DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1)(2)(3) NLJ/JRS NO. [illegible]

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

Description of contents

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(2) Folder title/number: (10)
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(3) Date: Dec. 1946 - Dec. 1949

(4) Subject:

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(5) Item description and comment:

Chugoku

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS NO. [redacted]

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 248

Kure, Honshu

18 February 1949

CMGR 014 (C-Va)

SUBJECT: Notice of Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

TO : Commanding Officer
Tottori Military Government Team
APO 248

1. There is transmitted herewith a letter dated 9 December 1946 concerning above subject which sets forth a policy of I Corps which must be followed until further notice by all MG Teams in the Chugoku Region with the exception of the Hiroshima MG Team.

2. It should be made clear to Japanese officials that violators of this order are to be tried in Japanese courts rather than occupation force courts.

1 Incl:
Ltr Hq I Corps, APO 301,
file AG 014-BA, dtd 9 Dec 46
subj: as above, w/incls

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commending

09.060

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 248

Kure, Honshu

CMGR CA4 (C-Va) 18 February 1949

SUBJECT: Notice of Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

TO : Commanding Officer
Shimane Military Government Team
APO 248

1. There is transmitted herewith a letter dated 9 December 1946 concerning above subject which sets forth a policy of I Corps which must be followed until further notice by all MG Teams in the Chugoku Region with the exception of the Hiroshima MG Team.

2. It should be made clear to Japanese officials that violators of this order are to be tried in Japanese courts rather than occupation force courts.

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commending

1 Incl:
Ltr Hq I Corps, APO 301,
file AG Ok4-BA, dtd 9 Dec 46
subj: as above, w/incls

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 248

Kure, Honshu

CMGR C14 (C-Va) 18 February 1949

SUBJECT: Notice of Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

TO : Commanding Officer
Yamaguchi Military Government Team
APO 248

1. There is transmitted herewith a letter dated 9 December 1946 concerning above subject which sets forth a policy of I Corps which must be followed until further notice by all MG Teams in the Chugoku Region with the exception of the Hiroshima MG Team.

2. It should be made clear to Japanese officials that violators of this order are to be tried in Japanese courts rather than occupation force courts.

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commending

1 Incl:
Ltr Hq I Corps, APO 301,
file AG C14-BA, dtd 9 Dec 46
subj: as above, w/incls

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NS:

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 248

Kure, Honshu

CMGR 014 (C-Va)

16 February 1949

SUBJECT: Notice of Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

TO : Commanding Officer
Okayama Military Government Team
APO 248

1. There is transmitted herewith a letter dated 9 December 1946 concerning above subject which sets forth a policy of I Corps which must be followed until further notice by all MG Teams in the Chugoku Region with the exception of the Hiroshima MG Team.

2. It should be made clear to Japanese officials that violators of this order are to be tried in Japanese courts rather than occupation force courts.

1 Incl:
Ltr Hq I Corps, APO 301,
file AG 014-BA, dtd 9 Dec 46
subj: as above, w/incls

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commending

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION E 10(A)(2) NLS

COPY

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

9 Dec 46

AG 014 - BA

SUBJECT: Notice of Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

TO : See Distribution

1. Inclosure 1 expresses the policy of this headquarters on the subject of the requirement of notice by the Japanese of proposed parades, demonstrations and assemblies.

2. This inclosure will be copied verbatim and incorporated in a letter which Military Government Team Commanders will send to the Governor of the Prefecture in which they are stationed, through the local liaison office. Local authorities will, at the same time, be informed that this letter rescinds any previous requests by the Occupation Forces for similar information.

3. Reports of action taken by the Japanese will be submitted in the semi-monthly Military Government activities report.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

1 Incl:
As indicated

/s/ Lawrence E. Nobles
/t/ LAWRENCE E. NOBLES
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
10-CG, 24th Inf Div
10-CG, 25th Inf Div
2 ea Mil Govt Team & Reg, I Corps Z/R
15 - Provost Marshal, I Corps
50-CO, 1st CIC Reg
3 AG Rec, I Corps

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBS NO:

TYPE

1. In order to fulfill properly the mission of the Occupation Forces it is necessary that notice be given of anything which might interfere with the traffic control or coordination, safety control, and health of the Occupation Forces and all persons and property for which such Forces are responsible.

2. Parades and assemblies and large outdoor meetings are some of the things which, unless known in advance, interrupt traffic and communication and under certain conditions are apt to infringe on the safety control and health of persons. It is my duty to be aware of any of these large gatherings so that the necessary arrangements may be made to avoid the interruption of traffic or endangering the health or safety of individuals. We must insure uninterrupted traffic for the vehicles of the Occupation Forces at all times.

3. It is therefore required that you give advance notice of gatherings of 500 or more people, and parades of ten or more vehicles in order to insure that the Occupation Forces activities will not conflict with such authorized parades or assemblies. Accordingly, it will be necessary for the Forces to be notified three days in advance of any such meeting or parade, so that plans may be coordinated.

4. If this information is not available to you, it is suggested that you might follow the practice in many American cities in which it is required that the persons holding parades and assemblies notify and have prior approval of the police departments before they may proceed. This is done purely to insure that the community may continue its normal business without interruption and that, where necessary, traffic may be coordinated so as to avoid interruption and adequate fire prevention may be arranged.

5. It is therefore requested that you inform this headquarters at least three days prior to any parade or assembly, of the size mentioned above, of the following:

(1) Name of organization or organizations participating in the parade, demonstration or public assembly.

(2) Name of person or persons accepting responsibility for the conduct of the parade, demonstration or public assembly.

(3) Number of individuals expected to take part in the parade, demonstration or assembly.

(4) Proposed route of parade or demonstration or location of assembly.

(5) Time of parade, demonstration or public assembly.

6. Nothing in the foregoing is intended to impair the exercise of

Inclosure 1 to Ltr, Hq I Corps, AG 014 - BA, subj: "Notice of Parades Demonstrations, and Assemblies", dtd 9 Dec 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS N.S.

the democratic privilege of public assembly, provided such parade, assembly or public demonstration is conducted in an orderly manner and does not conflict with activities, traffic, health and safety of the Occupation Forces.

7. In case the proposed assembly or parade conflicts with Occupation Force projects, you willbe promptly notified. In the absence of such notification, you may assume that there is no conflict and that no further coordination with Occupation Forces is necessary."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBS No.

COPY

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu) JJB/tn

AG 014.1 - BA 4 April 1949

SUBJECT: Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

TO : See Distribution

1. Under the provision of Art. 21 of the Constitution and Imperial Ordinances Nos. 562, 568, and 638, which implement SCAPIN No. 93, dated 4 October 1945, the right and democratic privilege of public assembly and holding of parades shall not be impaired or denied the people.

2. In the enjoyment of this right and privilege certain requirements attendant to the exercise thereof are necessary in order that the right of all people may not be infringed upon and the principles of sovereignty of government may not be imperiled.

3. Based on interpretation of the aforementioned laws and directives, it is desired that military government team commanders recommend for consideration by prefectural governments the adoption of an ordinance applicable in the cities within their respective prefectures, similar to the following:

"ORDINANCE REGARDING PARADES AND MASS PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

Article 1: No parade or mass public demonstration marching on or occupying any street to the exclusion or interruption of other citizens in their individual right of use thereof shall be held without a permit issued by the Public Safety Commission.

Article 2: Application for such permit shall be made to the Public Safety Commission by the sponsoring individual or organization not less than seventy-two hours prior to the time of such parade or mass public demonstration.

Article 3: The application shall contain the following information:

1. Date and time of such parade or mass public demonstration.

2. Name and address of sponsor and all participating organizations.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS No.

Ltr, Hq I Corps, AG 014.1-BA, subj: "Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies", dtd 4 April 49, cont'd.

3. Route of parade or location of the proposed mass public demonstration.

4. Estimated number of participants.

5. Purpose and nature of such parade or mass public demonstration.

Article 4: The Public Safety Commission must issue such permit unless the parade or mass public demonstration would clearly provoke imminent danger to the public safety. Denial of a permit will be reported promptly to the city assembly with full particulars and reasons. The permit may contain such appropriate conditions as the Public Safety Commission may prescribe to protect the public against mass disorder or violence by mobs.

Article 5: Any person who organizes or participates in a parade or mass public demonstration held in violation of Article 1, or who wilfully makes a false statement of a material fact, in the application required by Articles 2 and 3 hereof, shall upon conviction be punished in a court of law by imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine not exceeding ¥50,000 or both.

Article 6: Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed (a) to prohibit or limit in any way the right to hold public assemblies other than parades or mass public demonstrations as defined in Article 1, or (b) to authorize the supervision or censorship by the Public Safety Commission, police officials, members of police forces of other municipal officials or employees of public meetings, political activities, placards, publications, or of other printed or written matters.

Article 7: Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to contravene laws relating to the election of public officials or to require advance notice of political meetings or speeches during election campaigns."

4. The above suggested model ordinance is sufficiently broad to permit a Public Safety Commission to insure that governmental activities will not be interrupted by parades starting or terminating, or groups assembling at entrances and exits of government buildings, including tax offices, courthouses and police installations. This is necessary in order that officials and

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

others may have ready access to public buildings at all times.

5. It should be noted that parades, demonstrations and similar incidents in areas where tactical troops are stationed might interfere with the successful accomplishment of the occupation forces' mission by interrupting necessary traffic and communiciation systems. Therefore, governors of prefectures in which tactical troops are stationed will be required to motify military government team commanders concerned of authorized parades and demonstrations at least 48 hours in advance of the scheduled event. Governors of all prefectures will be required to notify military government team commanders of all events which may develop into a civil distrurbance or which are illegally planned or illegally in progress. The information reported should in general be that contained in Article 3 of the suggested model ordinance.

6. The Japanese police now have all the legal authority necessary to handle groups, mobs, and assemblies of poeple which riot, or obstruct by intimidation or violence Japanese officials (including policemen) in the conduct of official business. Article 95, Chapter V of the Criminal Code of Japan deals with crimes obstructing official business. Article 106 and 107 of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Code of Japan deal with the crime of riot. Article 1, Section 28 of Minor Offense Law #39 covers other disturbances.

7. It should be emphasized to Japanese officials that the maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the Japanese police who are authorized to use the necessary force to discharge this responsibility.

8. Letter of 9 December 1946 and all other instructions issued by this or subordinate headquarters on this subject are rescinded.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

/S/ C. C. CARTER
/T/ C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
2 ea MG Region & Team
I Corps, Z/R
2 AG Rec, I Corps
20 - 24th Inf Div
20 - 25th " "
2 - Kobe Base
2 - KPC
2 - 10th CIC Area

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NARS NO.

L-G Sec 015.020

BASIC: Ltr, Hqs Eighth Army, APO 343, AGMGL 370.7, dtd 11 Aug, Subj: Control of Parades and Mass Public Demonstrations

1st Ind

CMGR 370.7 (C-Va)

Headquarters, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317, Kure, Honshu, 17 Aug 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Hiroshima Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Yamaguchi Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Tottori Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Shimane Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Okayama Military Government Team, APO 317

1. Basic letter with inclosure is forwarded in order that your team may convey it as a guide to the assemblies of Local Public Bodies. It will be noted from the proposed JOREI that a Government below the Prefectural level is passing the ordinance. This provision is in accordance with the democratic principle of each community handling its own particular problems.

