〃 宇津戸村 農業 △豊田眞毅

尾道市久保町 無職 △坪田正夫

〃 山波町 尾道造船枝師 武田忠雄

〃 土堂町 行先不明 ? 李敦行

計 二十三名

㊟尾道地区委員会現在届員 計一一四名

減員 数 一五名

NO 287 1950. 6. 12. 1230

CAR

日共幹部追放後に於ける
経営細胞會議について（第三報）

六月七日夜㊦尾道地區事務所に於て常任委員経営責任者會議を催し此後の斗爭方針について検討したが、六月十二日に至る迄の間尾道市所在各労組は宣傳活動の外具体的動きはない

記

一名称　経営細胞責任者會議

二日時　六月七日午後八時頃より二時間

三場所　㊦地区事務所　會議室

四、參席者

㊦尾道地区委員長　㊞　林護

外常任三名

日立造船向島工場細胞

㊞　岩本一志

外二名位

尾道造船　細胞　㊞　佐野弘明

外一名

國鉄尾道駅細胞準備會

シンパ　遠藤忠雄

尾道放送局　㊞　中田誠示

全逓尾道郵便局愛親會細胞

㊞　村上生市

尾道合同労組 書記長

外二名

㊟ 森下五郎

五 會議の大要

(1) 日和見態度の一掃

㊟が危機に際会してゐる際も早日和見的な態度は許されない。日常斗争も満行的に極めて慎重に固い組織の下に実行しなければならぬ

経営内では党費も赤旗代も納入しない向が増加し大が、これは日和見的の現れである。この際切実な態度を望む

(2) 暴力革命移行元の準備

参議選の結果 従来のインテリ層の支持より労働者層の支持が増加した

暴力革命を主張する向が

多くが一撥的行動を起す為には、相當の準備がいる

各経営では労働者大衆を行動の先頭に立たせるべく準備をされない

(3) 資金確保

㊀は現在決定的な資金の欠乏に陥つてゐる

各経営細胞は、中央委員追放によつて放れた天を迎える為資金確保には絶大の努力を拂ふたい。

(4) 宣傳の充実

㊀不滅の宣傳を一層大衆に植えつける為あらゆる態勢で宣傳活動を実施する

NO288 1950. 6. 13. 1230.

CAR

(ト)幹部追放に伴う尾道地區
細胞責任者會議開催につき(第四報)

