to be a chief asking for services without freedom of any kind.

There were lectures given in our city by your official from Shizuoka last year, the above was one of the topic. Our city is still a very conservative city, still forcing ourselves to offer our services.

I have sent this petition under false name, because I fear that I, and even the Company where I am working, might get in trouble if they happen to know that I have informed the Military Government of their city administration.

Translated by: _____ dtd 31 Mar 50
Y. KAWASHIMA

#27
Shizuoka

Highlights.

The conference of Kanto Liaison Judges was attended by members of this division on 14 March. After the delivery of talks on court subjects a good two hour round table discussion was held on all phases of speeding up the trial of cases before the courts. As a result of the conference Judge Kobiashi the presiding judge of the Tokyo High court expressed the opinion that much can ~~ax~~ be accomplished in speeding up present procedure within the existing rules.

In Saitama the political parties are getting together on candidates for the spring election. The Democratic and Liberal Parties will hold a merger meeting on the 17th of April. They then expect to agree on having the present field of five Liberal candidates cut down to two and the the Democrats down to one. The Communist will present one candidate. The governor claims that the recent disclosure that Tokuda requested the USSR to hold back conservative Japanese in the repatriation program will effect the communist chances very much.

In Chiba efforts are being made to merge and agree on candidates but no definite progress has been made to date.

In Chiba 36 farmers and two communist agitators were arrested for failing to turn in their rice. The 36 farmers immediately brought in their rice and were released. The two communists were held and later two more were arrested for interfering with the officers in executing search warrants. The C.P. immediately held a public meeting in the Omarimachi

Primary School to protest the arrests. The attendance was 430 persons. Kikinsami, & Yakota, C.P. Diet members and Fukuda a C.P. lawyer addressed the gathering.

A similar arrest was made in Azami-village and agitators appeared at the police station demanding the release of the defendant without success.

The governor of Chiba would like action on the release of the former M.G. building which has been empty since last December and requires the services of two police men to guard the building.

An inspection of one of the jails in Yokohama disclosed the detention of narcotic victims in the same cells as non-narcotic cases, juveniles and other sick prisoners. The jailer proceeding to remedy the situation at once so far as limited space would allow.

775013

788

March 16 1950.

Dr Featherstone,
Mrs Payne,

- Shizuoka -

The Tokyo Higher Court wishes to take back a written complaint made by League of Korean Youth in Japan against seizure of Korean school buildings, because the copy was original which should be filed with other papers of this case in the district court, Shizuoka. A duplicate is attached herewith.

TCS

void
703

orig came in 3 Mar.

kin-Qi-go
Sho-gen-ku

Translate

訴
狀

静岡市清水区一丁目七三ノ三番地

原 告

在日本朝鮮民主青年同盟静岡縣本部

静岡縣吉原市

右代表者

金 永

静岡縣濱松市松江町一二二番地

原 告

趙 絃

静岡縣富士郡芝富村勝島一三ノ三番地

原 告

金 義

静岡縣清水市

原 告

趙 成

静岡縣

原 告

孫 彩

静岡市

原 告

成 一

名古屋市中區南鍛冶屋町産別會館

自由法曹團

成 雙

右訴訟代理人并護士

櫻 天
井 野
末

紀 治



kinō-i-go
Sho-gen-ku

Translate

訴
狀

静岡市清水町一丁目七三ノ三番地

在日本朝鮮民主青年同盟静岡縣本部

静岡縣吉原市

右代表者

金

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五

静岡縣濱松市松江町一二二番地

原告

趙

鉉

九

静岡縣富士郡芝富村勝島一三ノ三番地

原告

金

義

述

静岡縣清水市

原告

趙

成

柱

静岡縣

原告

孫

彩

進

静岡市

原告

成

一

變

名古屋市中區南銀治屋町產別會館

自由法曹團

右訴訟代理人律師

櫻

井

禾

紀

天

野

禾

治



九〇

全全全

今野 上山 佐々木

重茂

礼徳 茂

1954

東京都千代田区霞ヶ関

被告 法務総裁

被告 田俊吉

静岡市追手町

被告 静岡縣知事

被告 小林武治

(訴名) 団体等規正令濫用の不当解散、財産接收等取消の訴え

訴訟物価格

請求の趣旨

被告須田法務総裁が原告在日本朝鮮民主青年同盟静岡縣本部に対して爲したる昭和二十四年九月八日付法務府告示第五十一号「団体等規正令」第二条第四条による指定並に全日付法務府告示第五十七号「解散団体の財産の管理」及処分に関する政令」第二条第二項による指定は之を取消す。

被告小林静岡縣知事が昭和二十四年九月八日付法務府告示第五十一号「団体等規正令」第二条第四条による指定に基き本年全月十三日静岡市広匠町一丁目七三番地ノ三所在水造二階建一戸總坪一三一坪に対して爲したる退去引渡処分は之を取消す。訴訟費用は被告の負担とする。

との御裁判を求めらる。

請求の原因

(一) 取消を求めらる行政処分を表示

(イ) 被告法務総裁は原告在日本朝鮮民主青年同盟幹部本部(以下民青静本と略称す)に対して昭和二十四年九月八日付官報に法務府告示第五十一号を以て、団体等規正令第二条、第一号第七号に該当する行為があつた事を認定して同令第四条第一項の指定を行い、原告民青静本及び(県下支部、その他の下部組織を含む)を解散せしめ、法務府告示第五十七号をもつて原告民青静本が使用して居た静岡市鷹匠町一丁目七三番地ノ三所在木造二階建一戸総坪一三一坪をはじめ全下部組織の全財産に対しても解散団体の財産の管理及び処分等に関する政令(昭和二十四年政令第一三八号)第二条第二項の規定による指定を行い之を接收し前記政令第五条の規定により、原告民青静本によつて設定された権利に基き、石建物を使用する者に対し即時石建物から退去し静岡縣知事に之を、引渡すべき事を命じた。

(ロ) 被告法務総裁が原告民青静本を及民主々義的且暴力主義団体と認定した理由は法務府特別審査局長吉河光典の責任調査事例に基くものであるが、この事例は特高的思想検事的審査報告で極めて悪意に満ちたものである。しかし、る審査と認定を強行せしめたのは法務総裁瀧田俊吉の下に於ける法務府の性格である。

即ち法務府は不足な定員を過剰と認定して勤労者の首切を断行し、出題目な過剰の税金を適正と認定して中小小工業者を破産させ警察隊の挑発的暴力検挙に対する正当防衛的自衛権行使を暴力反抗の公務執行妨害と認定して彈圧し多数勤労者の生きる権利を主張する正当な労働争議を公共の福祉に反する不当争議と認定して小教資本家の儲ける権利を保護する爲に勤労者の因結権、争議権を剝奪して資本主義崩壊断末魔の独占資本擁護に奉仕する反勤吉田内閣の認定専断を強行するフアツシヨの悍馬であり、その法務総裁瀧田俊吉は白を黒とし黒を白とする認定専断に詭弁と曲解の鞭を振つフアツシヨの騎士である。

(ハ) 被告法務総裁は、ポツダム宣言により日本民主化の障害として解消された旧特高の役割を自任する

もの、如く及勤吉田内閣と本質及び動向を同じくする。

大韓民国李承晚傀儡政府が三千万朝鮮民族のカイロ、ポツタムの両宣言を実現する統一選挙による朝鮮民主主義人民共和国の独立完全に直面して狼狽の結果しきりに密入国する崩壊断末魔の一味亡命者と結託して、之を受入れる為民奇の全組織を破壊して中央總本部を始め全国四十八都道・府、縣本部、五十三支部および二〇〇〇に近い下部組織事務所を強奪的に接收し、被告畑田法務総裁があげる解散理由に何等関係のない民静本を解散接收し、李承晚傀儡政府とその駐日代表部と通ずる反勤団体「大韓民国居留民団」と反勤吉田内閣の反共運動の本拠を成る陰謀を以て、侵略的軍事行動を支持する暴力団体を対象とした「団体等規正令」を濫用し、原告民奇静本に対する解散団体指定と財産の接收の行政処分をして居るのであつて、その政治的意図に基く不法な処置であるのは明らかである。

(二) 行政処分の取消を求め法律上の主張

(イ) 団体等規正令は「ポツダム宣言の受諾に伴い発する命令に関する件」(昭和二十年勅令第五四二号)に基き「政党・協会その他の団体の結成の禁止等に関する件」(昭和二十一年勅令第一〇一号)を改悪し、政令第六十四号と改めて昭和二十四年四月四日公布されたものである。