2. Basic letter is in agreement with the spirit of letter of this headquarters to all teams dated 16 July 1948, subject: "Three-Day Advance Notice to Police of Assemblies of over 500." However, in the present proposed ordinance it will be noted no specific number of demonstrators is fixed as requiring a permit. It is considered by this headquarters that each locality has the right to legislate in this regard as it sees fit.

3. The passage of an ordinance, in general accordance with the guide, will have the advantage of providing police with a legal enforcement measure without appealing to the Occupation Forces to issue an order to support their public safety responsibilities.

1 Incl:
n/c

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

cc: Hq, BCOF MG Liaison Section

09.000

09.000

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

COPY

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGL 370.7 11 Aug 1948

SUBJECT: Control of Parades and Mass Public Demonstrations

TO: Commanding Officer
Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317

The question of local government ordinances (JOREI) regarding the control of parades and mass public demonstrations has been a matter of discussion from time to time. Inclosed is a draft of such an ordinance which may be used as a guide in case the Japanese ask for advice from military government teams regarding this matter. It is considered that its provisions are ample for the maintenance of public safety without violating any provisions of the Japanese Constitution or SCAPINS guaranteeing freedom of speech and assembly.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL RYDER:

1 Incl:
As indicated.

/s/t/ R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

9196

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS NO.

ORDINANCE REGARDING PARADES AND MASS PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

Article 1: No parade or mass public demonstration involving a procession by vehicles or on foot occupying or marching on any street to the exclusion or interruption of other citizens in their individual right and use thereof shall be held without a permit issued by the Public Safety Commission.

Article 2: Application for such permit shall be made to the Public Safety Commission by the sponsoring individual or organization not less than seventy-two hours prior to the time of such parade or such mass public demonstration involving such a procession by vehicles or on foot.

Article 3: The application shall contain the following information:

1. Date and time of such parade or such mass public demonstration.
2. Name and address of sponsor and all participating organizations.
3. Route of parade or of such mass public demonstration.
4. Estimated number of participants.
5. Purpose and nature of such parade or such mass public demonstration.

Article 4: The Public Safety Commission must issue such permit unless such parade or such mass public demonstration would clearly provoke imminent danger to the public safety, in which latter event the denial of permit will promptly be reported to the city assembly with full particulars and reasons. Such permit may contain such appropriate conditions as the Public Safety Commission may prescribe to protect the public against mass disorder or violence by mobs.

Article 5: Those who act in wilful violation of Article 1 or who wilfully make a false statement in the application required by Article 2 or who do not comply with conditions required by the Public Safety Commission under Article 4 shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding ¥50,000.

Article 6: Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed (a) to prohibit or limit in any way the right to hold public assemblies other than parades or mass public demonstrations as defined in Article 1, or (b) to authorize the supervision or censorship by the Public Safety Commission, police officials, members of police forces or other municipal officials or

del

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSG NO.

(other data on subj. filed under 09.000) L-G 05.020

8 A inc. to ltr. of 11 Aug. 45

ORDINANCE REGARDING PARADES AND MASS PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

Article 1: No parade or mass public demonstration involving a procession by vehicles or on foot occupying or marching on any street to the exclusion or interruption of other citizens in their individual right and use thereof shall be held without a permit issued by the public Safety Commission.

Article 2: Application for such permit shall be made to the Public Safety Commission by the sponsoring individual or organization not less than seventy-two hours prior to the time of such mass public demonstration involving such a procession by vehicles or on foot.

Article 3: The application shall contain the following information:

1. Date and time of such parade or such mass public demonstration.

2. Name and address of sponsor and all participating organizations.

3. Route of parade or of such mass public demonstration.

4. Estimated number of participant.

5. Purpose and nature of such parade or such mass public demonstration.

Article 4: The Public Safety Commission must issue such permit unless such parade or such mass public demonstration would clearly provoke imminent danger to the public safety, in which latter event the denial of permit will promptly be reported to the city assembly with full particulars and reasons. Such permit may contain such appropriate conditions as the Public Safety Commission may prescribe to protect the public against mass disorder or violence by mobs.

Article 5: Those who act in wilful violation of Article 1 or who wilfully make a false statement in the application required by Article 2 or who do not comply with conditions required by the Public Safety Commission under Article 4 shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding ¥ 5,000.

Article 6: Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed (a) to prohibit or limit in any way the right to hold public assemblies other than parades or mass public demonstrations as defined in Article 1, or (b) to authorize the supervision or censorship by the Public Safety Commission, police officials, members of police forces or other municipal officials or employees of public meetings, political activities, or of placards, publications, or other printed or written matters.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS NO. [redacted]

Article 7: Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to contravence laws relating to the election of public officials or to require advance notice of political meetings or speeches during election campaigns.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO:

employees of public meetings, political activities, or of placards, publications, or other printed or written matter.

Article 7: Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to contravene laws relating to the election of public officials or to require advance notice of political meetings or speeches during election campaigns.

Incl 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS NO.

Brought in by Mr. Hosaki, Liaison Office, on 17 Aug.

1. Central Liaison and Coordination Office contacted us to the effect that as there was believed to be some delicate point in connection with the constitution, a formula for the regulation providing for parades or demonstrations has been established as a result of negotiations between GHQ and Eighth Army.

2. Before such contact had been received, each governor was contacted by our Office so as not to enact the regulation providing for the matters of parades or demonstration upon the instructions given by Central Liaison and Coordination Office that in view of the fact that the providing for the control of parades or demonstrations in the regulation might be violating the memorandum of " Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil and Religious Liberties " dated 4 October 1945 (the opinion of GHQ) measures should be taken temporarily to prevent such regulation from being enacted.

3. If any instructions are given in this connection by Eighth Army I would like to contact prefectural governments of that effect.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLS/M83 #37

L & C copy

09.000

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317

Kure, Honshu

CMGR 010 (C-Va) 16 July 1948

SUBJECT: Three-Day Advance Notice to Police of Assemblies of over 500

TO : Commanding Officer, Hiroshima Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Yamaguchi Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Okayama Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Tottori Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Shimane Military Government Team, APO 317

1. On 14 June 1948 the Commander in Chief, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces, informed this headquarters that his official viewpoint was the Japanese Police had the right to require a three-day advance notice in case of gatherings of over 500 persons.

2. Concomitant with the inherent right of a State to maintain law and order, the Japanese Police should prevent actual or threatened violence as well as control traffic.

3. The above advance notice will tend to bring about a desirable uniformity throughout the Region, but should not be considered so inflexible that the Police or Tactical Forces on the spot are unable to change the procedure in order to handle satisfactorily an unusual situation.

4. It is requested that you bring the substance of this letter to the attention of police officials, pointing out that it is meant to include any gathering, in or out-of-doors, of interest to the Police; that its purpose is to maintain law and order and not to deny the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and that the Police shall take no steps to control political thought.

09.000

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS NO.

5. It is desired that the Police also continue to advise Military Government Teams of announced gatherings, exclusive of routine events.

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 248, (Kure, Honshu)

27 June 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. VAN BENSCHOTEN

In connection with our phone conversation, this date, concerning the conference of governors to be held at Matsue on 30 June, it was my wish that you consider whether or not it might be appropriate for you to do some missionary work there on the subject of Public Security Laws. You received the phone message from Lt. Col. Johnson, I Corps, on 24 June, copy inclosed.

I also inclose a copy of some data obtained from Col. Truden along the same lines pertaining to the same subject applicable to Hiroshima Prefecture. If you can find the opportunity of prodding the governors at this conference on this subject, it is believed we are doing what I Corps has in mind. If you do this, please inform the chairman of the governors that you are my representative.

Yours truly

L. E. TOOLE
Colonel, Inf
Commanding

2 Incls:
1.Message from Lt.Col
Johnson, I Corps
2.Data from Col Truden

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS No.

4-11

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 248, (Kure, Honshu)

TELEPHONE MESSAGE

FROM: Lt. Col. Johnson
Military Government Section
I Corps

TIME: 1600

DATE: 24 June 1949

TO : Colonel L. E. Toole

Lt. Col. Johnson stated he had been talking considerably with General Coulter and General Harrison concerning the signs at the Japan Steel Plant at Hiroshima. He had me read over the phone what the signs contained which I did. He says in view of the change in name to Civil Affairs from Military Government, consideration must be given to removal of the signs.

This should be done say in about thirty days. It is believed situation may have cooled down by that time and it will not be considered an indication of weakening on the part of the Occupation Forces to remove signs there. We will have more information on this from him later.

He spoke then on the subject of control of parades, crowds, assemblies, etc., similiar to ones being staged here in Kure and other places by the communists. He says the impression at I Corps Military Government Section is that Chugoku Region is lagging behind on this because governors of prefectures, mayors, etc., in the Chugoku Region, have not passed laws to control parades, assemblies, etc.

He wondered if we were prodding the governors and mayors on this sufficient to encourage more vigorous action on their part in taking the lead in this matter. He wanted to know also if there was any danger of the governor of Hiroshima Prefecture admitting the unions into the Japan Steel Plant to bargin and hold their big rally.

I told him things have quieted down there, and it does not appear that the union is likely to walk back in there as they did before, when the trouble occurred on 17 June.

L. E. TOOLE

Incl #1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

HEADQUARTERS
HIROSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 248

A/JRT/rt

27 June 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Toole

At a meeting held at the Prefectural Office, at 1400 hours, 25 June, with the Governor and the Mayors of Tadanoumi, Mihara, Onomichi, Fukuyama, Kure and Hiroshima, the matter of Public Security Laws, was discussed.

The five mayors stated that this was the first they knew of the letter sent the Governor by this headquarters on 14 April. There was considerable discussion and the municipal officials felt that the Prefecture should pass the ordinance, while the Governor took the stand that each city should do it. This discussion was chiefly for the purpose of attempting to pass the responsibility for taking action.

It was pointed out that adoption of such an ordinance by each city was probably the best method, as local conditions could be taken care of in this manner.

The mayors then asked if SCAP would issue a directive ordering the passage of Public Security Laws. They were informed that the passage of such laws or ordinances were their problem.

The city officials decided to return to their own localities and consult with their City Assemblies and Public Safety Commissions on the question.

(Due to the pressure being exerted by minority groups and the fear of violence or reprisals on the part of city officials, I doubt if such ordinances will be passed, unless we enter into the matter and force them to do it. The best chance appears to be in Tadanoumi, followed by Kure and Fukuyama, in that order. In Mihara, Onomichi and Hiroshima there will be all sorts of demonstrations, communist sponsored, and invasions of the City Assembly meetings considering the ordinances, such as took place in Tokyo recently. The city police will not be able, in their present attitude, to handle such situations.)

Incl #1

JAMES R. TRUDEN
Lt Col TC
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

HEADQUARTERS
HIROSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 248

C/PS/ek

HMGT 000.1

14 April 1949

SUBJECT: Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

TO : Mr Kusunose
Governor Hiroshima Prefecture

1. Under provisions of article 21 of the constitution and Imperial Ordinances No. 562.568 and 638, the right and democratic privilege of public assembly and holding of parades shall not be impaired or denied the people.

2. In the enjoyment of this right and privilege certain requirements attendant to the exercise thereof are necessary in order that the right of all people may not be infringed upon, and the principles of sovereignty of government may not be imperilled.