(ト)尾道地区では経営細胞會議に續き、市民細胞會議を開催、當面の斗争方針の具体化につき検討した結果、非合化態勢準備を決定した状況左の通り

記

一、名称 (ト)尾道地區細胞責任者會議
二、日時 六月八日午後七時三十分より三時間
三、場所 (ト)尾道地區事務所 秘密會議室

四月帝者

㊦尾道地区委員長　㊐　林　護

〃　㊦書記　〃　楠戸数雄

〃　常任委員　〃　辻井正三

〃　元常任　〃　平野虎夫

〃　常任　〃　河城武邏夫

〃　防地細胞責任者　〃　迫川敬一

〃　吉和　〃　〃　岡田三郎

〃　海上　〃　〃　谷水清

〃　尾道造船細胞　〃　岡田義孝

〃　全逓　細胞責任者　〃　村上圭市

〃　栗原三軒家　〃　〃　道久寛市

〃　國鉄尾道駅　〃　遠藤忠雄

外氏名不詳　二、三名位

五、會同の状況

説明　委員長　林護

(1) ㋑支持層につそ

今次参議院選挙の結果より見て、廣島縣全体を綜合すると、今迄のインテリ層より労働者層に質的な変化を来たしたことが見られる

(2) 党中央委員追放に伴う非合法化対策につそ

(イ) ㋑組織が弾圧により ずたずたに切断せられても細胞独自の判断で斗える訓練をして居かなければならない。

(ロ) 非合法となる弾圧を受けても直ぐ逃げられる家を予定して置くと共に逃走用金品は常時携帯して居くこと。

(ハ) ㋑地區委員會でも指令や資料は焼いた。

各細胞でも各員が身の廻りに注意して指令や資料は全部焼却して居くこと。

(二) 地區常任に於て必要最少限の書類は自宅に保管せず知人親籍宅に預けて居くこと

(ホ) 中央ふらは今のところ縣えも何らの指令は無い。

(3) スパイ対策につそし

(イ) 日和見とアナキストとスパイを未然に防止し是正し摘發せよ。

(ロ) 脱党者が数名あるが追面氏名は知らせるがこれ等の行動につそは充分注意せよ。

(4) 縣委員会連絡上注意事項

(イ) 縣委員會の前にC—Cが居るから、裏側から入るようにすること。

(ロ) 縣委員会にスパイが潜入して居る。

三十七位で黒色のロイド眼鏡をかけて居る男であるから
注意すること

(5) (ト)追放及対斗争 對策

(イ)各経営細胞では、六月十五日の廣島日鋼事件彈圧
一週年記念日を中心に、廣島縣十地區で人民大会
や、ストライキや共産党彈圧及対決議を実行する。

(ロ)尾道地方では、日立造船向島工場、尾道造船
工場が前記のトップを切るようにすること

(ハ)廣島縣下では廣島、三原、尾道の三ヶ処がこの
斗争を彈圧強力に立上るようにもって行く

(6) 此後に於ける地區の對策

(イ)非合法になることは覚悟の上で(ト)斗争態勢を確
立する為、地區事務所での會合は止めて、重要
事項の場合は各(員)の宅、知人宅等で會同する

事にしたい。

(四)その爲時間と連絡とをまつたりと確実に守らなければならない。

(五)壁新聞、細胞新聞で敵の弾圧の企圖を徹底的に粉碎しなければならない。

六、以上主として林護が説明、討議の末実行を約して散會した。

NO 290 1950. 6. 13 1230

CAR

非合法反對斗爭に伴う

㊦地區委員會の對策（第六報）

㊦尾道地委員會 に於ては

委員長 林 護 を

中心に、非合法対策を実行中であるが左の通りの事項を

決定実施しん

記

一、重要書類の取扱

委員長 林 護

が保管すべき、地區の重要書類は材護宅が家宅捜索を受けるのは必然であるから

尾道市久保町一三八番地

尾道郵便局外務員

(員) 村上生市 二十六年

の宅に隠匿して居く

二、党賊政の確立

党費納入率が悪く、借金が相當あるので(小)を省まる限り整理し非合法に移行しても活動の省まるようにして居く

六月九日朝

(下)地區委員、賊政部長 深野栄三

が縣賊政部会議に省席、打開の道を打合せた。

三、アカハタ問題について

㊦尾道地区 アカハタ分局長 横山茂

は六月九日 廣島市アカハタ支局の分局長會議に

出席アカハタ非合法化対策打合せを行う

四、地區事務所確保

㊦尾道地区常任 ㊐河城武邏夫

合同労組書記長 ㊐森下五郎

㊐山本某

の三名を尾道地区事務所に宿泊自炊せしめ夜間

の警戒連絡に當らしめている

連絡は公衆電話 一八二七番（㊦地区事務所）

で當る

三、アカハタ問題について

㊦尾道地区　アカハタ分局長　横山茂

は六月九日廣島市アカハタ支局の分局長會議に

出席アカハタ非合法化対策打合せを行う

四、地區事務所確保

㊦尾道地区常任　㊞　河城武邏夫

合同労組書記長　㊞　森下五郎

㊞　山本某

の三名を尾道地区事務所に宿泊自炊せしめ夜間

の警戒連絡に當らしめてゐる

連絡は公衆電話一八二七番（㊦地区事務所）

で當る

NO 289 1950 6 13 1230

CAR

(ト)革命態勢準備中下の対警察策と動きについて

(第五報)

(ト)尾道地區委員會では着々非合化対策を樹立中であるが警察對策について左の通りの動きがある

記

一 彈圧機関としての警察対策について

「幹部警察官には動きかけないが一般下部警察官には益々接近して(ト)階級斗争の眞意が下級労働者の解放にあることの認識をもたせ彈圧の手を中るめさせると共に岩来得ればシンパに迄

ひき入れることに努める」

六、尾道市警察吏員に対する働きかけ

㊦尾道地區細胞責任主催 土堂町 土曜會

㊐ 亀山 定夫

外 二 三名

は尾道市警 荒神堂派出所を度々訪れ㊦文化研究會土曜會（既報）の所蔵書と稱し

㊦中央出版局發行の書籍

を讀むことを薦める（二カ 土曜会に入會時局研究をするよう㊦に無関係である旨強調して説いてゐる

七、税斗争による反警察宣傳をつくること

「日常斗争 大衆斗争を益々盛んに起して階級的政治的宣傳を行う」

の線に沿って目下尾道市に行われてゐる税滞納整理

班の強行な態度と差押に随行する警察吏員を種に反税宣傳行うと共に一般滞納者の窮状を利用して「市民に養れる警察官が市民を苦しめてゐる」と大衆の反税氣運を反警察氣運に指向せんと潜行的宣傳をしてゐるが尾道市内でも二、三に止まらず差押処分に立會する警察吏員に被滞納者が反抗的態度を表現した事実が現れた。

08093

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

C/IF/mm

CCAR ~~319.1~~ 4000.1

28 June 1950

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

TO : Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP, APO 500
ATTN: Legal & Government

Forward herewith are speeches made by communist party members on 15 June 1950 in Kure City, for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl
Speeches made by
Nakano Hidehiko
and Harada Karuo.

LARRY M. HAGA
DAC GS-5
Adm Asst

08.090

15 June 1950

Regarding the Peace
Protection Speech Meeting by Communists

In Kure District Committee of Communists Party, in order to entitle the meaning of Nippon Steel Case on purpose because of 15 June being the first anniversary of the same case and as one part of struggle against violent oppression of the purge of members of Central Committee of Nippon Communists Party and those responsible for Akahata successively conducted on 6 & 7 June, they held the following speech meeting by taking up various problems surrounding these, for which we hereby wish to report for reference on police-guard.