(ロ) ところで所謂「ポツダム勅令第五四二号」は主権在君の旧憲法第八条の天皇大権による緊急勅令である。然るに主権在民の新憲法下に於ては憲法の前文「……そもそも国政は国民の厳粛なる信託によるものであつてその権利は国民に由来し、その権力は国民の代表者がこれを行使し、その福利は国民が之を享受する。これは人類普遍の原理であり、この憲法はかかる原理に基くものである。われらは、これに反する一切の憲法、法令及詔勅を排除する……」及び憲法第九条「この憲法は国の最高法規であつて、その条項に反する法律、命令、詔勅及び国務に関するその他の行為の全部又は一部はその効力を有しない」の規定によつて前記勅令は失効して居る。

(備考) 新憲法下において所謂ポツ勅第五四二号及びこれに基く政令の効力を保持する為には、昭和二十二年四月十八日法律第七二号日本国憲法施行の際現に効力を有する命令の規定の効力等に関する法律及び同年五月三日政令第十四号日本国憲法施行の際現に効力を有する勅令の規定の効力等に関する政令によらなければならなかつたことは、それらの規定自体によつて明白である。

しかるにポツ勅第五四二号については、その手続がとられなかつたことも明白である。ある者は本勅令が議会の事後承諾を得ているから、憲法第七三條第六号の政令を發布する。実施前提の法律と同視し得ると曲解しているが緊急勅令はじめから法律と同一の効力を有するのであつて、国会の承諾は政府の責任を解除するにすぎず事後承諾により法律になるのではなく、いつまでも命令であることに変わりはない。

若し仮りに曲解詭弁者の主張する如くポツ勅第五四二号が主権在民の新憲法の下に於ても有効であるとするならば、国民の基本的人权は政治的の権力によつて危殆に瀕する。即ち緊急勅令すら公共の安全を保持し又その災厄を避くるため……といふ条件がついて居たのにポツ勅第五四二号は、かかる制限がなく従つて時の内閣の行政処分によるいはゆるポツ政令公布が行はれて天皇神授以上の無制限の行政大権となりしかも緊急勅令には事後承諾といふ議会の監督方法があつたのに所謂ポツ政令の場合にはかかる監督方法もなくまつたく時の内閣の独裁を許すことになる不当と不法の吉田大権の容認となる。

い 仮りにポツ勅第五四二号が有効であるとしても、団体等規正令は憲法第二九條に違反し無効である即ち命令によつて財産権を政府の恣意によつて侵害することをなし得るとするは私有財産権の保障を中核とする現法制の基盤を揺がす脅威である。

二の月

而も団体の性向判定や団体解散指定による財産権侵害が一法務総裁の具体的判定に一任され全くその胸三寸にあり、更にこれが最終的な決定権を持ち異議の申立をも許さないにおいてをやである。かかる財産権を命令によつて侵害し得ると爲す団体等規正令はこの一点に於ても違憲であつて無効な

権の承認となる。

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二の月

而も団体の性向判定や団体解散指定による財産権侵害が一法務総裁の具体的判定に一任され全くその胸三寸にあり、更にこれが最終的な決定権を持ち異議の申立をも許さないにおいてをやである。かゝる財産権を命令によつて侵害し得ると爲す団体等規正令はこの一点に於ても違憲であつて無効なものである。

ロ) 更に団体等規正令は峻厳な罰則を含んでいる。この事は憲法第三十一条「何人も法律の定める手続によらなければその生命若しくは自由を奪はれ、又その他の刑罰を科せられない」と及び憲法第四一条「国会は国権の最高機関であつて、国の唯一の立法機関である。」及び憲法第七十三条第六号「政令には特にその法律の委任がある場合を除いては、罰則を設けることが出来ない」との憲法に違反する政令であつて無効である。

ハ) 尚団体等規正令の前身である勅令第一〇一号はポツダム宣言の無条件受諾、宣言の各項の厳正かつ誠実に履行のため直接には連合軍最高司令官の一九四六年一月四日付「ある種類の政治的党派、協会その他の団体の廃止に関する覚書」に基いて、ポツダム宣言の一つとして公布され実施されたものであるから、勅令第一〇一号を改訂し団体等規正令を制定公布し、それが適法に成立し有効に実施されるためには、まづ第一に連合軍最高司令官よりの要求とされたものであること、第二に「これを実施するため特に必要とある場合といふ二つの条件が絶対に必要である。」

然るに連合軍最高司令官の要求があり、之を実施する爲特に必要があつて従来勅令第一〇一号を改訂せねばならなかつたかどうかの点については、当の吉田内閣はその間の至週を明確に公表してないもので昭和二十三年政令第二〇一号の際以上に不明瞭なものとなつてゐる、従つて何時いかなる形式でいかなる内容の命令・指令・要求がなされたかを正式に公表しないことは、連合軍最高司令官の要求及びこれを実施する特に必要のないものであるのに吉田内閣の一方的恣意によつて強行された緊

急勅令・非常大权的行為の現代版を推定せざるを得ないからポツ勅第五四二号の「制定手続に違反するものとして無効である。

(ハ) 仮りに団体等規正令が有効なりとしても、それは第一条の「平和主義及び民主主義の健全な育成発達を期する為政治団体の内容を一般に公開し秘密的・軍国主義的極端な国家主義的・暴力主義的及び反民主主義的団体」を対象として制定されたもので又被告法務総裁が原告民青静本の財産を接収した「解散団体の財産管理及処分等に関する政令」は第二条の規定によつて明白な通り昭和二十一年八月十五日以前から所有していた軍国主義的解散団体の戦時所得財産接収免脱を追及するために規定されたもので悪意ある政治的意図のもとに解散したり運用すべきでなく団体等規正令第一条第二項には、明白に本令の濫用を禁止しているものであるから、原告民青静本の解散及び財産接収指定に適用せらるべき性質のものである。

(三) 取消を求めらるる事実上の主張

(イ) 解散を指定された原告の組織

原告民青静本は一九四六年十月靜岡縣下に在住する民主主義的理念と傾向をもつ朝鮮青年約一〇〇〇名によつて結成されたのである。

原告民青静本は、朝鮮民族の完全な解放と自由、平和を念願として従来の浮動的基礎の上におかれた朝鮮人青年の生活を守り不良化を救い戦後の破壊された日本の産業復興に建設的協力なし進んで民主主義の精神に則る文化活動と教育を青年に施し文工隊等の活動をせしめて一般の教養を高め植民地的教育の残滓を掃蕩して朝鮮建設の精神的基礎の涵養に努め世界民青連に参加しまたポツダム宣言の厳正実施による日本民主化に貢献して来たものである。

(ロ) 原告民青静本の貢献した日本民主化の業績

原告民青静本は結成以来日本民主化を良心的に指導し且積極的な支援を行い進駐軍の占領政策に対しても宣言綱領にもとづき日本民主化のために大要左記の如く貢献して来た

(1) 日本民主化を推進した日本民主主義諸団体の民主化運動は、大衆の威力を示すと共に大衆を民主的に自覚させた大衆運動である

原告民青静本が日本民主諸団体の主催した大衆運動について、最も強い結集力と見事な動員力を發揮して之に参加協力した民主的貢献

(2) 民青静本は終戦当時の朝鮮人版図アリセン、日本交通機関混雑の整理、一部朝鮮人の日本帝国主義圧迫に対する復讐的事件の防止等その自治的處理につき日本政府機関もその業績を認めて民青静本に委嘱した民主的治安維持の協力

(3) 一部朝鮮人の生活難に念儀なくされた経済犯罪者を啓蒙して正業に導いた努力

(4) 終戦以来続発した水害、震災その他の罹災者救済のため経済的支援及び慰問等に誠意を盡した事実

(5) 平和的、民主的国際文化的運動の主流として新聞その他各種の出版物を発行し、文化的事業を催し日本民主化の文化的気運を促進した功績

等枚挙にいとまない程民青静本は名実共に民主的な団体として反民主主義、軍国主義の打倒に全使命を遂行して来た事実に対しては被告といえ共否定出来ないだろう

(イ) 被告法務総裁のあげた解散理由の反駁

(1) 昭和二十三年十月頃大坂本部員などは占領軍に反対して人民共和国々旗入の大会告示ビラを掲示しと言つて居るが掲示されたポスターは「朝鮮民主主義人民共和国憲法第百条参照」所謂占領軍の掲揚を禁止した北朝鮮の国旗ではなく事実が示すごとく只のポスターにすぎない、ましてや大