3. Recent events have proved that some restraint is necessary to control certain elements responsible for organizing demonstrations, assemblies etc., in and around Public Offices. These Assemblies are causing considerable embarrassment and much hindrance to public officials in the execution of their Official duties. Giving due consideration to this, it is recommended that an Ordinance, based on enclosed draft, be submitted to the Prefectural Assembly for consideration, with least possible delay.

4. Such an Ordinance would give the Public Safety Commission sufficient scope to insure that government activities will not be interrupted by parades starting or terminating, or groups assembling at entrances and or exits of government buildings, including tax offices, court houses and police installations. This is necessary in order to insure free passage of Officials at all times.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(2), WAR DEPT. LTR. 3 MAR 72

5. You are also reminded that such demonstrations, parades, assemblies etc., might interfere with the successfull accomplishment of the Occupation Forces mission by interfering with necessary communication systems and obstructing the free movement of traffic. You are required to notify the Military Government Team Commander of all parades, demonstrations and assemblies at least 48 hours in advance of the scheduled event. You are further required to notify the Team Commander of all events which may develop into a civil disturbance or which are illegally planned or illegally in progress.

6. The maintenance of law and order is the direct responsibility of the Japanese Police, they now have all legal authority necessary to control groups, mobs, and assemblies of people which riot, or obstruct by intimidation or violence Japanese Officials (including policemen) in the conduct of official business. Article 95 Chapter V of the Criminal Code of Japan deals with crimes obstructing official business. Articles 106 and 107 of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Code of Japan deals with the crime of riot. Article 1 Section 28 of the Minor Offence Law No 39 covers other disturbances.

Incl: Draft of Ordinance

WILLIAM BAKER
Major Inf.
Executive Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO: [illegible]

"ORDINANCE REGARDING PARADES AND MASS PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

Article 1: No parade or mass public demonstration marching on or occupying any street to the exclusion or interruption of other citizens in their individual right of use thereof shall be held without a permit issued by the Public Safety Commission.

Article 2: Application for such permit shall be made to the Public Safety Commission by the sponsoring individual or organization not less than seventy-two hours prior to the time of such parade or mass public demonstration.

Article 3: The application shall contain the following information:

1. Date and time of such parade or mass public demonstration.

2. Name and address of sponsor and all participating organizations.

3. Route of parade or location of the proposed mass public demonstration.

4. Estimated number of participants.

5. Purpose and nature of such parade or mass public demonstration.

Article 4: The Public Safety Commission must issue such permit unless the parade or mass public demonstration would clearly provoke imminent danger to the public safety. Denial of a permit will be reported promptly to the city assembly with full particulars and reasons. The Public Safety Commission may prescribe to protect the public against mass disorder or violence by mobs.

Article 5: Any person who organizes or participates in a parade or mass public demonstration held in violation of Article 1, or who wilfully makes a false statement of a material fact, in the application required by Articles 2 and 3 hereof, shall upon conviction be punished in a court of law by imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine not exceeding ¥ 50,000 or both.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS NO.

Article 6: Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed

(a) to prohibit or limit in any way the right to hold public assemblies other than parades or mass public demonstrations as defined in Article 1, or

(b) to authorize the supervision or censorship by the Public Safety Commission, police officials, members of police forces of other municipal officials or employees of public meetings, political activities, placards, publications, or of other printed or written matters.

Article 7: Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to contravene laws relating to the election of public officials or to require advance notice of political meetings or speeches during election campaigns."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSG NO.

09.061

HEAVY TAX FOR PREPARATION OF WAR AND RAISING OF CHARGE OF ELECTRICITY FOR COLONIZATION OF JAPAN !

IN OSAKA,MERCHANTS CONDUCT A DEMONSTRATION DISPLAYING FLAGS MADE OF MAT, SAYING THAT PREMIER YOSHIDA SHOULD BE GIVEN AS BRIDEGROOM OF AMIRICA.

The collateral fund is accumulated in the burden of the Japanese people and is devised so that it may not be disposed by the Japanese Government's own discretion. Under such slavish circumstances, a forced panic importation of food, rubber, wool, has been brought about, and the exportation has become a blood-shed exportation, a dumping. The nude returns of tax (Blue-color returns) is exacted to the people by the amendment of tax system. The residents tax, the fixed property tax have become several to 10 times as much as before. Thus, the bad tax of a supplimentary value tax which is unexampled in the world, is about to be put into force. In addition to this, special tax reduction, tax exemption for the foreign goods are conducted. The Japanese government has not forgotten to flatter the foreign countries, even killing the Japanese people by tax. And this tax is used for the service of redemption of national bond of ¥120,000,000,000 namely for the service of the monopolied capital. A sum of 99,000,000,000 of the public work expenditures, are now being planned. This money is distributed in a priority policy for the military object with 14 special reclamation places as centre. Little decrease of expenses for the post-war disposition of ¥109,000,000,000 has been made since the end of the war.

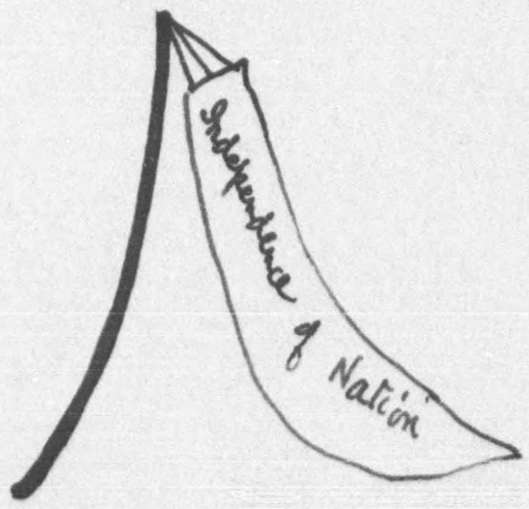
The electric enterprises are also being sold over to America. Raising of charges of electricity as well as separation of electric enterprises, have been conducted in order to give profits to the foreign capital.

In Osaka, merchants conduct a demonstration for anti-heavy tax and independence of nation in response to the struggle of the electric industrial laborers for the amendment of wage base and for the objection to separation of electric enterprises and now there, "Yoshida, a treacheous man should be given as a bridegroom of America". become a watchword.

Kure District of Nippon Communist Party

News: Merchants in Kure City, Zenshinza will come down to Kure.

"Kochiyama Munetoshi" struggling with a bad tonosama or a bad lord exploiting tax. On 21st at 1:00 P.M. - 6:00 P.M. at the First Theatre.



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBG NO.

Equalization grants

戰爭準備のための重税と
―日本植民地化のための電気代ねあげ!!

大阪では

吉田首相はアメリカのムコにやれと
商人もムシロ旗たててデモ行進!

見返資金は日本国民の負担で積立てられ、そして日本政府の一存ではどうにもならない仕組になっている、このようなドレイ状態の中で食糧、ゴム、羊毛など押しつけ恐慌輸入となり、輸出は出血輸出、ダンピングとなり、税制改革によって国民には ハダカ申告(青色申告)を強要し、住民税、固定資産税は数倍から十数倍になり、世界に類のない附加価値税という悪税が実施されようとしている。おまけに外国品には特別の減税、免税を行い、日本人は税で殺しても外国えゴキゲントリだけは忘れていない。そしてこの税金は一千二百億の国債償カン、すなわち独占資本の奉仕につかわれ、一千五十億円の平こう交付金 九百九十億円の公共事業ヒは現に計画されている、十四ヶ所の特別開発地域を中心の軍事的目的のために重点的に配分される。一千九十億円の終戦処理ヒは終戦以来ほとんど減少していない。

電気事業もアメリカに売渡されようとしており、外国資本にもうけさすためのわあげ、分断が行われた。

大阪では電産労働者のベース改訂、分断反対の斗いに呼応して商人たちも、重税反対、民族独立のデモ行進を行ない売り奴吉田はアメリカのムコにやれ〃が合言葉になっている。

日本共産党吳地区

民族独立

ーニュースー

前進座が 「税金をしぼる悪大名と斗う」 危 一時六時

呉市の商人の皆さん 来呉します。 〃河内山宗俊〃 二十一日 一劇

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS No.

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 248 (Kure, Honshu)

21 July 1949

SUBJECT: Public Safety Law for Control of Parades and Mass Public Demonstrations.

TO : Commanding Officer, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248

1. Reference memorandum dated 18 July 1949 of Headquarters Hiroshima Civil Affairs Team to Colonel Toole.

2. Above reference requests clarification as to policy to be followed by Civil Affairs Teams in encouraging passage by local governments of a Public Safety Ordinance. Specifically, Lt. Col. Truden desires to learn if a prefectural assembly or a local government below the prefectural level should pass such a by-law.

3. The policy I have always advocated the Teams to follow is expressed in this Headquarter's 1st Ind. dated 17 August 1948, transmitting basic communication of Eighth Army dated 11 August 1948, subject: "Control of Parades and Mass Public Demonstrations." In this Headquarter's indorsement, paragraph 1 reads:

> "1. Basic letter with inclosure is forwarded in order that your Team may convey it as a guide to the assemblies of Local Public Bodies. It will be noted from the proposed JOREI that a Government <u>below</u> the Prefectural level is passing the <u>ordinance</u>. This provision is in accordance with the democratic principle of each community handling its own particular problems."

4. This policy was recommended to me by the Legal-Government Section of Eighth Army shortly after its basic communication was drafted in August 1948. Their opinion was that the American practice should be followed whereby city governments rather than state governments passed by-laws of such nature.

5. The proposed ordinance as forwarded by Eighth Army's letter of 11 August 1948 and I Corps letter of 4 April 1949 is more appropriate for passage by a city assembly than a ken assembly, vide article 4:

> "The Public Safety Commission must issue such permit unless such parade or such masspublic demonstration would clearly provoke imminent danger to the public safety. Denial of a permit will be reported promptly to the city assembly with full particulars and reasons. The permit may contain such appropriate conditions as the Public Safety Commission may prescribe to protect the public against mass disorder or violence by mobs."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

Subject: Public Safety Law for Control of Parades and Mass DPublic Demonstrations dtd 21 July 49

6. Lt. Col. Truden's memorandum correctly points out that paragraph 3 of I Corps letter dated 4 April 1949, file AG 014.1-BA, is to effect that Teams should recommend for consideration by prefectural governments the adoption of an ordinance applicable in the cities within their respective prefectures." However, upon receipt of this letter I phoned to Major Ralls, who in April was Legal-Government officer of I Corps, for clarification of the paragraph. He stated that he had written the letter himself and what he really meant was that the ordinance was to be adopted by local governments below the prefectural level. I phoned this information to the Teams on 11 April 1949.

7. At a gubernatorial conference on 30 June 1949 at Matsue, Shimane, I stressed urgent advisability of local government assemblies passing public safety by-laws if a peaceful, democratic-way-of-life was to prevail. I stated that in my personal opinion such a by-law should be passed by assemblies of towns and cities in accordance with spirit of the Local Autonomy Law. However, I also stated that early action was necessary and that I had no objection to prefectural assemblies passing the by-law. I mentioned that it might be desirable that prefectural assemblies pass broad, elastic ordinance to control demonstrations, leaving details to be completed by legislation of local assemblies to suit needs of each community. The Chugoku Governors in a later, closed session of the same day concluded that enactment of law was a matter for each local government, but that they would recommend to mayors the passage of the public safety by-law.