Incidentally, during that time, there was no trouble on police guard.

Items

Great Speech Meeting

1. Name: Against the oppression to Nippon Steel, and against war, and for peace.

2. Date: 15 June at 5:00 P.M. to 7:15 P.M.

3. Place: Space land in Taishuraku Market, Matsumoto-cho, Kure City.

4. Sponsored by: Shimomura Katsuzo, aged 28, Member of Kure District Committee of Communists Party. (Address: 128, 1 chome, Enchi-cho, Kure City)

5. Person presiding over the meeting:

Yamashita Masayuki, a communist aged 28, 13 chome, Miyahara-dori, Kure City.

6. Persons making speech:

Nakano Hidehiko aged 27, a communist, 1, Kamiyamada-cho, Kure City.

Harada Karuo, aged 30, 37, 1 chome, Yahata-dori, Kure City.

(Remarks: The gist of speeches of every speaker is as per the attached sheets)

7. Attendants --- About 200 (including about 20 women)

(cont'd)

8. Slogan at the meeting place.

(1) Immediate evacuation of Occupation Forces after Peace Treaty.

(2) Against oppression to communists.

(3) Against the oppression by the facistic authorities.

(4) Objection to fortification as a military base and colonization.

(5) Against the separate peace leading a war.

(6) Expedition of the entire peace treaty sucuring peace.

9. Aspect of the meeting place.

Around 4:30 P.M. prior to opening meeting 5:00 P.M.,

(1) Nakano Hidehiko a communist and other two displayed one placard containing "Objection to the war, objection to Nippon Steel, protection of peace" and bulling the pri-market by going round the inside of the city. Especially in front of the Headquarters of Kure Municipal Police, they, stirring up by saying that "in Nippon Steel Case, 3,000 policemen were mobilized, and oppressed", made indicate one phase of struggle against the police.

(2) Communists by the name of Shimomura Katsuzo and Hashimoto Hachiro, commenced preparations of the meeting-place. On the central stage at the front of the meeting place, one red flag (5 shaku x 7 shaku), at both sides of which, slogans were displayed.

(3) At 5:00 P.M. the due hour, Yamashita Masayuki a member of Harima Cell of Communists Party, made a brief address as a chairman, in succession to which speeches were made by Nakano and Harada in turn. But no reaction was given to audiences, and it was in a very low tone.

(4) Majority of audiences were day-workers, and there was recognized no heckling words and no other special aspect.

(5) It ended at 7:15 P.M. without trouble.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

The Gist of Speech of Nakano
Hidehiko (At 5:00 P.M. - 6:00 P.M.)

I am Nakano Hidehiko who assumed Chief of Liaison Dept. of Trade Union in Nippon Steel Co.

First, I will talk about the cause by which the Nippon Steel trouble was caused, by which I intend to appeal to you the actual state thereof.

Frankly speaking, the Nippon Steel strife was, in its nature, similar with that famous Toho trouble. It was a projected action attempted to push our laborers down into the destitution of life by the direct guidance of the interior and exterior imperialism.

Originally, the Nippon Steel Company had been managing parts of railway-wheels, ships, various machines for mines, but, under the good name of budget balance based upon the so-called Dodge Line, the treacherous government enforced a large curtailment of the railway budget.

That is to say, the railway budget for the year of 1949, was ¥4,300,000,000, out of which, ¥4,000,000,000 was appropriated for the payment of 1948, and the rest ¥300,000,000 was a substancial budget. Only ¥300,000,000 was appropriated for adjustment of the governmental railway or other railway cars & wheels. Namely, this means a projected wiping out of the railway plants. After that, Dodge again came to Japan and accommodated capital to the big capitalists and furnished materials to them. Jobs were given concentratedly to the monopoly-capital of Hitachi, Mitsui Mitsubishi, and there was no order to such a reparation-plant as Nippon Steel Company.

Owing to this, many a middle & small enterpriser fell down and in Funakoshi-machi, Hiroshima City, there were many victims, which became a cause of Nippon Steel strife. These big capitals were monopoliedly led by the foreign capital.

Hereupon, the Nippon Communists Party and Labor Union talked with the management on the rationalization of production for the purpose of independence of the Japanese nation and of development of the domestic industry, and for the aim of protecting the Japanese industry and of guarding their working places, and of impeding bleeding to be caused by the adjustment of enterprise to a minimum degree. The Company side which is a cat-paw of capitalists, did not listen our bloody cry at all. On the contrary, they sniffed at us, and, keeping touch with Hiroshima City Public Safety Commission, they monilized 3,000 policemen of both N.R.P. and M.P. in Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori and oppressed us.

(Cont'd)

At 4:00 A.M. today of the last year, oppression by the police officials were commenced. 10 seriously injured, and 300 injured were conducted by the clubs of police officials and violence. Most of these injured needed one month or more medical treatment.