坂地方の事件であり且その真相は当時大坂に於て軍事裁判により事件は処理済みであり原告民青静本には何等の関係もない。

(2) 同年四月下旬、所謂神戸、大坂事件に於ては神戸、大坂の各本部幹部等は共同して大坂、兵庫の各府縣の府縣庁を襲撃及び占領軍憲兵に対する暴行、抑留等の騒擾事件に参加ししと理由をあげて居るが之も同じく前に述べた大坂地方に於ける事件でありその事件の真相もすでに軍事裁判或は日本の裁判に於て処理済みであり、被告の言う如く、之が暴行云々とあげるならかえつて当時多数の武装警官を動員し数十名に余る朝鮮人大衆に対する暴行と十六人の金太一君を虐殺した事が暴行と殺人でなく何であるか。

(3) 昭和二十一年十二月二十日頃東京本部幹部等は朝連員と共に所謂首相官邸のデモ事件に参加して各種暴力的事犯をあえてししとの理由を上げているが之こそ無為厚顔にも甚しい。前述の通り民青静本は開知する所ではなく尚当時民青全国組織が結成される以前であり中央からの指示、命令がある苦もなく被告の参知もして居ないのが事実である。かゝる理由から此の事件にも関係がなく理由にもならない。

(4) 所謂平事件に於ては石城支部内郷分会員は朝連及び他の諸団体員等と共同して平警察署を襲撃之を一瞬占拠する等の騒擾を惹起ししとの理由をあげているが之も同じく民青静本には全然関係もなく又当事件は現に裁判中であり、各関係者は当局に対して一切にその不当性と弾圧を抗議して居るかゝる事実から被告の原告民青静本に対する行政処分は独断の不当も甚しい。

(5) 或は本団体と対立関係にある在日本大韓民国居留民団幹部等に対して殺人、不逞強禁の兇悪な犯行を反覆累行したものであると云々を理由にあげているが之こそ被告の無法な独断の不当も甚しい。民青静本に於ては、かゝる行為は事実を反し被告のあげた意図は誘惑、脅迫その他の手段によ

三の内

つて原告の組織を破壊し、一小部分の朝鮮人と李承晩傀儡政府の亡命的密入国の者が大韓居留民団連青の結成を意図して民青静本に挑戦し反動吉田内閣の特高的警官隊が之を援助するために、所謂対立であり衝突であつて、その責任は民国と特高的警察にあつて民青静本に責任を転嫁するべきも

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以上の如く民青静本には全く関係がないばかりか、同じ組織を口実にして個々の犯行又は一地域の地方的みに関連ある事件をもつて占領軍に反抗、反対又は反民主主義的暴力云々の理由は以上の事実が立証する如く極めて日本を再武装化し侵略を夢みる反動勢力の陰謀の下になされた指定であることは明白であつて、その認定は虚構であり、この不当な指定は即時取消さるべきものである。

(四) 静岡縣知事に対する請求の理由

(一) 被告小林静岡縣知事は、被告法務総裁の前述の如き民青解散の指定に基き昭和二十四年九月十三日静岡市鷹匠町一丁目七十三番地の三所在木造二階建一戸総建坪一三一坪を民青静本の所有建物と認定して接收したのである。

(二) 右建物は昭和二十三年九月十日訴外朝鮮連静本の委員長の名で静岡市役所を経て所管当局に建築申請書を提出し認可を得て、企二十四年四月より原告並に訴外在日本朝鮮人連盟静岡縣本部(以下朝鮮連静本と略称する)、在日本朝鮮民主女性同盟静岡縣本部(以下女同静本と略称する)、解放新聞静岡支局、在日本朝鮮人戦災者同盟静岡縣本部(以下戦同静本と略称する)、在日本朝鮮人解放運動政援会静岡縣本部(以下解放静本と略称する)と共に右建物を事務所として使用して居た。

(三) 右建物は民青静本の所有名義となつて居るが事實は、右原告を含む六団体が各々建設資金を拠出し合つて建築したものであつて原告一人の所有物ではない。従つて被告静岡縣知事が原告のみを所有者として本件建物の接收処分は不法不当である。

原告等は以上の理由により請求趣旨の通り不当な被告の解散団体指定も不当な強行接収の行政処分取
消を求めらるる為本訴を提起するものである。

証 據 方 法

口頭弁論の際必要に於て立証する。

附 属 書 類

一 訴訟代理委任状

昭和二十五年二月

右訴訟代理人

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三の外

天 松 森 白 布 上 青 神 岡 森 福

野 井 井 施 村 柳 道 林 長 日

末 俊 辰 盛 寛 辰 英 力

三 之

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佐 上 今 高 小 蓬 宮 岡

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木 山 野 木 次 田 良 崎

重 義 右 寛 一

茂 德 礼 門 茂 武 雄 夫

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17 March 1950 rm

10 March 1950 .

#275

SUBJECT: The Peace Rally, Shizuoka City.

TO : Chief of the Legal and Government Section, KCAR.

FROM : Chief of the Shizuoka Municipal Police.

The 1st Peace Rally sponsored by the preparatory body of the Association for the Protection of Peace was held on 8 Mar. at the Shizuoka Municipal Public Hall keeping pace with the International Women's Council.

Professor OYAMA Ikuo of the Waseda University (former leader of the Laborers and Farmers Party) was the lecturer of the event.

In the declaration of peace announced by the rally were included so many important items such as the relation of America and the Soviet Union centering around the peace treaty with Japan, the problem to call communist leader TOKUTA and the March labor offensive.

We kept close watch on the rally. It was a great success but closed without any trouble.

1. Round-table conference:

The conference was held at Shoel Eating-shop, Tenma-cho, Shizuoka city with following attendants.

OYAMA Ikuo, professor of the Waseda University and former leader of the Laborers and Farmers Party.

ISSHIKI Taizaburo, communist.

KOSUGI Toshiaki, chief of the Shizuoka branch of the Democratic Scientists League.

NISHII Shunichi, former chief of the Shizuoka Chapter of the National Railway Workers Union.

MIYAGISHIMA Tadao, chairman of the Shizuoka Prefectural Committee of the Nippon Communist Party.

NAGAI Kiyoshi, former central committee member of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union.

NIMURA Hideo, chairman of the unification faction committee of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union.

and many other left wing leaders.

Details of talks at the conference are unknown but it seemed that they stressed to strengthen the Association for the Protection of Peace and to send representatives to the Peace Rally.

After the round-table conference, OYAMA Ikuo, ISSHIKI Taizaburo, and KOSUGI Toshiaki attended the dinner-party at the KOSUGI's house, 13-3chome, Kogira, Shizuoka city.

2. Shizuoka Peace Rally:

(1) Date and place: From 6 - 9 PM on 8 Mar. 1950
The Shizuoka Municipal Public Hall.

(2) Attendant : About 1,200.

(3) Peace platforms:

- a. Let us protect peace and freedom.
- b. Let us oppose war propaganda and fascism.
- c. Let us oppose Japan's affiliation with any military alliance.
- d. Let us protect our culture and education for the sake of peace.
- e. Let us protect the development of peaceful industries.
- f. Let us accelerate an over-all peace treaty and protect Japan's independence.
- g. Let all men who love peace co-operate.
- h. Let us co-operate with peace protecting movements of the world.

(4) Lecture meeting of the Peace Rally:

- a. The meeting was presided by NIMURA Hideo.
- b. Address of KOSUGI Toshiaki.

"What the war left us were widows, degeneration of morality, bad boys and crimes. Tragedies of the war have not yet been eliminated".

- c. Congratulatory address of YAMAGUCHI Kanji, chairman of the central executive committee of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union.

"Japan's administration and economy are controlled by the aggressive policy of America.

Now middle and small scale enterprisers are on the verge of being ruined. But the government says that the sacrifice of these enterprisers can not be helped.

A separate peace treaty means that Japan shall be dragged into a war."

- d. Congratulatory telegrams.

(a) The National Congress of Labor Unions.

(b) The preparatory body of the All-Japan Workers Unions Federation.

(c) The headquarters of the Association for the Protection of Peace.

- e. Congratulatory addresses:

SUGIYAMA Mitsuo (The Nippon Communist Party)

"Wooden products makers are now so severely stratened that they are going to fall down.

Such social and economic unrest is due to the Yoshida cabinet's traitorous policy and the threat that Japan might be dragged into a war.

We must oppose to a war and protect peace, overthrowing the reactionary government."

OTA Isaburo, socialist, member of the Shizuoka Municipal Assembly.

Let me remind on the lecture meeting held 1928 at the Wakatake-za theatre, Shizuoka city. In those days Prof. OYAMA was watched by the police and military clique as a dangerous man. We, members of the youth department of the Laborers and Farmers Party, guarded him, enclosing the platform.

Police officials could not stop the professor's speech being pressed by our high spirits. He completed his speech amidst the overwhelming reactionary's tempest.