8. According to the last figures I have seen, In Japan 26 cities have passed the by-law, 6 prefectures, while 18 other cities and 10 prefectures are seriously considering passage of the ordinance. Shimonoseki City set a precedent in this region by passage of the ordinance during the latter part of 1948. I do not feel optimistic about Civil Affairs office being able to get prefectural assemblies to pass the ordinance; if any Team can effect the enactment of a ken ordinance, well and good. However, as I analyze the situation, the most feasible method is to work for passage by city assemblies, prodding the governors into prodding the mayors.

9. Following conferences with mayors and assemblymen of five cities in Yamaguchi this week I gathered the strong impression that the majority of assemblymen and mayors see the value of the ordinance, but are timorous in face of labor opposition. Even non-Communist dominated labor unions are against the bill. In some cases they have not read the provisions carefully; when they have their object on grounds that the public safety commissions may represent special interests which seek resurgence of former, stern police power as against a fair deal for labor. Education and

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Subject: Public Safety Law for Control of Parades and Mass Public Demonstrations dtd 21 July 1949

patient explanations to city governments by Civil Affairs officers and the governors is the method of winning enactment. I do not know whar steps, if any, Civil Inforamtion officers in other regions have taken to publicize the democratic features of the proposed by-law to the public. In this region, it can be pointed out that the Shimonoseki municipal government states that it has denied no permit to hold a parade since it enacted the public safety by-law.

Arnold Van Benschoten, DAC, P-5,
Chief Legal-Government Section.

Distribution:
1 copy HCAT
1 copy YCAT
1 copy SCAT
1 copy TCAT
1 copy OCAT

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (b)(2) NARS Date

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

JJB/tn

AG 014.1 - BA

4 April 1949

SUBJECT: Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

TO : See Distribution

1. Under the provision of Art. 21 of the Constitution and Imperial Ordinances Nos. 562, 568, and 638, which implement SCAPIN No. 93, dated 4 October 1945, the right and democratic privilege of public assembly and holding of parades shall not be impaired or denied the people.

2. In the enjoyment of this right and privilege certain requirements attendant to the exercise thereof are necessary in order that the right of all people may not be infringed upon and the principles of sovereignty of government may not be imperiled.

3. Based on interpretation of the aforementioned laws and directives, it is desired that military government team commanders recommend for consideration by government level below prefectural level the adoption of an ordinance applicable in the cities within their respective prefectures, similar to the following:

"ORDINANCE REGARDING PARADES AND MASS PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

Article 1: No parade or mass public demonstration on or occupying any street to the exclusion or interruption of other citizens in their individual right of use thereof shall be held without a permit issued by the Public Safety Commission.

Article 2: Application for such permit shall be made to the Public Safety Commission by the sponsoring individual or organization not less than seventy-two hours prior to the time of such parade or mass public demonstration.

Article 3: The application shall contain the following information:

1. Date and time of such parade or mass public demonstration.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 5 (E)(1)(2)(3) NLS #

2. Name and address of sponsor and all participating organizations.

3. Route of parade or location of the proposed mass public demonstration.

4. Estimated number of participants.

5. Purpose and nature of such parade or mass public demonstration.

Article 4: The Public Safety Commission must issue such permit unless the parade or mass public demonstration would clearly provoke imminent danger to the public safety. Denial of a permit will be reported promptly to the city assembly with full particulars and reasons. The permit may contain such appropriate conditions as the Public Safety Commission may prescribe to protect the public against mass disorder or violence by mobs.

Article 5: Any person who organizes or participates in a parade or mass public demonstration held in violation of Article 1, or who wilfully makes a false statement of a material fact, in the application required by Articles 2 and 3 hereof, shall upon conviction be punished in a court of law by imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine not exceeding ¥50,000 or both.

Article 6: Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed (a) to prohibit or limit in any way the right to hold public assemblies other than parades or mass public demonstrations as defined in Article 1, or (b) to authorize the supervision or censorship by the Public Safety Commission, police officials, members of police forces of other municipal officials or employees of public meetings, political activities, placards, publications, or of other printed or written matters.

Article 7: Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to contravene laws relating to the election of public officials or to require advance notice of political meetings or speeches during election campaigns."

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

Activities Report
Public Safety Ordinance

廣地第二〇二〇号
昭和二十四年十二月十日

廣島縣知事

中國民事部長殿

行進及び集団示威運動に関する條例について
右に付て條例を管下におそ左記の通り制定しましたから
報告いたします。
記

町名	公布年月日	條例番号	條例の題名
安藝郡海田市町	昭和二四・一〇・一二	第六〇号	行進及び集団示威運動に関する條例
〃 船越町	昭和二四・一〇・一二	第三九号	行進及び集団示威運動に関する條例
比婆郡庄原町	昭和二四・一一・一	第二八号	行進及び集団示威運動に関する條例

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBS NO.

集團示威運動に關する條例

昭和廿四年九月廿九日 議決
昭和廿四年拾月拾貳日 公布

第一條　この條例はすべて國民の自由權が常に公共の福祉のために利用されなければならないという、憲法の定めに基いて行進示威運動が街路或は公共の場所を占據又は行進することに依りそれ等の使用に平穏他人の正當な權利又は公共の安全を濫すことのないようにその必要な條件を定めることを以つて目的とする。

第二條　前條の行進又は集團示威運動（以下單に示威運動という）で街路又は公共の場所

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を占據或は行進シ公衆の個人的權利又は街路の使用を排除シ又は防害するに至るべきものは公安委員會の許可を受けなければならない但シ次に掲げるものはこの限りでない

一、学校が行う遠足修学旅行

二、葬儀其の他宗教上の儀式

三、其の他必要がないと認め公安委員會で定めたもの

第三條　前條の規定による許可の申請は主催する個人又は團体の代表者（以下單に主催者という）から示威運動を行う時刻の七十二時間前迄に開始又は開催地を所

時間前に変更の許可を受けなければならない

第五條　公安委員會は示威運動が他人に迷惑を及ぼすが公共の安全を危険ならしめるやうな事態をまさしめこれが明らかであると認めた場合はこの迷惑危険を排除するに必要な條件を附することが出来る

公安委員會は許可をしなかつたり條件を附した場合はそれ理由を詳しく説明書に記載して所會に籠着しなければならない

第二條の許可を受けず前條第二項の変更届出を廿年又は本條の條件に従わず示威運動を計画し指揮し又は第四條の許可を請書に不実の事項を記載したものは

轄警察署長を通じて公安委員會宛に
提出しなければならない

第四條　許可申請には次の事項を記載しなければならない

一、示威運動の開始及び終了日時
二、主催者の住所、氏名、年令及び参加団体の名稱及び団体毎の責任者の住所、氏名、年令
三、行進の経路及び終了する場所又は集団示威の場所
四、参加予定人員
五、示威運動の目的、性質並にその概要
許可申請に変更を生じた場合及び変更が予想される場合は示威運動開始時刻二十四

別に公安委員會が之を定める。

附則

この條例は公布の日から二月を施行

海田市町公安委員會告示第二号

昭和三十四年　月より海田市町條例第六号

進及び集団示威運動に關する條例第七條に

に基いて行進及び集団示威運動に關する

規則を次の通りに定める

昭和三十四年　月　日

海田市町公安委員會

行進及び集団示威運動に關する條例施行規則

これを年以下の徴役又は五万弗以下の罰金に処
することが出来る

第六條　この條例に定める一切の事項は何等次
の事項の意味を含まない
(イ)公安委員會警察職員又は町吏員に対
して公の集會及び政治活動又はプラカー
ド出版物その他の印刷物若しくは文書
を監督又は検閲する権限を與へること
(ロ)公務員の選挙に関する法令に何等の影
響を及ぼし又は選挙運動中の政治集會
又は演説に干し事前に届出を要求しやう
とすること

第七條　この條例を施行する為に必要な事項は

於て示威運動をしてはなかない
但し代表者三名以内はその官公衛の許
可を得て入る事が出来る
二、兇器武器を携帶し又は泥醉した者
参加させてはなかない

第四條　公安委員會は示威運動を許可するにあ
たり次の様な遵守事項を附する事がある

一、適当数の自治的整理員を付すること
二、行進は三列從隊以下とし一隊の人員は五十
名限度とし各隊の間隔は十米以上とす
すること
三、各隊には標識を付けた五人以上の指揮者を

第一條　行進及び集団示威運動に干する條例
（以下單に條例とゝ）第二條又は第四條第
二項の許可申請書はすべて二通提出しなければなかなり

第二條　警察署長は前條の許可申請書を受理したときは速やかに公安委員會に提出し公安委員會は直ちに許可不許可を決し申請者の一通に其の旨又は條件を附した時には其の旨を記載し警察署長を経てあそくとも示威運動開始の時刻の二十四時間前迄に申請者に交付するものとす

第三條　條例第五條の條件を次の通り定める
一目的とする官公衛出入口より三百米以内に

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBG NO.

置くこと

第五條　條例第五條第三項の処分をした町会へ の報告は町長を経て行うものとする

附則

この規則は公布の日からこれを施行する

一、學校が行う遠足修學旅行
二、葬儀その他宗教上の儀式
三、その他必要がないと認め公安委員会で定めたもの

第三條　前條の規定による許可の申請は主催する個人又は団体の代表者（以下單に主催者という）から示威運動を行う時刻の七十二時間前迄に開始又は開催地を所轄警察署長を通じて公安委員会宛に提出しなければならない

第四條　許可申請書には次の事項を記載しなければならない
一、示威運動の開始及び終了日時
二、主催者の住所氏名年令及び参加団体の名稱及び団体毎の責任者の住所氏名年令

廣島縣安藝郡船越町長佐古田光太郎

昭和二十四年十月十一日議決　即日公布

船越町條例第三十九號　行進及び集團示威運動に關する條例

第一條　この條例はすべて國民の自由權が常に公共の福利のために利用されなければならないという憲法の定めに基いて行進示威運動が街路或は公共の場所に占據又は行進することによりそれ等の使用に關する他人の正當な權利又は公共の安全を侵すことのないようにその必要な條件を定めるを以て目的とする

第二條　前條の行進又は集團示威運動（以下單に示威運動という）で街路又は公共の場所を占據或は行進し公衆の個人的權利又は街路の使用を排除し又は妨害するに至る虞あるものは公安委員會の許可を受けなければならない但し次に掲げるものはこの限りでない

第二條の許可を受けず前條第三項の変更届出をせず又は本條の條件に從わず示威運動を計画し指揮し又は第四條の許可申請書に不實の事項を記載した者は一年以下の懲役又は五万円以下の罰金に處することが出来る

第六條　この條例に規定する一切の事項は何等次の意味を含むものではない

(イ)第二條に定めた行進又は集団示威運動以外の公の集会を催す権利を如何なる方法に於ても禁止し又は制限すること

(ロ)公安委員会警察職員又は其の他の町吏員若くは職員に對して公の集会及び政治活動又はプラカード出版物其の他の印刷物若くは文書を監督又は検閲する権利を與へること

三、行進の順路及び終了する場所又は集団示威の場所
四、参加予定人員
五、示威運動の目的性質並に其の概要

第五条　公安委員会は示威運動が他人に迷惑を及ぼすか公共の安全を危険ならしめるような事態を惹起する虞あると認めた場合はこの迷惑危険を排除する必要な條件を附することができる

公安委員会は許可をしなかつたら條件を附した場合は其の理由を説明書に記載して町会に報告しなければならない

許可申請に變更を生じた場合及び變更が予想される場合は示威運動開始時刻二十四時間前に變更の許可を受けなければならない

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

第七條　この條件は公務員の選挙に関する法令に何等の影響も及ぼそうとするものではない又選挙運動中の政治的集会又は演説に関し事前の届出を要求しようとするものではない

第八條　この條例を施行するために必要な事項は別に公安委員会がこれを定める

附　則

この條例は公布の日からこれを施行する

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MRS NO.