On that day of this unproper oppression and cruel case, a small car on which a big man of blue eyes got, frequented the spot again and again, as to which, afterward, we asked Chief of Hiroshima City Police H.Q. authoritatively, as a result of which, the mobilization of police officials was made clear to have been done by the order of the Military Government.

Big men of blue eyes were taking a photograph of us who had been striken with clubs and injured, from on the balcony of the company, chewing chewing-gums with sarcastic smile.

With a loud-speaker, we appealed to the police unit that " "Aren't you Japanese? Do Japanese trouble Japanese? Go back promptly and take to your job. There ought to be other job to be done by you". But maybe they became mad, they drove us out of the plant with violence.

The plants where dismissal had been strengthened are now converted steadily into the military plants. In a certain plant at Musashi, Tokyo, and in a certain plant at Yokohama, we don't know to what country they are belonged, but boats for the use of landing are being built.

The Labor Union is being turned into an industry patriotic association and the power of the police is on the point of turning into a special high police.

The purge of members of Central Committee of Nippon Communists Party and heads of Akahata, had been planned one year before, nay, at the time of 1 February General strike, which has been publicly realized on the surface. It is to attempt to oppress the communists party declaring the objection to the military base and colonization. We had struggled during time of Nippon Steel case by leading workers. The back of workers is the Communists Party. Though the Social Party says is backing workers, one representative there of made a 10 minutes's short speech on the morning of 16th when the strike was going on, and quit the spot. Generally, the Social Party is a party in such degreee.

On the night of 15th, a big man of blue eyes came with an automatic gun, who, maybe fearing the spirit of our justice, ~~he~~ disappeared without being attracted our attention: - there is such a fact.

In the present Japan, oppression to Nippon Steel has been and is being conducted, regardless of time and place.

(Cont'd)

To "Give us jobs", "demand of raising wage" by Communists Party, police officials are dispatched, and oppress them. In Tokyo, prohibition of demonstrations and meetings is being conducted, and, according to the news from Tokyo, the day before yesterday, it is said that there was a notice of Tokyo Meguro Police Station, " it is deemed Demonstration that two or more persons walk together". There is no such a foolish matter. If so, even husband and wife would be unable to walk together. These oppressions trample out entirely the freedom of speech, gathering and formation ofassociations which Constitution guarantees. According to Tasu Correspondence, 85% of plants in the whole country are munition-plants of the foreign countries.

Just consider the present status of Jpana. There are pam-pam (prostitutes) who walk with military-service-men of the foreign countries. In spite of this being a realm of Japan, there is a land "off limit to Japanese". As for moving-pictures, extremely degenerated films of America are imported. As for food supply in schools, there is powered milk which, however is lees of milk and from which ~~is high~~ a shake seems to come out and, the price of wheat is high. As for staple-food, it is so-called foreign rice which is bought from Berma by 775 dollars and then is bought by Japan by 125 dollars; - such a loss as this is made.

I think you know the hitherto coolies in Manchuria, Formosa. The unemployed and day-workers at present are same as them. They are in such situation as only to have jobs for 10 days or less in a month. They work at 8:00 A.M. till 6:00 P.M. spiritlessly and in non-emotional expression. In spite of this, their day wages are 160 yen for male and 140 yen for female.

In the second World War, people in the so-called colonies such as China, Korea, Formosa, excluded the foreign fund by the hand of the patriots of the present Chinese Communists Republic and North Korea, and succeeded in acquiring the government of people, and are succeeding in it, and are struggling for the independence of races, aren't they?

You, consider fully, - the aspect of the Japanese people who are lower than the hitherto colonies. There is no nation lower than us.

Ikeda, Minister of Finance said "Japan is a concubine of America". The word of Minister of Finance in a country is like this. February this year, I went up to Tokyo with Kure City officials in regard to expansion of the category of counter-measures for the unemployed. The Central authorities reportedly explained a dissatisfaction that "Kure City authorities are taking the same step with Communists Party".

In spite of Public Citizens' Hall being able to be used as a matter of course, recently an objection was lodged by the order of Civil Affairs Region, but Chief of Public Citizens' Hall did not said that there had been an order of Civil Affairs Region. Like this not only the national authority but also the local authority move as ordered by the foreign country. We must have the Occupation Forces evacuated at the earliest date. The police official must make an obeisance to a foreigner, and he make way for him (foreigner)

(Cont'd)

Not only "off limit" "moving picture" but also newspaper, radio are done as ordered by the foreign country.

In the election of this time, the Communists Party got trust of people by 2,880,000, the result of which is same as that of last year. This result in the oppression of nowadays, talks that the people trust our party. Non-reliability of newspaper and radio-broadcasting of nowadays can be proved by that these had not announcened at all as to the strikes of 240,000 people on the date of 4 June in the whole country.

The destiny of those provoc~~k~~ing a war like Hitler and Tojyo, is clear. They must be thrown into the sea afar of Pacific Ocean.