- f. KOSUGI Toshiaki explained the outline of Prof. OYAMA's 70-years career.
- g. Outline of Prof. OYAMA's speech.

War and peace, this is what I am always thinking about. The war was brought to an end by atomic bombs but we are again threatened by a new war of hydrogen bombs.

Japan is becoming a military base, being colonized and making way to a separate peace treaty.

We must fight the reactionary influence which is going to drive Japan to a dangerous war of hydrogen bombs.

(a) A peace rally was held last March at New York by noted European scientists and cultural persons. In March the world peace rally was held at Prague. Laborers and intelligentsia have developed their peace protection movement to every part of the world.

On the other side, there is UNESCO as a world-wide campaign. Representatives despatched to this rally are selected by governments. The UNESCO drive participated by representatives elected by the Yoshida's government is one supported by reactionary bodies.

There exists a committee which was set up to protect peace. But Japanese reactionary newspapers do not report them. Japanese newspapers can not get along if they do not do what Mr. Yoshida is pleased.

(b) If Japan joins the League of United Nation, we must offer troops and military bases. This is a clear violation of the Potsdam Declaration.

Japan's sovereignty is decided by the Potsdam Declaration. If a part of Japan becomes a military base, her sovereignty on it is lost. This is a violation of the declaration.

(c) A separate peace treaty is a preparation for a new war. A separate peace treaty is one scheduled to be concluded with so-called capitalistic countries excepting for the Soviet union and communist China.

Prime Minister YOSHIDA said that a peace treaty would depend upon the objective situation of the world. If YOSHIDA is really willing to protect peace, he should make efforts to conclude an overall peace treaty.

The Chinese communist army acquired peace and freedom by its own hand. About the Sino-Soviet pact, the government source is making propaganda that China and the Soviet union are plotting to invade Japan. This is quite wrong.

The Socialist Party is considering an overall peace treaty excluding the Soviet union and China and says that the Sino-Soviet pact was concluded in an attempt to invade Japan. This means that they are opposing to an overall treaty saying they are in favor of it.

As far as the party is led by such leaders, I can not be in favor of the party.

What did leader Mao say after the declaration of independence at that Administrative Council?

He said that the Communist China and Japan had to keep friendly connection.

Those who want to protect peace must unite to overthrow the Yoshida cabinet.

h. Closing address.

NISHI Shunichi, former chairman of the Shizuoka Chapter of the National Rail-way Workers Union.

1. Three cheers were given, led by Prof. OYAMA.
Thus the rally was closed at 8:25 PM.

Translated by

Y. Ito
Y. ITO

dtd, 16 Mar. 50

Highlight

Tomioka Town in Shizuoka prefecture has a pending court action on their separation from Fujinomiya city. In 1941 this town was coerced into a merger with Fujinomiya city. Last year in compliance with the Local Autonomy Law elections were held and it was the decision of the electorate to secede from Fujinomiya city. However, the prefectural assembly and governor refused to ratify the action and relief was sought in the courts. A final determination has not been made but the Tomioka adherents seek to change Law #179 (July 20, 1948) which is Par. 5 of Art. 2 Supplementary, Local Autonomy Law to the extent that the power to block the separation will be divorced from the governor and the assembly. A Tomioka delegation visited this office on 17 March and asked this office to forward their recommendations with our approval to the proper SCAP agency. This is a matter which we believe came to the attention of Eighth Army Civil Affairs last year. Discussion at that time was concerned with whether or not prefectural assembly approval was merely a formality or a mandatory procedure. It is felt that if the prefectural assembly can block the separation that the whole procedure on mergers and separations is rendered nugatory.

Telephone report received from Gunma Prefectural NRP Hqs concerning tax demonstration as follows:

The anti-tax campaign has become very active since 1st March and these campaigns should be observed very closely. 26 meetings including 11 demonstrations were held between 1 and 16 March in front of various tax offices requesting:

1. Returning of the final assessment notice to tax office in blank form.
2. Let the taxpayers file voluntarily their returns.
3. Separate payment and reduction of payment.
4. No more bureaucratic making of final assessment.
5. Elimination of unfair tax officials, etc, etc,

Chief of tax office or man in charge are usually given third-degree in front of the people. The meeting always spend over the time previously reported and sometimes they continue the meeting till night. Especially in Kiryu city, the meeting was led by one Taijiro Hayashi, a CP and stayed until 2100 in front of the tax office and raised rally.

CP is always working openly in order to increase the members, agitating that CP is always on the people's side; that CP is a minor in the Diet or assembly and cannot work as they want to; that people won't be helped unless they strike down the Yoshida Cabinet; and that people should cooperate with CP in order to fight with, etc, etc, by distributing pamphlets and so forth, and by so doing the CP is now being recognized as "a party for the people".

It is a fact that people who have complaints in their tax assessments are generally following the policy of CP. Of course, a number of educated people hate CP although they also admit that tax are unreasonably high. As a general view, numerous people have antipathy against the final assessment and in Kiryu City and Shibukawa Machi tax payers actually sent the notice of final assessment back to the tax office. CP is taking advantage of this "opportunity".

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

KLG 319.1

10 March 1950

SUBJECT: Highlights for the Week of 6th to 11th March 1950

TO : Chief
Civil Affairs Section
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
APO 500

1. (Background: See EIA, Furuya Case, Saitama, previously reported for highlights) According to an informant: Kazama, Assistant Procurator at Omiya, Saitama Prefecture told Furuya when the latter was imprisoned under investigation in the Omiya Jail that the EIA is a "gift child" of GHQ and has no authority and hence the results of EIA investigations are not dependable. So Furuya had better make a complete confession and in that case he would receive a lenient penalty. Mr. Featherstone of KCAR went to see Furuya and inquire about his welfare. Inouye (Head of the EIA reported this fact to Otsu, regional head of the EIA). Otsu was stricken with surprise at the interest shown by KCAR in the Furuya case. Inouye urged that Furuya not be discharged since there was a good chance that his case would wind up with a not guilty but Otsu said it was too late.

2. Yamazaki Kei, a communist, Kita-Inugai-mura purged in 1947, was arrested March 4th for making a political speech on December 20th in behalf of a candidate.

3. Mayor Mabashi Hamaju of Sakato Town in Saitama called at this headquarters with evidence to show he was libeled by the Communist Party gangster paper in his town. He had attended the anti-gangster press meeting held on 23 February by this headquarters and thought he should report the facts direct. As a part of the campaign against him a recall petition was circulated without first obtaining a certificate from the election committee. He was advised to take the whole matter with the copies of the newspapers into the Procurator's Office for investigation. Further development will be reported when received.

4. An arrest of two communists for interfering with the rice delivery program was made in Omeri-machi in Chiba Prefecture. The Inba Sub-prefectural office in the same Ken report preparing evidence in other cases to submit to the procurator.

5. The crisis in the lumbering and wooden products industry in Shizuoka City is fast approaching. This is particularly true of the middle and small class enterprises which comprise about 70% of the industries in that city. As a result the Communist Party has intensified its drive. Enterprisers are planning to get the aid of administrative agencies and to this end have staged a rally for 11 March. Fear is now expressed that the communists may be strong enough to take over the rally.

6. Candidates for House of Councillors Election:

(a) Liberal Party: No candidates chosen as yet. Waiting for Iwanoto, vice chairman of the House of Representatives who is now in the States. He returns about the 13th March.

(b) Democrats: Candidates chosen on 5th March. They are S. Nishimura for the Kanagawa Area and Kuno, for the national area (at large).

(c) Socialists: Already campaigning with M. Sone as standard bearer.

(d) Communists: Campaign under way with K. Okazaki, lawyer and former head of the Liberal Bar Association (GP) as the candidate.

(e) Rumor has it that the Liberal Party will choose Ishimura (current head of Town and Village Headman's Association) and Ishimura (prefectural assemblyman) as candidates.

FOR THE CHIEF:

MICHAEL E. NOLAN
Legal and Government Section

For Highlights
Kanagawa Pref

5. Candidates for House of Councillors Election.

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For the Chief

KCAR

KLG-319.1
summary

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK

6th to 11th Nov. 1950

TO CA Section

- 1. (Background: See EIA, Furuya Case, Saitama, previously reported for highlights)

According to an informant: Kazama, Asst Procurator at Omiya, Saitama Prefecture told Furuya when the latter was imprisoned under investigation in the Omiya Jail that the EIA is a "gift child" of GHQ and has no authority and hence the results of EIA investigations are not dependable. So Furuya had better make a complete confession and in that case he would receive a lenient penalty.