船越町公安委員會告示第二號

昭和二十四年十月十一日船越町條例第三十九號
行進及集團示威運動に關する條例第八條に基いて行進及集團示威運動に關する條例施行規則を次の通り定める。

昭和二十四年十月十一日

船越町公安委員會

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS NO.

年7月間肥料需要量調査表

住所	廣島縣	市郡	町村
氏名			

調査量				肥料購入希望月別數量											
		其の他	計	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月
反畝	反畝	反畝	反畝												

二、兇器武器を携帯し又は泥酔した者は参加させてはならない

第四條　公安委員会は示威運動を許可するにあたり次のような遵守事項を附することが出来る

一、適当数の自治的整理員を付すること

二、行進は三列縦隊以下とし一隊の人員は五十名限度とすること

三、各隊の間隔は十米以上とすること

各隊には標識を付した五人以上の指揮者を配置すること

第五條　條例第五條第二項の届出をした場合に於ける町会への報告は町長を経て行うものとする

附　則

この規則は公布の日からこれを施行する

行進及び集團示威運動に関する條例施行規則

第一條　行進及び集團示威運動に関する條例（以下單に條例という）第二條又は第四條第二項の許可申請書はすべて二通提出しなければならない

第二條　警察署長は前條の許可申請書を受理した時は速かに公安委員会に提出し公安委員会は直に許可不許可を決し申請書の一通に其の旨（條件を附した時は其の條件を）記載し警察署長を経て遅くも示威運動開始の時刻二十四時間迄に申請者に交付するものとす

第三條　條例第五條の條件を次の通り定める

一、示威運動の目的とする官公衙出入口から三百米以内に於て示威運動をしてはならない

但し代表者三名以内其の官公衙の許可を得て入ることが出來る

第三條　前條の許可を受けようとするものは主催者たる個人又は団体の代表者から集団行進又は集団示威運動を行う日時の七十二時間前までに許可願書を庄原町警察署長を経由して庄原町公安委員会に提出しなければならない

第四條　前條の許可願書には次の事項を記載しなければならない

一、主催者の住所氏名年令又は主催団体の団体名及び代表者の住所氏名年令

二、集団行進又は集団示威運動の開始及終了日時

三、集団行進の開始順路及び終了する場所又は集団示威運動の場所

四、参加各団体の名称並びに参加団体毎の責任者の住所氏名

五、参加予定人員数（団体参加の場合はその内訳を含む）

六、集団行進又は集団示威運動の目的及び性質並びにその概要

在東町條例第三八號（四和廿四年十一月公布）

集團行進及び示威運動に関する條例

第一條　この條例はすべて國民の自由權が常に公共の福祉のために利用されなければならないと言ふ憲法の規定に基いて集團行進又は集團示威運動が道路或は公共の場所を占據又は行進することにより其小等の使用に関する他人の正當な權利又は公共の安全を侵すことのないようにその必要な條例を定めるをもって目的とする。

第二條　前條の道路その他公共の場所を使用する公衆の權利を保護するために小等の場所で行う集團行進又は集團示威運動は公安委員会の許可を受けないで之小を行うてはならない。

第二條の許可を受けないで行は小に集団行進又は集団示威運動を主催計画し若しくは之に参加し又は着第四條の許可条件に従はない者は三年以下の禁錮又は参員会の附けた条件に従はない者は三年以下の禁錮又は五千の罰金に処することができる。

第六條　この條例に規定する一切の事項は有事の際の意味を含むものではない。

(1)第二條の定めた集団行進又は集団示威運動以外の公の集会を催す権利を如何なる方法に於ても禁止又は制限すること

(2)公安委員会警察職員又はその他の町吏員若しくは職員が集会及び政治活動又はプラカード歩旅物その他の印刷物若しくは文書を要求すること

(3)公安委員会警察職員又はその他の町吏員若しくは職員が集会及び政治活動又はプラカード歩旅物その他の印刷物若しくは文書を要求すること

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (b)(1)(B) NSC

前項の願書記載事項に変更を生じた場合は集団行進又は集団示威運動を行う時刻の二十四時間前に変更の許可を受けなければならない。

第五條 公安委員会は集団行進又は集団示威運動が公安に危険を及ぼすことが明かである場合の外は不許可しなければならない。

公安委員会は集団行進又は集団示威運動を許可しない場合には詳細な理由を附し速かに町議会に報告しなければならない。

第一項の許可には集団行進又は集団示威運動の秩序を保持し公衆を保護するため公安委員会の必要と認める適當な條件を附けることができる。

公安委員会は郡衆による紛擾又は暴動に対して公衆を擁護するよう指令することができる。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102/NNBS NO.

第七條　この條例の規定は公務員の選挙に関する法令に矛盾しては選挙運動中に於ける政治集会若しくは演説の事前届出を必要ならしめるものと解釈してはならない。

第八條　この條例を施行するために必要な事前項は別に公安委員会がこれを定める

附則

この條例は公布の日かりこれを施行する。

公許可不許可を決し、許可願書の一通にその旨條件を附したときは、その條件を記入し所轄警察署長を経由して遅くとも集団行進又は集団示威運動の開始時刻より二十四時間前までに出願者に交付するものとする

第四條 條例第五條第三項の規定による條件は公安保持上特に必要のある場合を除き次の基準による

一、進駐軍事務に支障を及ぼすないこと。

二、庄原町所在官公衙の出入口附近に於て行進を開始又は終了し或は集団示威運動が行われることにより國の事務又は公共事務が妨害せられないこと

三、兇器戎器を携帯し又は泥酔したものを参加せしめないこと。

四、交通諸法規に違反しないこと

庄原町公安委員会告示第五號

集団行進及び集団示威運動に関する條例施行規則を次の通り定める

昭和廿四年十月廿七日　庄原町公安委員会

集団行進及び集団示威運動に関する條例施行規則

第一條　集団行進及び集団示威運動に関する條例（以下條例という）

第二條の許可願書はすべて二通提出することを要する

但し次に掲げるものは許可を要しない。

一、学校が行う遠足並び修学旅行

二、葬儀その他宗教上の儀式

第二條　庄原町警察署長前條の許可願書を受理したときは速かに公安委員会に送付しなければならない。

第三條　公安委員会第一條の許可願書を受理したときは速かに

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

第五條 公安委員会は集団行進又は集団示威運動を許可するに當り次のような遵守事項を附けることが出来る

一、適當数の自治的整理員を付けること

二、集団行進は四列縦隊以下とし一隊の人員は百人を限度とし各隊の間隔は十米以上を保つこと

三、各隊には標識を附けた適當数の指揮者を置くこと

附則

この規則は公布の日かりこれを施行する

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

廣地第二〇二〇號

昭和二十四年十二月二十六日

弘島縣地事 楠瀬常緒

中國民事部長殿

行進及び示威運動に関する條例について

右についての條例を管下において左記の通り制定しましたから報告致します

記

名	公布年月日	條例番号	條例の題名
町 芦品郡中町	昭和二四、一二、五	第一一六号	行進及び示威運動に関する條例

第　第　第

五、集団行進又は示威運動の目的及び性質並びにその概要
前項の申請書記載事項に変更を生じた場合は、行進又は集団示威運動を行う時刻の二十四時間前迄に変更の許可を受けなければならない
四　條　公安委員會は行進又は示威運動が公共の安全に直接危險を及ぼすことが明らかである場合の外はこれを許可しなくてはならない
公安委員會は前項の場合において許可しないときは速にその旨を詳細な理由を附して町會に報告しなければならない
第一項の許可には群集の無秩序又は暴力行為から一般公衆を保護するため公安委員會が必要と認める適當な條件を附することができる
五　條　第一條の規定に違反して許可を受けない行進又は示威運動を計画し若しくはこれに參劃したもの　又は前條第三項の規定に基き公安委員會の附した條件に從はないもの　又は指揮したもの　第三條に規定する申請書に虚偽の記載をして許可を受けたもの　又は前條第三項の規定に基き公安委員會の附した條件に從はないもの　又は指揮したもの
以下の徴役又は五萬圓以下の罰金に處せられる
六　條　この條例の各規定はいかなる意味に於ても第一條に規定する行進又は示威運動以外の公の集會運動又はプラカード出版物若しくは
文書を監督又は檢閲する權限を公安委員會警察吏員その他の職員又は町吏員その他の職員に附與するものではない
七　條　この條例の各規定は公務員の選擧に関する法令に何等の影響を及ぼし、又は選擧運動中における政治集會若しくは演説の事前届出を必要ならしめるものではない

昭和三十四年
十二月五日公布

議第五十號

行進及び示威運動に関する條例設定の件

條例第二六號

行進及び示威運動に関する條例

第一條　公共の安全を保持し、公衆の道路等を使用する権利を保護する爲に、示威運動が道路若くは廣場を行進し又は占用する場合は豫め公安委員會の許可を受けなければこれを行つてはならない

但し次に掲げるものについては許可を要しない

一、學校が行う遠足修學旅行

二、葬儀、祭礼その他宗教上の儀式

三、その他その必要がないと認め公安委員會で定めたもの

第二條　前條の許可申請は主催者たる個人又は主催する団体の代表者から行進又は示威運動を行う時刻の七十二時間前までに警察署長を経由して公安委員會に對しこれを行はなければならない

第三條　前條の申請書には次の事項を記載しなければならない

一、主催者の住所氏名及び參加団体の名稱並びに參加団体毎の責任者の住所氏名年令

二、行進又は示威運動の開始及び終了日時

三、行進又は示威運動の行進路及び場所

四、參加豫定人員数

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDC NO:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

第八條　この條例の施行に関し必要な事項は公安委員會がこれを定める

附　則

この條例は公布の日から施行する

昭和二十四年七月七日提出

議決

府中町長　宗藤信夫

一、申請書は所定事項を具備し虚偽の記載その他不都合の点の有無
二、行進又は示威運動の場所及び附近の状況並に一般町民に及ぼす影響及び交通に對する支障の有無
三、行進又は示威運動の目的及び性質の詳細並に治安並交障の有無
四、治安保持上必要な制限事項

第五條　公安委員會が條例第四條第一項の許可をするときは申請書一通に別紙第三號様式の許可書を添え申請者に交附し許可しないときは別紙第四號様式によりその理由を申請者に示達し倘せて速かに町會にその旨詳細な理由を附して報告しなければならない

許可証に記載する制限事項は概ね左の通りとする

一、團体行動については總てその団体の指導者が直接の責任を負はなければならない
二、治安保持上警察吏員の指示に從はなければならない
三、隊伍行列は四列縦隊一隊の人員は五十人以下として行進しなければならない但し幅員三、六四メートル（約二間）以下の道路を通行するときは二列縦隊に編成替すること
四、各隊の間隔は一〇メートル（五間三尺）以上を保たなければならない
五、各隊には標識を付した指揮者を置かなければならない
六、行進の開始若くは終了又は示威運動を官公庁の附近で行うことにより公共の事務や防害してはならない
七、交通諸法規に違反してはならない