The enemy will oppress more and more communists from now on. Oppression to the Communists Party is to oppress the people. The Communists Party is immortal together with people. We swear that against oppression, we will stir up a hostile feeling more and more and fight with all the interior and exterior reactional force, firmer and stronger than steel, by leading the workers.

Contents of Speech of Harada Karuo.
(At 6:00 P.M. to 7:15 P.M.)

Today is the first anniversary of the case of Hiroshima Nippon Steel Co. taking place on 15 June.

This Nippon Steel case is the case to have been looked by the world with much interest, and is the date which we, laborers can't forget.

On this 15 June, 3,000 workers fought with police-officials, catpaws of the militarists by conducting Nippon Steel struggle. And they ordered them (police officials) to evacuate through micro-phone.

Those who were disgraced in the newspapers in the world, are the present capitalists.

There is no democracy, nor Constitution in the present Japan.

In 1948, State Public Personnel Law was enacted, and, by Ashida Cabinet, a cabinet order based upon Potsdam Declaration was issued.

By this, progressive persons were expelled from every governmental Office and school, etc. In the election of House of Councillors May, 1950, Yoshida Cabinet issued a declaration of anti-communists. In Tokyo, they prohibited to conduct meetings and demonstrations. During the war-time, people have been oppressed in the same manner as this. And, in order to enslave people entirely, they are planning to dissolve it. In the labor movement, police-officials act as a spy and oppress it. Notwithstanding that they

(Cont'd)

once conducted dismissal to the unemployed, they again are discharging them. Works for relief of the unemployed are not equally treated. Anyone who has an income of over 3,000 yen in the same household, is said to be of no-employment. But how can we, workers get along with ¥3,000. The Government is oppressing us by disregarding the laws and regulations of Government. Oppression of Communists is to oppress workers, middle and small enterprisers. The very this is undemocratic and violent. Fortification of every district in Japan as a military base, is being conducted by the tax of the people.

When we read "Danso" one of articles in Chugoku Newspaper dated 16 June, the military budget of America for this year, is 41,900,000,000 and, converting it into the Japanese Yen rate of ¥360, it becomes an enormous military budget of ¥20,000,000,000,000.

We are more trampled out Potsdam Declaration and Constitution than that which I have said now.

You know that in the peoples' mass meeting at the space ground in Tokyo, 8 progressive people were arrested.

And a spy was affixed to everyone of 50,000 workers having gathered. This is evidently violation to the Potsdam Declaration and 16 Principles of Far East Committee.

With false charge, 8 youngmen were punished with extreme penalty on the previous day of the election for House of Councillors. Mr. Takahashi, one of them, a graduate of Rikkyo University, who, in spite of locating 100 meters apart from the spot at the time of occurrence of the case, was arrested at the Hibiya Citizens' Hall before breaking up, and was punished with 10 years' hard labor on the third day after the trial was commenced rapidly. Besides him, a total number of 8 persons were punished in the same way.

And this was used to disturb Nippon Communists Party at the time of Election for House of Councillors.

The result of election in Hiroshima-ken was very bad. And despite that the general newspaper wrote very bad ~~so~~ as to the Nippon Communists, ~~the result of which was almost same as the election~~ held in April, last year. Strength of (Communists Party) is 8 including Oyama Ikuo, who fought, together with Nippon Communists, the result of which was almost same as the election held in April, last year. Strength of (Communist Party) is 8 including Oyama Ikuo, who fought, together with Nippon Communists, and 3 Communists successful candidates, which gave fright to them.

3,000,000 people who objected to war, colonization of Japan, fortification as a military base, is immortal so long as the Communists Party may not demolish.

Furthermore, in every place, people are arrested on a charge of violation of Press Code; and the assemblies, recreation-meetings in schools, conference of public health union in Tokyo-go, were pro-

(Cont'd)

hibited. The moving-picture "Hear sound of waves" was prohibited 13 or 14 times to be case on the screen in Tokyo.

It is similar with Peace Preservation Law with which Communists Party was oppressed during the war-time. They purged 24 members of Central Committee of Communists Party and 7 staff of Akahata-by which they betrayed the people.

Lastly with Kato Kanjyu as a leader, communists will fight the political reaction, even thought we all the Communists be sentenced with capital penalty and put into jail, Akahata is every-day reporting to you, the people, truth.

The Upper House (Senate) in America says that in German they are making German Army of ¥250,000 and that the Japanese and German will be made human-shots.

The Japanese Army in the past, while advocating peace of Orient, was waging wars.

In Tohoku and Hokkaido Universities, a man by the name of Elles, has become a problem.

Tohoku University says since Communists are worse than robbert and homicide, they should be purged. You, Tokuda Kyuichi who was against the war, was put in jail for 18 years, and they said the supportor of anti-war is worse than robbery and homicide.

The present Cabinet itself is walking on the road of Tojyo and hitler. Some of members of House Councillors says Premier Yoshida himself will stand on the gallows. They are trying to let communists go into the underground by oppressing them who are for 80,000,000 people.