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#

a Communist

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#

~~Mayor - gasta - case~~

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over

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Highlights

4. The crisis in the lumbering and wooden products industry in Shizuoka^{city} is fast approaching. This is particularly true of the middle and small class enterprises which comprise about 70% of the industries in that city. As a result the CP has intensified its drive. Entrepreneurs are planning to get the aid of administrative agencies and to this end have staged a rally for 11 March.

Fear is now expressed that the Communists may be strong enough to take over the rally.

~~For the Chief~~

March 9 1950.

Dr Featherstone,

KanagawaCandidacy for the House of Councillors.

The conservative parties were too slow and steady to select candidates, while the Social and Communist parties have already started the campaign secretly.

The Democate Party formerly announced on the 5th, and the Liberal Party will reach to a final decision as soon as IWAMOTO, vice-chairman of the House of Representatives, comes back from the States which will be about the 13th.

The official candidates for the Social Party is M SONE; for the Communist Party is K OKAZAKI, lawyer; the Democate Party is S. NISHIMURA for the Kanagawa area; and KUNO, prefectural assemblyman, for the national area. The Liberal Party referred names of candidates Seisaku ISHIWATA, Kosaku ISHIMURA, Teiju ISOZAKI and Tosaburo KOGURE to the Tokyo Headquarters, which, in return, advised the branch party to reconsider.

It is rumored that ISHIMURA (chairman of the town and village headmen's conference in Kanagawa, and headman of Yumoto town of Hakone) and ISHIWATA (prefectural assemblyman) are the candidates who will be finally approved by the Tokyo Headquarters.

The campaign turns to be the hottest fighting with 5 men for 2 seats in Kanagawa area.

*Reported as
highlight
current work
9 March 1950*

TCS

Highlight

Tomioka Town in Shizuoka prefecture has a pending court action on their separation from Fujinomiya city. In 1941 this town was coerced into a merger with Fujinomiya city. Last year in compliance with the Local Autonomy Law elections were held and it was the decision of the electorate to secede from Fujinomiya city. However, the prefectural assembly and governor refused to ratify the action and relief was sought in the courts. A final determination has not been made but the Tomioka adherents seek to change Law #179 (July 20, 1948) which is Par. 5 of Art. 2 Supplementary, Local Autonomy Law to the extent that the power to block the separation will be divorced from the governor and the assembly. A Tomioka delegation visited this office on 17 March and asked this office to forward their recommendations with our approval to the proper SCAP agency. This is a matter which we believe came to the attention of Eighth Army Civil Affairs last year. Discussion at that time was concerned with whether or not prefectural assembly approval was merely a formality or a mandatory procedure. It is felt that if the prefectural assembly can block the separation that the whole procedure on mergers and separations is rendered nugatory.

Telephone report received from Gunma Prefectural NRP Hqs concerning tax demonstration as follows:

The anti-tax campaign has become very active since 1st March and these campaigns should be observed very closely. 26 meetings including 11 demonstrations were held between 1 and 16 March in front of various tax offices requesting:

1. Returning of the final assessment notice to tax office in blank form.
2. Let the taxpayers file voluntarily their returns.
3. Separate payment and reduction of payment.
4. No more bureaucratic making of final assessment.
5. Elimination of unfair tax officials, etc, etc,

Chief of tax office or man in charge are usually given third-degree in front of the people. The meeting always spend over the time previously reported and sometimes they continue the meeting till night. Especially in Kiryu city, the meeting was led by one Taijiro Hayashi, a CP and stayed until 2100 in front of the tax office and raised rally.

CP is always working openly in order to increase the members, agitating that CP is always on the people's side; that CP is a minor in the Diet or assembly and cannot work as they want to; that people won't be helped unless they strike down the Yoshida Cabinet; and that people should cooperate with CP in order to fight with, etc, etc, by distributing pamphlets and so forth, and by so doing the CP is now being recognized as "a party for the people".

It is a fact that people who have complaints in their tax assessments are generally following the policy of CP. Of course, a number of educated people hate CP although they also admit that tax are unreasonably high. As a general view, numerous people have antipathy against the final assessment and in Kiryu City and Shibukawa Machi tax payers actually sent the notice of final assessment back to the tax office. CP is taking advantage of this "opportunity".

*Sent in as
a highlight
JON*

17 March 1950 rra

10 March 1950

#275

SUBJECT: The Peace Rally, Shizuoka City.

TO : Chief of the Legal and Government Section, KCAR.

FROM : Chief of the Shizuoka Municipal Police.

The 1st Peace Rally sponsored by the preparatory body of the Association for the Protection of Peace was held on 8 Mar. at the Shizuoka Municipal Public Hall keeping pace with the International Women's Council.

Professor OYAMA Ikuo of the Waseda University (former leader of the Laborers and Farmers Party) was the lecturer of the event.

In the declaration of peace announced by the rally were included so many important items such as the relation of America and the Soviet Union centering around the peace treaty with Japan, the problem to call communist leader TOKUTA and the March labor offensive.

We kept close watch on the rally. It was a great success but closed without any trouble.

1. Round-table conference:

The conference was held at Shoei Eating-shop, Tenma-cho, Shizuoka city with following attendants.

OYAMA Ikuo, professor of the Waseda University and former leader of the Laborers and Farmers Party.

ISSHIKI Taizaburo, communist.

KOSUGI Toshiaki, chief of the Shizuoka branch of the Democratic Scientists League.

NISHII Shunichi, former chief of the Shizuoka Chapter of the National Railway Workers Union.

MIYAGISHIMA Tadao, chairman of the Shizuoka Prefectural Committee of the Nippon Communist Party.

NAGAI Kiyoshi, former central committee member of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union.

NIMURA Hideo, chairman of the unification faction committee of the All-Japan Communications workers Union.

and many other left wing leaders.

Details of talks at the conference are unknown but it seemed that they stressed to strengthen the Association for the Protection of Peace and to send representatives to the Peace Rally.

After the round-table conference, OYAMA Ikuo, ISSHIMI Taizaburo, and KOSUGI Toshiaki attended the dinner-party at the KOSUGI's house, 13-3chome, Kogura, Shizuoka city.

2. Shizuoka Peace Rally:

(1) Date and place: From 6 - 9 PM on 8 Mar. 1950
The Shizuoka Municipal Public Hall.

(2) Attendant : About 1,200.

(3) Peace platforms:

- a. Let us protect peace and freedom.
- b. Let us oppose war propaganda and fascism.
- c. Let us oppose Japan's affiliation with any military alliance.
- d. Let us protect our culture and education for the sake of peace.
- e. Let us protect the development of peaceful industries.
- f. Let us accelerate an over-all peace treaty and protect Japan's independence.
- g. Let all men who love peace co-operate.
- h. Let us co-operate with peace protecting movements of the world.

(4) Lecture meeting of the Peace Rally:

- a. The meeting was presided by NIMURA Hideo.
- b. Address of KOSUGI-Toshiaki.

"What the war left us were widows, degeneration of morality, bad boys and crimes. Tragedies of the war have not yet been eliminated".

- c. Congratulatory address of YAMAGUCHI Kanji, chairman of the central executive committee of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union.

"Japan's administration and economy are controlled by the aggressive policy of America.

Now middle and small scale enterprisers are on the verge of being ruined. But the government says that the sacrifice of these enterprisers can not be helped.

A separate peace treaty means that Japan shall be dragged into a war."

- d. Congratulatory telegrams.

(a) The National Congress of Labor Unions.

(b) The preparatory body of the All-Japan Workers Unions Federation.

(c) The headquarters of the Association for the Protection of Peace.

- e. Congratulatory addresses:

SUGIYAMA Mitsuo (The Nippon Communist Party)

"Wooden products makers are now so severely stratened that they are going to fall down.

Such social and economic unrest is due to the Yoshida cabinet's traitorous policy and the threat that Japan might be dragged into a war.

We must oppose to a war and protect peace, overthrowing the reactionary government."

OTA Isaburo, socialist, member of the Shizuoka Municipal Assembly.

Let me remind on the lecture meeting held 1928 at the Wakatake-za theatre, Shizuoka city. In those days Prof. OYAMA was watched by the police and military clique as a dangerous man. We, members of the youth department of the Laborers and Farmers Party, guarded him, enclosing the platform.

Police officials could not stop the professor's speech being pressed by our high spirits. He completed his speech amidst the overwhelming reactionary's tempest.

- f. KOSUGI Toshiaki explained the outline of Prof. OYAMA's 70-years career.
- g. Outline of Prof. OYAMA's speech.

War and peace, this is what I am always thinking about. The war was brought to an end by atomic bombs but we are again threatened by a new war of hydrogen bombs.