府中町公安委員會告示第　號

行進及び示威運動に関する條例施行規程を次のように定める

昭和二十四年十二月五日

府中町公安委員會

行進及び示威運動に関する條例施行規程

第一條　昭和二十四年府中町條例第一一六號行進及び示威運動に関する條例（以下單に條例と云う）第八條の施行については、この規程の定めるところに依る

第二條　條例第一條第一項第三號に該當するものを次の通りとする

一、百人未満で行う場合

但し如何なる名稱、目的を以てするを問わず數個の一百人未満の集團について同一團体の行爲と見做して百人を超えるときはこの限りでない

二、官公庁、公共團体によって慣例として催す行事

三、その他これに類すると認められるもの

第三條　條例第二條による許可の申請をするときは別紙第一號様式の申請書正副二通を作成し所轄警察署長を經由し公安委員會に提出しなければならない

第四條　警察署長は前條の申請書を受理したるときは速に左記事項を調査し別紙第二號様式により許否の意見を附し公安委員會に進達しなければならない

三、参加団体の名称、所在地その責任者の住所氏名年令

四、参加豫定人員数（各参加団体の予定人員数）

五、行進又は示威運動の經路（別紙に図面作製添付のこと）

六、行進又は示威運動の目的及性質

別紙第二號様式

府警第　　號

昭和　年　月　日

府中町公安委員會殿

府中町警察署長

行進及び示威運動許可願調査副申書

申請書は所定の事項を具備し虚偽の記載其の他不都合の点の有無	
行進又は示威運動の場所及附近の状況並に一般市民に及ぼす影響及び交通に対する支障の有無	
行進又は示威運動の目的及性質の詳細並に治安上支障の有無	
治安保持上必要な制限事項	
その他参考事項	

八、参加者は戎器兇器その他危険物を携帯してはならない
九、精神異常者及び泥酔した者を参加せしめてはならない
十、その他治安保持上必要な事項

附　則

この規程は昭和二十四年十二月五日より施行する

別紙第一號様式

昭和　年　月　日

申請人住所
團体名　　職名　氏名印
生　年　月　日

府中町公安委員會殿

運動開催許可申請書

標記運動を次の通り開催致したいと思いますから御許可下さいます様お願い致します

記

一、行進若しくは示威運動の開始及び終了日時
二、主催者の住所氏名

別紙

第四様式

指令府公委第　　號

住所
團体名

職名　氏名

生年月日

昭和　年　月　日付申請になりました（行進不成運動）は次の理由で許可し難いので通知します

昭和　年　月　日

府中町公安委員會

記

別紙第三號様式

指令府公安第　　號

住所

團体名　　職名　　氏名

生年月日

昭和　年　月　日付申請になりました（行進 示威運動）は次の條件を附して許可します

昭和　年　月　日

府中町公安委員會

記

一、團体の行動に就ては其の団体の指導者が直接の責任を負はなければならない

二、治安保持し警察吏員の指示に從はなければならない

三、隊伍行列は四列縦隊以下とし一隊の人員は五十人以下として行進しなければならない但し幅員三、六四「メートル」（約二間）以下の道路を通行するときは二列縦隊に編成替すること

四、各隊間隔は十「メートル」（五間三尺）以上を保たなければならない

五、各隊には標識を付けた指揮者を置かなければならない

六、行進の開始若くは終了又は示威運動を官公庁の附近で行うことに依り國又は公共の事務を防害してはならない

七、交通諸法規に違反してはならない

八、参加者は戎器、兇器その他危険物を携帯してはならない

九、精神異常者及び泥醉したものを参加せしめてはならない

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS No.

YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURAL HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

GS No. 29 November 1949

SUBJECT: Report of Assemblies and Demonstrations.

TO : Chief,
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region.

Enclosed I wish to report the assemblies and demonstrations held during the period from Oct. 26 to Nov. 25.

For the police troop commander

Seiji Shimizu
.....
~~Shoji Iwata~~
Chief, Police Guard Sect.
Yamaguchi Pref. Hq. NRP.

A558

Received by the ChugoKu
Liaison and Coordination Office
on 7 Dec 1949.

09.061

Date & time	Location	Purpose	No. of participants	Sponsor	Summary
Oct. 30, 0800 - 1600	The Central Theater, Higashi, Ichikawa, Tokuyama.	Regular mass meeting.	1,467	Yōji Kotoyama, Chairman of Tokuyama Soda Co. Labor Union,	It was decided: a) to intensify the strife for the rehabilitation of production. b) to unify the labor front. c) to take part in the congress of the chemical industry workers' Unions.
Nov. 1, 1300 - 1600	From Ube Nitrogen Co. through Minato-machi, Kami-machi to Citizens' Hall.	Demonstrative parade toward the management.	3,903	Kaoru Ōta, Chairman of Strife Committee of the Ube Nitrogen Co. Workers' Union.	They entered a strike for 24 hours from 1 p.m. and paraded the streets in row with a band ahead of them.
Oct. 31, 1930 - 2200	Auditorium of the Kuga Town Elementary School.	Lecture meeting.	50	Kuga group cell of Japan Communist Party.	Arō Yoshikawa, former member of the district committee, delivered a speech on the recall question, in stead of Rihei Yamamoto who was obliged for some reason to give up his presence.
Nov. 1, 0900 - 1230	In the bounds of Hachimangu Shrine, Iiyama, Fukawa-machi.	Mass meeting of farmers	800	Kōhichi Hironaka, member of Preparatory Committee for the mass meeting of farmers of Fukawa Town.	Hot arguments were put forth on the countermeasures against damages to the muddy rice-plant which is a vital problem for the farmers and the measures for adjustment of assessments of agricultural income-tax.
Nov. 9, 1700 - 1800	Plaga in front of Ube Citizens' Hall.	Mass meeting of union members.	3,500	Sekitoshi Nishida, Chief of Ube Chapter of Ube District Joint Strife Committee of the Federation of Labor Unions.	Encouraging speeches were delivered by Kaoru Ōta and Sekitoshi Nishida for the solidarity among the union members.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS

Date & time	Location	Purpose	No. of participants	Sponsor	Summary
Nov. 10, 1945 - 2200	Shokoan Hall, Shim-machi, Yanai-machi.	Lecture-meeting in commemoration of the Revolution.	35	Benji Tamaru, member of East District Committee of Japan Communist Party.	After the slide-show Tamaru and Akira Okamura made a speech, which seemed to have given the audience but little impression.
Nov. 10, 1300 - 1900	The Kokabe Theater of Kawayama Coal Mine, Kuga-gun.	Mass meeting of union members.	200	Saichi Kobayashi, Chairman of Kawayama Coal Miners' Union.	Non-confidence vote was proposed by the pro-Communists' group against the present chairman who belongs to the reformists' group, and Shiro Momoi of the left wing was appointed chairman after a series of conflicts.
Nov. 14, 1930 - 2230	Shokoan Hall, Shim-machi, Yanai-machi.	Lecture-meeting	60	Benji Tamaru, member of East District Committee of Japan Communist Party.	Rihei Yamamoto delivered a lecture on the current topics and gave considerable impression to the audience.

Remarks. Rihei Yamamoto, member of prefectural committee of the Japan Communist Party, who is expected to candidate for a member of the House of Councillors, has been going round everywhere to hold such a lecture-meeting.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NWD

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

Rec

OKAYAMA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

Oct. 28, 1949

OPGL-No. 3238

To : Chief,
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
Attention: Legal and Government Section

Thru : Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office

Subject: Meeting and Demonstration

With reference to the subject matter, we wish to inform you as follows.

1. Purpose and nature:

Rally of laborers in Tamano District on demand for raise of wages.

2. Date: Beginning 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m., 30 October, 1949.

3. Responsible person:

HIGA Yoshimi,
President of Labor Unions Council in Tamano District.

4. Name and address of organizations participating and number of participants:

Tamano Branch of All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union, Mitsui Mine Workers' Union, All-Japan Seamen's Union and others: 1,500 persons

5. Meeting-place:

Lumber yard owned by Oga Lumber Dealer, Fujii, Uno, Tamano City.

6. Route of demonstration:
Kirinuki - Tamabashi - Former Club of Mitsui Shipbuilding Co. - Former Mitsui Co. Dormitory - Breakup.

Remarks: The time drawing near, we asked the Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office by telephone on October 28 to inform you of the outline of the above report already.

MORIKAWA Kogi,
Chief of Local Affairs Sect.

09.061

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO: [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 248 (Kure, Honshu)

CCAR 014.1 (C-Ts) 2 August 1949

Subject: Public Safety Law for Control of Parades and Mass Public Demonstrations.

To : Commanding Officer, Hiroshima Civil Affairs Team, APO 248
Commanding Officer, Okayama Civil Affairs Team, APO 248
Commanding Officer, Shimane Civil Affairs Team, APO 248
Commanding Officer, Tottori Civil Affairs Team, APO 248
Commanding Officer, Yamaguchi Civil Affairs Team, APO 248

The attached letter is forwarded for your information.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL TOOLE:

1 Incl:
Subject as above

GEO. E. MAYER
Capt., FA
Adjutant

09.061

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 248 (Kure, Honshu)

21 July 1949

SUBJECT: Public Safety Law for Control of Parades and Mass Public Demonstrations.

TO : Commanding Officer, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248

1. Reference memorandum dated 18 July 1949 of Headquarters Hiroshima Civil Affairs Team to Colonel Toole.

2. Above reference requests clarification as to policy to be followed by Civil Affairs Teams in encouraging passage by local governments of a Public Safety Ordinance. Specifically, Lt. Col. Truden desires to learn if a prefectural assembly or a local government below the prefectural level should pass such a by-law.

3. The policy I have always advocated the Teams to follow is expressed in this Headquarter's 1st Ind. dated 17 August 1948, transmitting basic communication of Eighth Army dated 11 August 1948, subject: "Comtrol of Parades and Mass Public Demonstrations." In this Headquarter's indorsement, paragraph 1 reads:

"1. Basic letter with inclosure is forwarded in order that your Team may convey it as a guide to the assemblies of Local Public Bodies. It will be noted from the proposed JOREI that a Government <u>below</u> the Prefectural level is passing the <u>ordinance</u>. This provision is in accordance with the democratic principle of each community handling its own particular problems."

4. This policy was recommended to me by the Legal-Government Section of Eighth Army shortly after its basic communication was drafted in August 1948. Their opinion was that the American practice should be followed whereby city governments rather than state governments passed by-laws of such nature.

5. The proposed ordinance as forwarded by Eighth Army's letter of 11 August 1948 and I Corps letter of 4 April 1949 is more appropriate for passage by a city assembly than a ken assembly, vide Article 4:

"The Public Safety Commission must issue such permit unless such parade or such masspublic demonstration would clearly provoke imminent danger to the public safety. Denial of a permit will be reported promptly to the city assembly with full particulars and reasons. The permit may contain such appropriate conditions as the Public Safety Commission may prescribe to protect the public against mass disorder or violence by mobs."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSC NO.

Subject: Public Safety Law for Control of Parades and Mass Public Demonstrations dtd 21 July 49

6. Lt. Col. Truden's memorandum correctly points out that paragraph 3 of I Corps letter dated 4 April 1949, file AG 014.1-BA, is to effect that Teams should recommend for consideration by prefectural governments the adoption of an ordinance applicable in the cities within their respective prefectures." However, upon receipt of this letter I phoned to Major Ralls, who in April was Legal-Government officer of I Corps, for clarification of the paragraph. He stated that he had written the letter himself and what he really meant was that the ordinance was to be adopted by local governments below the prefectural level. I phoned this information to the Teams on 11 April 1949.