Will it be able to outlaw communists who are struggling for objection to oppression of communists and to dismissal of laborers? They should be exiled to a far place of Japan.

Hiroshima Dentetsu is determinedly conducting a strike by 1,600 unionists today.

And in foreign countries, saying that manufacturers of atom-bombs should be punished, they are conducting a peace-voting.

Lastly, I declare:

1. Immediate evacuation of all the Occupation Forces after peace treaty.

2. Objection to oppression of communists.

3. Limitless development of peaceful industries.

And Akahata will continue for-ever with the destiny of Japan, and the communists will struggle persistently for the objection to colonization of Japan & fortification and war.

0001 Copy

Law
~~BIHL~~ FOR CONVERSION
OF
FORMER NAVAL PORT CITIES

0202

(Object of this Bill)

Article 1. The object of this Law is to contribute to the realization of the ideal of constructing Peace Japan by converting the former naval port cities (Yokosuka City, Kure City, Sasebo City and Maizuru City. The same applies hereinafter) into peaceful industrial port cities.

(Plan and Enterprise)

Article 2. As to the plan to convert the former naval port cities so as to be well-qualified as peaceful industrial port cities (to be hereinafter referred to as the Former Naval Port Cities Conversion Plan) and the enterprise to execute the same plan (to be hereinafter referred to as the former naval port cities conversion enterprise), the City Planning Law (Law No. 36 of 1919) or the Special City Planning Law (Law No. 19 of 1946) shall be applied.

(Aid to Enterprise)

Article 3. The converned organs of the government and local publice entities shall, in view of the significance which the former naval port cities conversion enterprise has in the light of the object mentioned in Article 1, give as much aid as possible for the expedition and completion of the enterprise.

(Special Measures)

Article 4. The government shall be able to make disposition of the ex-military lands, facilities, and other properties (to be hereinafter referred to as the ex-military properties) which it has in the areas falling under the City Plan or the Special City Plan of the former naval cities, for the purpose of utilizing it for the Former Naval Port Cities Conversion Plan, according to the Laws convening Exception, etc. for Lease and Transfer of Ex-Military Property Law (Law No. 74 of 1948). In that case the provisions of Article 11, Clause 1, and Article III, Clause 1, shall be changed as the following two clauses.

(1) Ex-Military properties shall be sold with fifty per cent discount of the current price to public conporations and school authorities in case of properties used for medical facilities, social welfare facilities, and accommodations of repatriated or schools provided in Article 1 of School Education Law. (Law No. 36 of 1947)

(2) However, in case of ex-military properties sold the money shall be able to be paid on the instalment plan of less than ten years with interests on the relibble security when the purchase of the properties is recognized not able

to pay the money or the balance of the money by exchange.

II. In addition to the above-mentioned clauses the Government shall make effective and suitable disposition of the ex-military properties so that it may conduce to the realization of the Former Naval Port City Plan.

Article 5. The government may, in case where it is deemed necessary to utilize for the former naval port cities conversion enterprise, convey, regardless of the provisions of Article 28 of the National Property Law, common property to the public entities which shall bear the expenses necessary for the execution of the said enterprise.

Article 6. Concerning the disposition of ex-military properties and the transfer of common properties provided in the previous two articles, the Disposition Council of the National Properties in the Former Naval Port Cities (to be hereinafter referred to as the Council) will be established in the Ministry of Finance to investigate and discuss on the other party, range of properties, period of payment, and other important matters in compliance with enquiries of the Minister of Finance.

II. The Council shall be organized by twenty members.

III. Members of the Council shall be applied with the under-mentioned:

1. The Permanent Vice-Minister of Finance.
2. The Permanent Vice-Minister of Construction
3. Four Prefectural Governors concerned.
4. Four Mayors of the former naval cities.
5. One each from Ministries of Finance, Trade & Commerce, Transportation, Construction, and Economical Stabilization Headquarters.
6. Five learned and experienced persons.

IV. The members of the Council stated in No. 6 of the previous clause shall be appointed by the Prime Minister with the agreement of the both Houses.

V. The term of office of the above-mentioned members shall be three years, but re-appointment shall be admitted.

VI. The Chairman shall be elecyed from among themembers, themselves.

VII. The members shall not work regularly.

VIII. The members stated in Nos. 3,4, and 6 of the Clause III shall be given travelling expenses in the limits of amount decided in the budget.

IX. The Council shall not be opened, discussed and decided without the presence of a majority.

X. Matters of the Council shall be decided by a majority of ther-

members presented. The Chairman shall decide matters when numbers of pros and cons are same.

XI. In addition to the clauses stated in this article, the Council shall decide the matters necessary for the administration of the Council.

Article 7. The executors of the former naval port cities conversion enterprise shall endeavor for a prompt completion of the enterprise and shall make a report on its progress every six months to the Minister of Construction and the Minister of Finance.