Japan is becoming a military base, being colonized and making way to a separate peace treaty.

We must fight the reactionary influence which is going to drive Japan to a dangerous war of hydrogen bombs.

(a) A peace rally was held last March at New York by noted European scientists and cultural persons. In March the world peace rally was held at Prague. Laborers and intelligentsia have developed their peace protection movement to every part of the world.

On the other side, there is UNESCO as a world-wide campaign. Representatives despatched to this rally are selected by governments. The UNESCO drive participated by representatives elected by the Yoshida's government is one supported by reactionary bodies.

There exists a committee which was set up to protect peace. But Japanese reactionary newspapers do not report them. Japanese newspapers can not get along if they do not do what Mr. Yoshida is pleased.

(b) If Japan joins the League of United Nations, we must offer troops and military bases. This is a clear violation of the Potsdam Declaration.

Japan's sovereignty is decided by the Potsdam Declaration. If a part of Japan becomes a military base, her sovereignty on it is lost. This is a violation of the declaration.

(c) A separate peace treaty is a preparation for a new war. A separate peace treaty is one scheduled to be concluded with so-called capitalistic countries excepting for the Soviet Union and communist China.

Prime Minister YOSHIDA said that a peace treaty would depend upon the objective situation of the world. If YOSHIDA is really willing to protect peace, he should make efforts to conclude an overall peace treaty.

The Chinese communist army acquired peace and freedom by its own hand. About the Sino-Soviet pact, the government source is making propaganda that China and the Soviet union are plotting to invade Japan. This is quite wrong.

The Socialist Party is considering an overall peace treaty excluding the Soviet union and China and says that the Sino-Soviet pact was concluded in an attempt to invade Japan. This means that they are opposing to an overall treaty saying they are in favor of it.

As far as the party is led by such leaders, I can not be in favor of the party.

What did leader Mao say after the declaration of independence at that Administrative Council?

He said that the Communist China and Japan had to keep friendly connection.

Those who want to protect peace must unite to overthrow the Yoshida cabinet.

h. Closing address.

NISHI Shunichi, former chairman of the Shizuoka Chapter of the National Rail-way Workers Union.

- i. Three cheers were given, led by Prof. OYAMA.
Thus the rally was closed at 8:25 PM.

Translated by

Y. Ito
Y. ITO

dtd, 16 Mar. 50

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静岡市警備隊第三五六番

昭和二十五年三月十日

静岡市警察隊長

内閣府法制局 法律課 長 殿

静岡市平和大会の

状況について

静岡市平和を守る会準備会

主催による第一回静岡市平和大会は三月八日

静岡市青年婦人合同会議の主導する国際

婦人デーと併せ開催

静岡市公会堂に

早稲田大学教授(旧労働党首)

大山郁夫

静岡市警察署

を招聘して平和大会講演会を実施し別記

八項目に亘る平和細綱を発表平和擁護の

宣言となしたが対日講和条約を賛成する米ソの同

係徳田突向問題三月労働攻撃を続る電

婦人合同會議の主宰するの團
婦人デーと併せ開催

靜岡市公會堂

早稲田大學教授(旧労働党首)

大山郁夫

靜岡市警察署

を招聘して平和大會講演會日を実施し別記
八項目に亘る平和細領も発表平和擁護の
宣言となした。対日講和條約を結ぶ米ソの同
係徳田咲向問題 三月労働攻勢を結ぶ電
産矢鉦スト宣言事極めて緊迫する労働
情勢下宣言備上極めて重要なる問題である。其
其の動向を就いては特に注意をなした。何れも
發言と事故なく盛況裡に終了した。其の状況は
左記の通りである。この報告致します。

先記

一 大山郁夫 来靜及懇談會の状況

(一) 三月八日午後四時三十分吉原市に於ける平和
大會を終り共産党一色兼三郎一外一名の
同乗のもとに自働車で靜岡市公會堂

二前以午後二時三十分到着

民主主義科学者同盟静岡支部長 古杉敏秋

元國鉄静岡支部長(現民主協同組合) 西井俊一

日本共産党静岡支部長 宮城島忠雄

全通信従業員組合(元中央委員) 永井清

元全通信協委員長(現統一派委員) 新村秀雄

外 男三名 女二名

の出迎も受けて自動車であちから懇談会場
である

静岡市傳馬町 松榮食堂 以

向つた

(2)懇談会には前記五名の外

元三島日大予科(共産党) 杉山光男

全通労組中央執行委員長 山口寛治

静岡市警察署

民主国体合議々長 一色泰三郎

全金属労働組合静岡支部委員長大島久治郎

吉原東芝細胞責任者 鈴木正己

旧労働党々員(吉原) 佐野一

日本共産党静岡支部委員 大橋宏

向つた

(2)懇談會には前記五名の外

元三島日大予科(共産党)

杉山光男

全通労組中央執行委負長

山口寛治

静岡市警察署

民主国本會員議々長

一色泰三郎

全金屬労働組合静岡支部委員長大島久治郎

吉原東芝細胞責任者

鈴木正己

旧労働党々負(吉原)

佐野

日本共産党静岡野委負

大橋宏

静岡県労働農長救済會

山崎光雄

社會党静岡市會議負(元労働党)大田律三郎

(元労働党負)

渡辺元治郎

國共党

五日保太郎

また旧労働党負其の他二十四名の出席した

午後二時五十分頃

「發言と答へ官がうるさいから」

小声の談話の後多相なきをくみ長階下ホール

の會場を變更して二階「日本間」に變更した

(3) 懇談會の内容

詳細は不明であるが

平和を擁護する為平和を字する会日事の組織を強化し在野の平和擁護同盟に加入し平和大會の代表を送るべきであると強調し、模様である

(4) 午後四時十分頃該懇談會を終り再び自動車にて

早大教授

大山郁夫

共産党

一色泰三郎

長化靜岡支部長

古杉敏秋

孝^が靜岡市小黒三丁目三古杉敏秋宅

の晩餐會に向つた

二、靜岡平和大會の状況

靜岡市警察署

靜岡平和を字する会準備會主催

の下に同日國際婦人デーと併せ靜岡市公會堂

に於て大山郁夫講演會が実施された

の日時、會場

民化部支部長 古杉敏秋
 妻の市小黒三丁目三古杉敏秋宅
 の晩餐會に向つた
 二、市平和大會の状況

静岡市警察署

市平和會を主宰する會準備會主催
 の下、同日國際婦人デーと併せ市平和會堂
 に於て大山郁夫講演會が実施され、
 (1)日時、會場

昭和二十五年三月八日午後六時—九時

市平和會堂

(2) 参加集人数

約一千二百名位

(3) 會場の模様

中央に演壇を設け **平****和****大****會** と
 大書して、両側は

平和細領

一、あくまで平和と自由を守りましよう

一、戦争をけしめかけの宣傳とマスコミ及び対しましよう

一日本が軍事同盟にかゝることを反対しませう
 一平和のため文化と教育を守りませう
 一平和産業を發展させてこれを守りませう
 一全面講和を促進し日本の独立を守りませう
 一平和を愛するすべての人は力をあわせませう
 一世界の平和擁護運動と手と握りませう
 の八項目を掲げ
 主催者側席には

元全連

新村秀雄

元早鉄

西井俊一

民主団体会議々長

一色素三郎

民化婦盟支部長

古 村敏秋

外 二、三名が

末賓の席には

静岡市警察署

元日大予科

松山光男

全連中央執行委員長

山口寛治

全連(元中斗委)永井

清

来賓の席には

民主団体会議々長 一色泰三郎
 民化連盟支部長 古 松敏秋
 外 二、三名が

静岡市警察署

元日大予科

松山光男

全連中央執行委員兼長

山口寛治

全連(元中斗委員)

永井清

日共野委員

大橋宏一

労農救済會

山崎光雄

社会日党(市議)