7. At a gubernatorial conference on 30 June 1949 at Matsue, Shimane, I stressed urgent advisability of local government assemblies passing public safety by-laws if a peaceful, democratic-way-of-life was to prevail. I stated that in my personal opinion such a by-law should be passed by assemblies of towns and cities in accordance with spirit of the Local Autonomy Law. [redacted] However, I also stated that early action was necessary and that I had no objection to prefectural assemblies passing the by-law. I mentioned that it might be desirable that prefectural assemblies pass a broad, elastic ordinance to control demonstrations, leaving details to be completed by legislation of local assemblies to suit needs of each community. The Chugoku Governors in a later, closed session of the same day concluded that enactment of law was a matter for each local government, but that they would recommend to mayors the passage of the public safety by-law.

8. According to the last figures I have seen, In Japan 26 cities have passed the by-law, 6 prefectures, while 18 other cities and 10 prefectures are seriously considering passage of the ordinance. Shimonoseki City set a precedent in this region by passage of the ordinance during the latter part of 1948. I do not feel optimistic about Civil Affairs offices being able to get prefectural assemblies to pass the ordinance; if any Team can effect the enactment of a ken ordinance, well and good. However, as I analyze the situation, the most feasible method is to work for passage by city assemblies, prodding the governors into prodding the mayors.

9. Following conferences with mayors and assemblymen of five cities in Yamaguchi this week I gathered the strong impression that the majority of assemblymen and mayors see the value of the ordinance, but are timorous in face of labor opposition. Even non-Communist dominated labor unions are against the bill. In some cases they have not read the provisions carefully; when they have

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

Subject: Public Safety Law for Control of Parades and Mass Public Demonstrations dtd 21 July 1949

they object on grounds that the public safety commissions may represent special interests which seek resurgence of former, stern police power as against a fair deal for labor. Education and patient explanations to city governments by Civil Affairs officers and the governors is the method of winning enactment. I do not know what steps, if any, Civil Information officers in other regions have taken to publicize the democratic features of the proposed by-law to the public. In this region, it can be pointed out that the Shimonoseki municipal government states that it has denied no permit to hold a parade since it enacted the public safety by-law.

Arnold Van Benschoten, DAC, P-5,
Chief, Legal-Government Section.

Distribution:
1 copy HCAT
1 copy YCAT
1 copy SCAT
1 copy TCAT
1 copy OCAT

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSG NO. [illegible]

CSAR 000.1 (C-TS) 1st Ind
(13 Sept 49)
Subject: Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

Headquarters, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248, 16 September 1949

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

Forwarded for information.

L. E. TOOLE
Colonel, Inf
Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSC NO. [illegible]

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS
YAMAGUCHI CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
YAMAGUCHI, HONSHU, JAPAN
APO 248

WGG/JF/kh

YCAT 000.1 13 September 1949

SUBJECT: Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

TO: Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 248

1. Reference letter Headquarters I Corps, APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu), dared 4 April 1949, file AG 014.1 BA, same subject.

2. The "Ordinance Regarding Parades and Mass Public Demonstrations" recommended in abovementioned letter was passed by the remaining nine cities of Yamaguchi Prefecture on 12 September 1949. (Previously adopted in Shimonoseki City).

3. The cities of Yamaguchi Prefecture which have adopted this ordinance are:

City	Coordinates	Sheet No.
Bofu	654-1223	34
Hagi	638-1267	34
Hikari	691-1210	34
Iwakuni	716-1235	35
Kudamatsu	638-1217	34
Onoda	614-1216	46
Shimonoseki	1398-1214	45
Tokuyama	678-1222	34
Ube	621-1211	46
Yamaguchi	679-1239	34

Map reference: Central Japan 1:250,000.

/s/t/ W. G. GOSSER
Lt. Col. CAC
Chief

C O P Y

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSC NO.

CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE

For Information 15 September 1949

TO: Capt. R. A. Caswell, Legal & Government Officer,
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

Number of Local Autonomous Bodies with
Public Safety Ordinances in Force.

10 September 1949.

		Pref.	City	Town	Village	Total
	Hokkaido			1		1
IX CORPS Z/R	Tohoku	3		1		4
	Kanto & 8th Army Area	1	1			2
	Tokai-Hokuriku	6				6
I CORPS Z/R	Kinki	2	24	19		45
	Chugoku		6	3	1	10
	Shikoku			1	5	6
	Kyushu					
Total		12	31	25	6	74

る

◎これは一方的な理由により條件をつける危險がある

一、罰則を設けていることと

總同盟山口縣連合会に於ては公安條令の制定に対し絶対に反対する事を決議し其の反対運動を県下に展開する事となつた

県下各民主団体も強力に此の反対運動を展開せられたい

昭和二十四年五月二十日

總同盟山口縣連合會

殿

Recd by A.V.B. on 19 July
from Mr. OTA, Chairman of Sodomei,
4 A Ken.
See attached translation.

公安條令制定に対する反対趣旨書

山口縣下の各市間に於て昨年十二月下関市に施行された「示威行進及示威運動に関する條例」と同様の條例を制定　これら団体交動の取締り並に制限のため連絡協議が為されてゐると伝えられてゐる
秩序ある団体行動はかゝる取締りによつて向上するものでなく寧ろ自主的なる行動に期待し協力することによつて訓練が積まれ国家の公安と公衆の利益は保持せられるものであり　斯ゝる條令を必要とはしない
斯ゝる取締及制限は無用の摩擦を生じ基本的には憲法の保障する民主的人權の侵害となる
茲に左記諸点を挙げて反対するものである

一、憲法第二十一條　集会結社及び言論出版その他一切の表現の自由はこれを保障する
一、憲法第二十八條　勤労者の団結する權利及び団体交渉その他の団体行動をする权利はこれを保障する

◎右二條の代々の既得权を侵害するものであり憲法違反の疑義が生ずる

一、集会並に行進の屆出制が許可制となる事
一、屆出の時間が現在に比較し長時間となる事
一、整列行進　大衆示威運動が公衆に危険を及ぼさないことが明白であることを確認した際に許可証を発行する

◎これは一方的な解訳のもとに許すしなくてもよい事を意味する

一、混乱暴行交通妨害に一般民衆の保護のために條件をつけることが出来

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND NO.

Translation

The object of against enactment of "Koan Jorei" ie. Public Security by-law.

There is talk about having conference to enact same by-law, concerning mass parade and mass demonstration which enforced in Shimonoseki City singe Dec. 1948.

~~Such control cannot improbe orderliness of group actions. On the other hand, a good deal of training can be required by depending on and cooperating with the independent actions. If the same time the nation's public safety & public interests can be maintained. Therefore, said by-laws are unnecessary.~~

(Orderly mass activities shall not be developed by this regulation but rather by expectation and coopration to independent activity will developed and that is alone will keep security of nation and benefit of the people. Therefore such by-law is not necessary.)

This by-law shall be cause of unnecessary dispute and basicaly will be infringement of democratic human right which is guaranteed by the constitution.

We are against enactment of such by-law with following reasons;

1. Japanese Constitution Art. 21. Freedom of assembly and association as well as speech, press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed.
2. Japanese Constitution Art. 28 The right of workers to organize and to bargain and act collectively is guaranteed

◎. The "Koan-jorei" will infringe our right and there is quetion of infringement of constitution, which mentioned above paragraph, will be arrise.

1. An assembly and mass demonstration will be licence

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system.

2. Previous notice will be much longer then present system.

3 The licence will be issued only when apparently recognized that parade ork mass demonstration is harmless to public.

⊙ These means its passible not permitto parade or mass demonstration by interpretation of one side.

1. It can be request a certain condition for protection of public from disorder, violation and traffic obstacle.

⊙ This will be arrrise of denger to request a condition by one side's reason.

1. There is punishment against violation of this by-law

Sodomei Yamaguchi Prefecture association result to against enactment of "KOAN JOREI" and start movement to spread unti-KOAN JOREI movement within ~~all over~~ the Prefesture.

We wish all democratic parties shall start unti-KOAN JOREI movement strongly.

20th MAY 1949

SODOMEI YAMAGUCHI KEN ASS'ON.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

Number of localities which passed Public Safety Ordinance

1 July (Local Autonomy Board, Tokyo

Ken - 6
Shi - 26
Cho - 22
Son - 6

Total 60

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNES NO:

Table Indicating Number of Localities with Public Safety Ordinances In Force or Under Preparation

- 1 June 1949 -

Prepared by the Chugoku Liaison & Coordination Office.

Autón. Entities / Region		In Force (Seitei-Zumi) Ken	Shi	Cho	Son	Total	Under Preparation (Jumbi-chu) Ken	Shi	Cho	Son	Total	Grand total
IX CORPS AREA	Hokkaido			1		1		2	1		3	4
	Tohoku	2		1		3	1				1	4
	Kanto	1	1			2	1	1			2	4
	Total	3	1	2		6	2	3	1		6	12
I CORPS AREA	Tokai-Hokuriku	1				1	1				1	2
	Kinki	2	24	9		35	1	12	9		22	57
	Chugoku		1	1	1	3			1		1	4
	Shikoku			1	5	6						6
	Kyushu						4				4	4
	Total	3	25	1	6	45	8	15	11		34	79
Grand total		6	26	13	6	51	10	18	12		40	91

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS No.

Bcon July 2nd.

COMMUNIST MOBS OCCUPY POLICE HQ, INVADE ASSEMBLY

Taira (Northern Honshu), Fri.—About 700 Communist-led demonstrators last night occupied police headquarters at Taira City, 110 miles north-east of Tokyo, and injured at least five policemen.

The crowd occupied the headquarters for eight hours, withdrawing when heavy police reinforcements arrived from other areas.

It was the first incident of its kind in Japanese history.

Thirty-five men, alleged to have led the demonstration, were arrested this morning.

The trouble was said to have started when police ordered the local Communist Party to remove a notice board from in front of the police station.

The Communist Party charged that this was an act of "oppression," and lodged a strong protest with the police.

The city's police chief, Mr Honda, said that fighting broke out following an unsuccessful conference with Communist Party representatives on removal of the notice board.

He reported that he had been struck "three or four times" in the battle for possession of the headquarters.

Mr S. Nishino, a member of the Communist Party's executive committee for the area, said that the police order to remove the board was "too sudden."

"We had previously agreed to remove the board, and asked them to wait a day or two until we found a proper place," he said.

"The crowd consisted mainly of Party members, but there were some outsiders."

Violence first flared up at 3.30 pm, when about 50 men in trucks arrived at the police station and joined 100 already waiting outside.

The crowd dragged out and beat up five policemen and began to throw stones at the building.

Two red banners were raised at the entrance, through which the crowd stormed early in the evening.

They released a man named Yoshikawa, who had been arrested earlier, and locked up two policemen on duty.

By 10.30 pm, there were about 700 people inside, and at another police station in the city, a crowd led by a brass band demonstrated outside.

Five hundred armed police were rushed from neighbouring towns to Taira, which has a population of 32,855.

AP says that about the same time as the Communists marched on police headquarters, about 350 members of the Prefectural Labour Council entered the Prefectural Assembly at Fukushima City, about 60 miles north-west, and began waving red flags.