II. The Prime Minister shall make a report once every year to the National Diet on the progress of the former naval port cities conversion enterprise.

(Obligations of Mayor and Inhabitants)

Article 8. The mayors of the former naval port cities shall make incressant effort, with the cooperation of the inhabitants of their cities and with the aid of the concerned organs, for the completion of the port cities of peace-time industiries.

II. The inhabitants of the former naval port cities shall cooperate with the effot of the mayors mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Supplementary Provisions

This law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

2. This law shall be put to the vote of the inhabitants of each former naval port city in accordance with the provisions of Article 95 of the constitution of Japan.

3. When in any city the consent of the majority of the voters is not given in the vote of the inhabitants mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the same city shall be struck out of the former naval port cities.

4. A part of the Establishment Law of the Ministry of Finance (Law No. 144 of 1948) shall be changed as follows:

Following provisions of the list of Article 13, Clause 1

"The Co-ordination Council of National Properties shall investigate and discuss the matters on change or aborition of usage of national properties taken control by each Ministry and Board, changes of jurisdication, and other necessary measures in compliance with enquiries of the Minister of Finance and important matters concerning the administration of the national properties of which the Minister

of Fiance was consulted by a Minister or a Director of a Board," shall be altered as follows:

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"The Disposition Council of the National Properties in the Former Naval Port Cities shall investigate and discuss the important matters concerning the disposition of ex-military properties and transfer of the common properties provided in Article 6,Clause 1 of the Former Naval Port Cities Conversion Bill (Law No... of 1950) in compliance with enquiarries of the Minister of Finance."

5. A part of the Law concerning the Allowance for the Officials who are on the Special Office (Law No. 252 of 1949) shall be altered as follows:

Following clause shall be added to the No. 22 of Articles 1.

II of No. 22 "No.22" of Article (of the Disposition Council of the National Properties in the Former Naval Port Cities shall be altered as "II of No.22".

Reason

It will make all the world know that the reconstruction of the former naval port cities, Yokosuka, Kurr, Sasebo and Maizuru Cities, into peaceful industrial port cities for all time to come, is being done by the will of the Japanese people who determined to renounce war and to realize everlasting peace. At the same time it will strongly stimulate the citizens to an active rehabilitation. In order to carry out the enterprise of the construction of the peaceful industrial port cities it is necessary to clear the way for the extensive utilization of the state-owned ex-military properties.

The above is the reason why this Bill is introduced.

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The above is the reason why this Bill is introduced.

Copy

June 15, 1950

SUBJECT: Conference on Plan for "Kure Committee"

1. Date and time:

June 15, 1950. From 13:40 hrs to 14:15 hrs.

2. Place

Kure City Hall

3. Persons sttended:

Lt. Col. L. A. Minichiello
Deputy Mayor Inoue of Kure City
Speaker Boda of Kure City Council
Secretary Terai

4. Contents of the conference:

a. Plan for unemployment relief work explained by Deputy Mayor Inoue and Speaker Noda.

(1) Kure City has a plan for unemployment relief work which includes 2 phases of permanent and emergency natures. For the permanent plan, it is intended to invite new plants and stimulate more industries in Kure areas while for the emergency plan, it is intended to provide jobs to the unemployed people by starting road construction and repair work and improvement of rivers and mountains.

(2) For the above purpose, Kure City has a committee which is composed of Mayor, 2 Deputy Mayors and all of the members of City Council.

(3) Mayor Suzuki went to Tokyo with a plan for emergency measure and will not come back until the end of June. It is intended to give jobs for 12,000 unemployed per day for the second quarter of this year starting from July.

(4) Number of unemployed people in Kure is now about 20,000 and 8,000 more will be added if the B.C.O.F. evacuate.

(5) On top of that Harima Shipyard is planning to discharge about 1,300 workers or 1/3 of the entire employees.

b. Plan for organization of a "Committee" explained by Lt. Col. Minichiello:

(Cont'd) 4. b.

(1) Mr. Yamada, Vice-president of Federation of Labor Unions and Member of the House of Councillors recemtly approached CAS Hqs, Tokyo to get assistance for Kure.

(2) Ex-naval Port City Conversion Law was passed by the Diet which will give assistance in the area like Kure.

(3) Diet Committee under this Law has not been organized, but when it does, it will work with Kure local committee .

(4) It is necessary to organize a "Committee" to help out industrial conditions and employment problem of Kure areas immediately.

(5) This "Committee" must be composed of top men from labor, industry finance and government.

(6) Plan for this "Committee" must be written out and specific.

(7) This plan should be made not later than June 19 (Monday) because Col. Bailey is coming back tomorrow and after deliveration on this plan, he wants to take it up to CAS Hqs, Tokyo by June 24.

(8) It is all right to enlarge the present Kure City Committee already mentioned by Deputy-Mayor instead of organizing a new committee in parallel to this, but care must be taken so that the labor, industry finance and government are well represented for the benefit of Kure areas.

(9) This plan includes any areas BCOF may be giving up and can be utilized to provide employment.