太田伴三郎

社会日党(旧労農委員)渡辺元次郎

外 四、五名

が着席會場入口附近では別紙の通り傳單

を各々宛厚図体員に配布し

(一)平和會大山郁夫講演會。フ口

静岡平和を守る会

(二)平和のまもり

平和を守る会

(三)皇座日羊及植民地斗争デー

帝國青年同盟

(四)平和を守るために

日本共産党静岡市委員会

結果集せよ 日本共産党静岡市委員会

(五) 三月八日は皇后陛下御誕生御慶賀
帝國青年婦人合同会議

(六) 右同様標題
日本共産党支部青年婦人合同会議

(七) 右 全
帝國青年婦人合同会議

(八) 日本共産党支部青年婦人合同会議
日本共産党支部青年婦人合同会議

(四) 平和大会講演會日次表

一、午後六時三十分元全通地協委員長 新村秀雄

が司會者となり大會の進行係を行つた

二、用會の辞 長生義科等同志盟 帝國支那部長 志松敏秋

本日大山郁夫先生を御迎しつゝかくも盛大なる平

和大會を開催する事が出まされた事は皆目標を

が平和を愛すればこそでありませう 主催側も代表

して厚く御礼申し上げます

戦争の五口々の生活の残して呉れたものは末亡人

であり道徳の類を廢つた手は不良化と多くを犯

静岡市警察署

罪であります

戦争の悲劇はいつまでも續いてゐるのであります

私達平和を愛する者は今日東京の行事と

して大山先生の講演會を開催したのであります

和大会も開催する事が出来ました事は皆様方が平和を愛すればこそでありませう主催側を代表して厚く御礼申し上げます

戦争の五口々の生活は残して呉れたものは未亡人であり道徳の類を瘡とナシとするの不良化と多く犯罪者であります

静岡市警察署

戦争の悲劇はまだまだ續いてるの故であります私達平和を愛する者は今日東京四の行事として大山先生の講演会を開催したの故であります

三、祝辞 全通労働中央執行委員長山口寛治 平和大会も夜して一言御挨拶申し上げます 現在に於ける私達の生活は眞の平和を望んであります 日本は政治又経済は一切アメリカの侵略政策とその政策へとつづく行動によつて左右されてるの故であります

今や国内の中小企業業者は倒壊の危機に直面してゐるのであります 政府は中小企業業者の犠牲はやむを得ないと言つてゐる

失業業者を出し返賃金もあへて強行し軍事制
製兵器を作り日本を軍事基地化する事は
八千万人民も賣り植民地する事であり軍
講和に依つて日本を再び戦争に導入する
事である吾々平和を愛する民族は祖を
守り民族の独立のためには全面講和を
守らなければならぬ

眞祝電

メッセージ朗讀、司會者 新村秀雄
青島市公會堂西階平和を守る會準備會宛

イ、生産別會 議

ロ、全五労働組合連合會準備會

ハ、中央平和を守る會

『あらしの中で敢然と行われた平和大會を祝す』
の電文及び中央よりのメッセージ(要は日電文と同様)

静岡市警察署

まことの心を朗讀

五、夜辞 日本共産党(元日大資料) 松山光田カ

今五口々の目前には現在の危機がやつてま
ちます 青島市下下の約四割をしめると言

不産別會日議

只、全吾労働組合連合會準備會

ハ、中央 平和を守る會

『あらしの中で敢然と行われた平和大會も夜す
の電文及び中央よりのもつセージ(要)日西電文と同様

静岡市警察署

まもの)を朗讀

五、夜辞 日本共産党(今日大資料) 松山光田力
今五口々の目利には現在の危機がやつて来て
ります 赤衛隊下下の約四割をしめると言
われる木工業業者は今と異なり生死の境にある
のであります

こうして社會不安と深刻な経済は一に政治
の貧困と吉田賣国政策 日本軍事基地化
による戦争導入への脅威に満ちたものであります
こうして及動政権を打倒し民族の独立と平和
擁護の為に世界の友好諸国と提携し戦争
に反対し平和を求めよう

六、夜辞 社會党静岡市會議員 大田伊三郎
想ひますれば昭和三年懐しい同志 大山先生を

迎へて帝國若竹座に於て先生の演説會を行
つた時の事でございます。當時先生は反戦論者
としてこの軍内よりきやう彈きされ、遂に
弾圧されてゐたのであります。當時芳豊先生
の五日羊部として、党員自身先生を字する
と共に二重三重五重の演壇を取りかゝんで字さ
つたのであります。この時こそ私達の國體と
き意氣を遂に遂に官と争ひあつた中止をされよ
かつたので先生は最後迄反動のあらしの中
で演説をなしたのであります。當時を思ひ
夜辞にかへます。

と、夜電 朗讀、司會者 新村秀雄
日本共産党、靜岡縣議會、國研、向一良
只文化連盟

靜岡市警察署

ハ、労働農林救済會、靜岡県支部
ニ、民主主義科學者同盟、靜岡支部

『反動のあらしの中で信頼と勇氣を共に
いよつて平和擁護大會を行つた事』

夜すのり

て演説やなしたのであります。當時も思はず
夜辞はかへます

七、夜電 朗讀 司會者 新村秀雄

八、日本共産党靜岡縣支部員 岡田一良
只文化連盟

靜岡市警察署

八、労働農林救済會靜岡支部

九、民主主義科學者同盟靜岡支部

『反動のあらしの中で信頼と勇気果と共同と
いよつて平和擁護大會を行つた事』を
夜す

砂岡一良の電文を朗讀して他の電文は有略し

八、大山郁夫 聖歴發表 民科靜岡支部長 吉村敏秋

七、十一年間の聖歴の概要を發表し

九、講演要旨 早稲田大学教授 大山郁夫

又私は靜岡に来てかくも多数の方の参堂を得

ようとは思いません。之は一に皆標方か

平和を愛し平和を希つてゐる事を如実に現わ

したものであります。本大会の趣旨に賛同して

集つて来たものであり反動資本主義と斗ふ

うとしていふものでありませう

戦争と平和 私は常に考へていふ事でありま
す 原子爆弾によつて終結した戦争は水素
爆弾によつて再び戦争の脅威を感じなくては
ならない 然かも戦争を放棄しなると明らかな憲
法に宣言した日本が軍事基地化し植民地化
して之にて單獨講和に進む時 吾々は民族
の独立と祖国を守る為に講和問題を直視
し日本を水素爆弾の危機にさらす及動勢力
と斗わねばならない

一、平和運動について

昨年三月ニューヨークに欧米の著名科学
者や文化人の手で平和大会が催され四月には
ワシントンで世界平和大会が盛大に施行され

静岡市警察署

ころして今や世界平和推進は世界のすみずみ
まで広がり学術者と知識者が提携したの
てありませう 之に及し民主的の名の下に世界的運
動としてユネスコの運動がある 之等の大会

に及ぶ加ふる代表は総て政府が認

一 平和運動について

昨年三月ニューヨークに欧米の著名科学者や文化人の手で平和大会が開催され四月にはアメリカで世界平和大会が盛大に施行された

静岡市警察署

こうして今や世界平和擁護は世間のすみずみまで広がっており学術者と知識者が提携したの
でありまた之に及し民主的の名の下に世界的運動としてユネスコ運動がある 之等の大会に多く加する代表は総て政府が選任権を持つて居る 吉田及鳩政府から選任された代表の多く加するユネスコ運動は及勤団体運動動である

日本に於ても平和を守る委員会が出来ているが日本の及勤新聞は之を發表しない 日本新聞は吉田の長心は橋本を必要ならなければやっけて行かないのだ

二 講和問題に就いて

去る一月二十一日の新聞記事も読上げ之

の様には自衛権は安全保障であり安全保障は
自衛権であり自衛権又然りと譯の解らぬ説
明をしていこうに政府の態度は實に危険な
ある、

かつて田中及勳内閣の外務次官として外交方面に
たがさわつていた現内閣吉田加人民の敵になくて
何んをみるう、自衛権と安全保障をうや
ちやに説明し武装放棄は「武士は瘡の令によ
つて刀を瘡したか武士に自衛権がなくつたの
では無い」と同じ様なものであるとうそぶいて
いる

日本が若し国際連合に加入すれば軍隊も軍事
基地も作って貸すにければならないのである。之
は明らかにはポツダム宣言の違反である

静岡市警察署

軍独講和の中に安全保障なるものを若し
獲得すれば安全保障でなくして危険保障
である

日本の主権はポツダム宣言によつて本州北海道

い

日本が若し国際連合に加入すれば軍隊も軍事基地も作って貸さなければならぬのである。之は明らかだ。ポツダム宣言の違反である。

静岡市警察署

単独講和の中に安全保障なるものを若し獲得すれば安全保障でなくして危険保障である。

日本の主権はポツダム宣言によって本州北海道九州四国と五島の指定する島嶼となつてゐる日本が軍事基地化し要塞化するれば日本の主権は及ばなくなり明らかだ。ポツダム宣言に違反するものである。