Police Mobilised In Other Areas

The demonstrators made no speeches and failed to announce any reason for their appearance.

They refused to obey an order by the Assembly Secretary to remove the flags, and when guards approached, they formed a protective ring around the bearers.

The Assembly adjourned 45 minutes later, with the flags still on display.

Later, the demonstrators left the building, singing the Internationale.

Asahi reported that before entering the chamber, the group had informed the Assembly Speaker that they were opposed to dismissals under the Retrenchment Programme, and demanded that the Assembly take up the matter at its current session.

Another Communist-led incident was reported by Asahi from Koriyama City, in Fukushima Prefecture, about 15 miles north of Fukushima City, last night, where 200 demonstrators protested against the mobilisation of local police to go to Taira City.

In Osaka this afternoon, more than 300 armed police were called from stations throughout the city to disperse Communists demonstrating after welcoming home 42 war prisoner repatriates.

About 1500 Communist-led Japanese had gathered outside the main railway station to meet a special repatriates' train from Maizuru.

Police controlling the crowd became involved in scuffles, and later about 60 Japanese, most of them wearing Communist armbands and waving Communist flags, mobbed the nearby police station, demanding release of two Communists reported to have been arrested.

Police heavily cordoned the entrance and the demonstrators sat on the pavement.

At Kyoto 204 repatriates were met at the station by a red-flag-carrying crowd which welcomed them as "thoroughly seasoned revolutionaries."

The new arrivals sang the Red Flag and 190 filed application for "party" membership.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSC NO.

"Chugoku Press." 2nd of July

"42 cases of railroad obstructions occured during month of June"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLJ/RAC NO.

Nippon Times July 5th. '49

SCAP Brands Communism International Outlawry; Sees Japan as Bulwark

This Country Is Holding Fast Against Red Threat, He Declares

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in a Fourth of July statement, strongly denounced communism as a "movement of national and international outlawry."

On the other hand, he hailed the progress of democracy in Japan, saying: "The concepts of Americanism have found no barrier to their assimilation in Oriental culture and custom."

"The resulting blend between the best of the East and the best of the West," he continued, "is proving an impregnable front against communism's most aggressive results."

At the same time, General MacArthur posed the question, "whether such a movement (communism) should longer be accorded the validity, the sanction and the protection of law."

At the outset of his statement, General MacArthur said that Independence Day provided an opportunity to Americans "for deep and inspirational reflection . . . whether at home or abroad."

Here in Japan, he added, the "opportunity is particularly arresting."

"For we stand here abreast the threatening sweep of Communistic forces over the heart of Asia, among a proud race of people, bereft of faith in past concepts which brought them to disaster, who avidly seek knowledge and understanding of those concepts of Americanism which have been triumphant in the struggle of mankind for a betterment of life. . . ."

Has Faced Challenge

General MacArthur stated that democracy in Japan had successfully faced "two challenging tests."

He named them, first, "Its adaptability where tradition, culture and custom have been evolved under political, economical and social concepts irreconcilable with the concept of human freedom" and secondly, "its power of resistance, despite conditions of political instability, economic impoverishment and social unrest, to the appeal of Communist propaganda."

General MacArthur, next outlined the evolution of communism from a doctrine of extreme Marxian socialism through terroristic concept of nihilism to its present stage where it has become "an instrument of force and intimidation to permit minority elements by stealth, infiltration and deceit to seize political power from the majority ruling under constitutional process."

"Its underlying motive is to serve the lust for personal power," he continued, adding, "it has become the rallying media for the malefactor, the corruptible and the fool. . . ."

In conclusion, he said that the American people could rest assured that the concepts of American democracy "will be cherished, preserved and advanced as the Japanese people march toward a high and more objective destiny within the fellowship of man."

Gov't to Keep Eye On Red Activities

The Government will watch developments in the Communists' anti-parliamentary views, declared Chief Cabinet Secretary Kaneshichi Masuda to the press yesterday.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's July 4 statement, he said, expressed what the people as well as the Government of Japan have had in mind for a long time, especially the question of the propriety of according the Communists "the validity, sanction and the protection of law."

If substantial evidence of the Communists' subversive intentions is gained Mr. Masuda said, the Government would have to consider means to deprive the Communists of legal protection.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS NO. [redacted]

Chugoku Press 7 July 1949

"Set-up a Public Opinion Against Violence"
says Izeki - Chief - National Rural Police

In conjunction with the dismissal of public employees, the uncertainty of the public safety and the emergency situation's consideration, the Hqs NRP held a conference on the 5th instant, had invited relation officers from the Hqs. Tokyo and throughout the Chugoku - Shikoku Regions to take an adequate measure in an event of riot.

On the 6th noon, Chief, Izeki had issued the following statements:

In case of a mass illegal demonstration, the police force must display a formidable police power.

In line with the New Constitution, there confronts some difficulties in gathering informations, therefore in case of occurrence of illegal acts the guards and the detectives on duty should work in unison to settle the matter "on the spot."

At the yesterday's conference, the basic police laws were minutely explained in conjunction

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS No: [illegible]

with the illegal acts and thereby increased self-confidence.

In generally speaking, the feeling of uncertainty has been overcomed. If the consciousness public acknowledges violence, then the police force will be in an awkward situation. The police headquarters are taking the last stand to see that the sound public opinion will deny violence. Through peace-regulations the police with display of patriotism ~~in the general public~~, to quell public disturbances, the cooperation of the general public is greatly desired.

Furthermore, there is no grave incident occurred in the Chugoku-Shikoku Regions. The maintenance of public safety is good.

In reference to the communication, counter-measures had been taken, to counteract the disruption of the communication lines.

The program to mobilize the police school students is already finished and I have a firm belief that there is no necessity to break in, in case of a grave situation.

7 July 49 - Hm

The Yukan Hiroshima June 11 Leg

Anti-Public Safty Bill Demonstration In Hiroshima

Workers in each locality are standing strongly opposed to the enforcement of the Public Safty REgulation. The trend is looming also in Hiroshima, and around 300 representatives from Mitsubishi-Hiroshima shipping, Nippon Steel Mill, All Communications, National Rail, All Press and other labor unions visited the Hiroshima city hall on June 10 at 1 p.m. to demand the following promises from city assembly men present at the time, including Messers. Nitoguri, Sasahara, Matsumoto, Araki, Uesako and Matsutani.

Thier demands were:

1. Show the contents of the Public Safety REgulations.
2. Open a public hearing before the same regulations are to be presented to the city assembly.
3. Now that the bill intends to suppress a rally and demonstration by workers, ~~therefore~~ anti-bill minded assembly men shall make effort to prevent from passing of the same bill.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS No.

INTERNATIONALE from thousands of throats was the leit-motif of the dramatic Mainichi photo (top) taken at Osaka Station yesterday. The repatriate's wife, kimonoed to meet him after years of loneliness, desperately tries to restrain him, the policeman helping, from joining the Communist-led reception rally. She is saying: "I'll never let you go. Never again!" He is shouting: "We're in the party." The same scene was re-enacted many times over, mothers, fathers, wives, trying to hold them with all their force. BOTTOM: At Kyoto Station 1700 repatriates staged a 15-hours, Communist-organised "sit-down" demonstration. One policeman and one repatriate were injured in scuffles, and 48 Communists were arrested. Fifteen hundred police were mobilised. The station was in uproar. One group "rescued" a handcuffed union leader from a police station. When refused a demand to fly red flags over the station, repatriates and others tried to storm the station-master's office. Police were instructed not to use violence, and this Asahi picture shows them trying "gently" to remove demonstrators. One repatriate, who still looks only a boy, is being held by the arms by another. During the night fresh train-loads of repatriates arrived from Maizuru, swelling the numbers of the demonstrators. Special trains, run to take the ex-POWs to homes as far as Kyushu and Hokkaido left empty. But the demonstration was called off yesterday morning and all left for their homes. In one pitched fight, demonstrators "captured" four police and a rescue squad had to break through a repatriates' cordon. A ban has now been placed on any demonstrations in station compounds.

[Legislation To Restrain Reds, Page 3]

Japan Considers Legislation To Restrain Reds

Tokyo, Tues. — The Japanese Government might bring in legislation to check Communist activities, the Japanese Chief Secretary, Mr Kaneshichi Masuda, said today, reports Reuters-AAP.

The Government was not considering such a step at the present time, but might do so if the need arose.

Mr Masuda said that the Communists' activities might be checked under either of two contingencies.

They were :

- If national railway workers should ignore the law or the Diet in connection with dismissals.
- If too many unlawful incidents should arise.

Mr Masuda's statement was in answer to a request for comment on portion of General MacArthur's July 4 address.

General MacArthur said that the advance of Communism "poses a question as to whether such a movement should longer be accorded the validity, sanction and protection of law."

Mr Masuda said he considered General MacArthur's statement had been issued at a very appropriate time.

Bcon

July 6th

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO:

Bcon July 6th '49

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSC NO.

Copy for CMGR

HEADQUARTERS
Tottori Military Government Team
APO 248

25 February 1949

SUBJECT: Notice of Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies.

TO: Governor, Tottori Prefecture
Mayor, Tottori City
Mayor, Kurayoshi City
Mayor, Yonago City

1. In order to fulfill properly the mission of the Occupation Forces it is necessary that notice be given of anything which might interfere with the traffic control or coordination, safety control, and health of the Occupation Forces and all persons and property for which such Forces are responsible.

2. Parades and assemblies and large outdoor meetings are some of the things which, unless known in advance, interrupt traffic and communication and under certain conditions are apt to infringe on the safety control and health of persons. It is my duty to be aware of any of these large gatherings so that the necessary arrangements may be made to avoid the interruption of traffic or endangering the health or safety of individuals. We must insure uninterrupted traffic for the vehicles of the Occupation Forces at all times.

3. It is therefore required that you give advance notice of gatherings of 250 or more people, and parades of ten or more vehicles in order to insure that the Occupation Forces activities will not conflict with such authorized parades or assemblies. Accordingly, it will be necessary for the Forces to be notified three days in advance of any such meeting or parade, so that plans may be coordinated.

4. If this information is not available to you, it is suggested that you might follow the practice in many American cities in which it is required that the persons holding parades and assemblies notify and have prior approval of the police departments before they may proceed. This is done purely to insure that the community may continue its normal business without interruption and that, where necessary, traffic may be coordinated so as to avoid interruption and adequate fire prevention may be arranged.

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5. It is therefore requested that you inform this headquarters at least three days prior to any parade or assembly, of the size mentioned above, of the following:

(1) Name of organization or organizations participating in the parade, demonstration or public assembly.

(2) Name of person or persons accepting responsibility for the conduct of the parade, demonstration or public assembly.

(3) Number of individuals expected to take part in the parade, demonstration or assembly.

(4) Proposed route of parade or demonstration or location of assembly.

(5) Time of parade, demonstration or public assembly.

6. Nothing in the foregoing is intended to impair the exercise of the democratic privilege of public assembly, provided such parade, assembly or public demonstration is conducted in an orderly manner and does not conflict with activities, traffic, health and safety of the Occupation Forces.

7. In case the proposed assembly or parade conflicts with Occupation Force projects, you will be promptly notified. In the absence of such notification, you may assume that there is no conflict and that no further coordination with Occupation Forces is necessary."

DONAID M. SENSING
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Commanding