三、単独講和は戦争の準備である

単独講和はソ同盟と中共を除いた所謂冷身本家陣営と之につながらる国によつてなされるものである。

吾国内閣は講和の如何は客観情勢で決定すると言つてゐる。之では政治も何もいらぬ。眞に

平和を守らうとするならば、吉田は自衛権をも
 放棄し、全面講和をなすべきである。中共軍は自ら
 の手で平和と自由を切り取り得たのである。
 去る二月發表された中ソ条約については、政府は中
 ソ条約は大陸に基地を設け、日本侵略を企図
 してゐると宣伝してゐる。之は大きな誤りである。
 社会党も又講和会議にソ連と中国を除外し
 た全面講和を考へ、中ソ条約に就いても日本侵
 略の企図の下に行われたものであると言つてゐる。
 之は全面講和に賛成してゐると云うか、反対して
 いるものである。この様な指導者かゝる限り、社
 会党の政策に賛成出来ぬ。
 中共の政治物商會議に於て毛主席は独立宣言
 の旨を言つたか。

静岡市警察署

将来に於て中共と日本は経済的にもあらゆる面で
 友好関係を結ばなければならぬと言つたのである。
 侵略の植民地から解放された民族の提携によつて
 アジヤに光りが差し、世界の平和を守る斗いは

いるものであま。この様な指導者がいた限り社
会党の政策に賛成出来ない

中共の政治物商会議に於て毛主席は独立宣言
の旨何んと言ったか

静岡市警察署

将来に於て中共と日本は経済的にもあらゆる点で
友好干係を結ばなければならぬと言ったのである。
侵略の植民地から解放された民族の提携によつて
アジアに光りが差し世界の平和を守る斗いは
隣と平和を携ふる事である

民族の独立と平和と自由を守る為には吉田賣国
内閣に第一弾をたたきつけ平和を守る者が結
集しなければならぬ

十、国会の辞 元国鉄総局文部 季冬 西井俊一

大妻有意義な先生の演説を承り感銘致しました
社連自由と平和を守る国民は之の平和を守る会に續
々と結集し吉田又勤政治の軍事基地化植民地化に及
対しあくまでも戦争に反対し平和擁護の爲に團結
し平和を守る会に結集しよう」と国会の辞を述べた

十一 萬歳三唱 司会者 新村秀雄

平和綱領についてが、次第の中にあつたか之を
はぶき、司会者より大山先生の唱導により萬
歳三唱と致し、幸から申唱和願ひありと
述べ全負起立

講師 大山郁夫の唱導により

萬歳三唱

民族独立萬歳

をり 解散し

十二 午後八時三十分 平和年大会 講演会を盛況
裡に終了した

講師 大山郁夫

は、前記 静岡市小室三丁目十三番古杉敏秋
宅に自動車でお出発、同夜は同家に泊り、三

静岡市警察署

月九日午の十一時四十分 静岡駅まで平和年

下、静岡市に於ける平和大会に向ふ

予定あり、お参り致す故早く終了した

十三 其の他各々お参り

十二時八分十五分平和平和大会 講演会を盛況
裡に終了した

講師

大山郁夫

は、前記 静岡市小室三丁目十三番古杉敏秋
宅に自動車でお発。同夜は同家に泊りし三

静岡市警察署

月九日午前十時四十五分 静岡駅表平和字
下松市に於ける平和大会に向し
る定りあり 出立する故早く終了した

十三 其の他色々事項

当日は民主団体会議の長一色春三郎が主催
者側の責任者であり 講師が旧労農党の党
主で米國に亡命した特異な人であるため入
場者も多く 演説の力が入る度に覚悟として
活動している者はほとんど拍手を送っていたが
覚悟と目される者はほとんど入場しなかった

別紙(一)

平和大会

日時 一九五〇年三月八日 午後六時—九時
会場 静岡市公会堂

大山郁夫講演会

プログラム

主催 静岡平和を守る会準備会

平和を守る会趣意書

私達日本人は戦争に敗れるまで軍国主義の宣伝に踊らされ、警察権の濫用によって久しと人権を奪われてきました。これに対する深い反省に基き、新憲法において基本的人権を確保し、これを守るが提議として永世にわたり戦争を放棄することを世界の友好諸国民に誓ひました。日本人が本来好戦的ではなく平和を愛する国民であることは、連合軍總司令官もソトに認めるところであります。そして外国では昨年三月三十一日、ニューヨークに欧米の著名な科挙者

静岡市警察署

文化人のキで、平和大会が催され、四月にはプラハで世界平和擁護大会が開かれ、次いで七月にはパリに世界平和大会が盛大に開催されるなど、今や平和擁護の声は世界のすみずみまでも伝わりつつあります。

日本でも東京を始め、各都市で平和大会が開催され、市民の間に平和の意識が広がっています。

及省に基き、新憲法におき基本的な人権を確保し、これを守る
 方提として永世にわたり戦争を放棄することを世界の友好諸国民
 に誓ひまゐらる。日本人が本来好戦的ではなく平和を愛する国
 民であることは、連合軍總司令部もソツに認めるところであります。
 すでに外国では昨年三月三十一日、ニューヨークに欧米の著名な科学生者

一 静岡市警察署

と文化人の手で、平和大会が催され、四月にはプラハで世界
 平和擁護大会が開かれ、次いで七月にはパリに世界平
 和大会が盛大に開催されるなど、今や平和擁護の声は世界の
 すみずみにまで伝まっております。

日本でも東京を始め多くの都市や地域に平和擁護大会が開かれ
 と共に「平和をゆるる会」がつくられ、今では全国に二十万人を超え
 る大きな組織となっております。

この際、静岡県でも個人団体もどわぶ、広くこの興味旨に
 及び成り、テマの信頼と勇気、^{共働}活動により、こゝに平和擁護
 の一大運動を展開し、奮つて本会へ参加されること
 を希望するものであります。

平和をゆるる会準備会（世話人会）

講演会次刊

一 府会の辞、民科静岡支部長 古杉敏秋

のまもり

別紙(=)

大平和講演会次示

静岡市警察署

一 開会の辞 静岡支部長 古杉敏秋

二 祝辞祝電 全道分組長 山口寛治他

三 講演 早大教授 大山郁夫

二 祝辞夜電メッセージ
全道信分組長 中央執行委員長
 山口寛治外

三 講演 演 早稲田大教授 大山郁夫

四 平和の綱領について

五 床会の辞 演 国鉄静岡支部長 西井俊一

平和のまもり

別紙(一)

大平和講演会次第

静岡市警察署

一 開会の辞

静岡支隊長

古杉敏秋

二 祝辞祝電

全道分団長
静岡分団長

山口寛治他

三 講演

早大教授

大山郁夫

四 平和の講演

五 閉会の辞

静岡支隊長

西井俊一

一九五〇年三月八日 午6:30

静岡市公会堂

主催 平和を守る会

平和を守る会趣意書

私達日本人は戦いに敗れるまで軍国主義の宣伝に踊ら
 せられ小警察察の濫用によって久しく人権を奪われていまを
 こへに対する反省に基き新憲法に於て基的人権を確
 保しこれを守る方提として永世にわたり戦争を放棄する

ことと世界りの友好諸国民に誓言いまして。

日本人が本来好戦的ではなく平和を愛好する国民であることは連合軍軍總司令官モットにみとめられるところであります。

オデに外国では昨年三月ニューヨークに欧米の著名な科挙者や文化人の手で平和大会が催され、四月にはフリーグで世界り平和擁護大会が盛大に開催されるなど今や平和擁護大会が盛大に開催されるがみにもまでもあります。日本でも東京を始め多くの都市や地域に平和擁護大会が開かれると共に「平和を守る会」がいくつもの今では全国に一人を超えろる大きな組織となつてあります。

この際静岡県でも個人団体をとわがみくこの趣旨に賛成の方々の信頼と勇気と共同によつて、ここに平和擁護の一大運動を展開いたしたく、奪つて本会へ参加されることを希望するものであります。

静岡県警察署

平和を守る会準備会(世話人会)

平和の綱領

くの都市や地域に平和擁護大会が開かれると共に「平和を守る会」がつくられ、今では全国に一人を超え、大なる組織となっております。

この際静岡県でも個人団体をとわがみ、この趣旨に賛成の方々の信頼と勇気と共同により、ここに平和

— 静岡市警察署

擁護の一大運動を展開いたしたく、奪って本会へ参加されることを希望するものであります。

平和を守る会準備会(世話人会)

平和の綱領

- 一 あくまで平和と自由を守りましょう。
- 一 戦争をけしかける宣伝とファシズムに反対しよう。
- 一 日本が軍事同盟に加わることにも反対しよう。
- 一 平和のために文化と教育を守りましょう。
- 一 平和産業を奨励させ、こゝろを守りましょう。
- 一 講和條約を止め、日本の独立を守りましょう。
- 一 平和を愛する者ばかり人は力をあわせましょう。
- 一 世界の平和擁護運動と手を握りましょう。