(10) It is desired to know how soon this plan will be made.

c. Reply by Deputy Mayor and Speaker:

(1) Plan for this "Committee" will be made by 10:00 hrs on June 17 (Saturday)

(2) All Committee members will come to CCAR Hqs on the above time and date to present the plan.

Junichi Hashida

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E), NARS NO.

Copy 0 File 013

Kure City's Permanent Plan Against Unemployment

1. Conversion Plan to Peaceful Industrial City:

GHQ's permission is requested even for the heavy industry as far as the peaceful industry concerned from the viewpoint of utilizing value of the former Naval Arsenal.

Regarding shipbuilding in the former Naval yeards, conversion of ships is at least desired to be allowed.

2. Current Problems:

(1) 4,100 workers are now employed in Kure Docks of Harima Shipbuilding Works. 1,300 out of 4,100 is going to be discharged if major repairing or conversion were not allowed. On the contrary, another 1,000 workers will be employed on occasion of permissionn given for above-mentioned work.

(2) If permission were given to Kawanami Industrial Co's Hiro Workshop for the manufacture of Diesel engines, number of employees will be increased from current 450 to 1,500.

(3) If permission were given to Nichia Steel Mfg. Co., Ltd. to come to Amagasaki Area, 4,500 workers will be employed.

(4) 2,000 workers will be employed, on occasion of opening factories permitted to Toyo Pulp Co. and Maruzen Petroleum Co.

(5) Dispersion of former Navy's facilities and machineries were applied from several companies existing outside of the city, but we would like to ask your favor for preventing dispesion of the said facilities and machineries to be used in the city, because they are the motive power of Kure's rehabilitation.

We shall be able to achieve our purpose to solve the Kure's terrible unemployment problem, if above-mentioned items were permitted.

Conversion Plan of Factories & Warehouses is attached herewith.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 Section 3-402, NARS Date

Conversion Plan of Factories & Warehouses

(1) Former Kure Arsenal Area

	Name	Area		Employees	
		Land	Bldg	Present	Future
Existing	Harima Shipbuilding Works Kure Docks	155,000	35,000	4,114	5,000
"	Amagasaki Steel Mgf. Co. Ltd. Kure Workshops	26,387	11,715	669	1,600
To be Established	Nichia Steel Mgf. Co., Ltd.	84,500	16,310		4,550
"	Toyo Can Mgf. Co Ltd. & AETNA Standard Engineering Co.	69,000	22,555		2,000
"	Yokogawa Bridge Construction Works	20,000	4,511		1,300
Existing Warehouse		4,000	2,040		
To be Established	"	5,000	2,000		
"	"	5,000	1,300		
Existing Warehouse		25,000	9,530		

	Total		4,783	14,450

(2) Former Submarine Base & Naval Supply Dept. Areas

To be Established	Kure Custom		130	25
"	Marine Security Hq. Route Opening Dept.	8,290	1,090	170
"	Japan Marine Product Co., Ltd.	54,000	9,600	1,000
	Total			1,195

(3) Former Naval Supply Dept's Warehouses & Torpedo Co-ordination Workshops.

To be Established	Central Market	2,845	1,653	25
	Total			25

(4) Former Naval Submarine School & 11th Air Arsenal Supply Corps Areas

To be Established	Kotobuki Industrial Co., Ltd.	3,820	2,131	450
	Total			450

(5) Former 11th Air Arsenal Area (Hiro)

Existing	Kawanami Industrial Co. Ltd.	35,000	5,031	458	1,500
To be Established	Central Market Hiro Branch	2,500	200		
"	Toyo Pulp Co., Ltd.	81,500	5,250		1,380
"	Hiroshima University Sientific & Engineering Laboratory	15,000	1,750		300
"	Maruzen Petroleum Co., Ltd.	8,500	1,322		60
"	Hiroshima Railway Workshops Second Co.	17,471	5,277	260	600
	Total			718	3,840
Grand Total				5,501	19,960

(6) Kure Port Area

To be Established	Asahi Tranding Co., Ltd.	5,285	109		

Schedule of the Unemployment Relief Work
to be Carried Out for the 2nd Quarter of 1950
(Managed by Kure City)

Kind of Work	Desciption of Work	No. of Workers to be engaged Per day	Aggregated	Fund for the Work	Place the Work to be carried on
Work for Cleaning Up and Repairing of the Streets Devastated	Leveling of the Community-Owned Lands	250	56,250	¥16,154,063	
Work for Cleaning Up the Roadway	Repairing, Construction Patching of the Road-way	1,600	360,000	108,134,000	
Work for Cleaning Widering the Street	Repairing, Construction, Patching of the Streets according to the city planning	900	202,500	82,619,075	
Work for Repairing Port Facilities	Reconstruction of Break Water	250	56,250	18,843,763	
Work for Water-Supply	Construction of Water-Pipe & Sewer, Repairing Transferring and other basic Construction work	600	135,000	38,764,343	
Work for Agri. Facilities Adjustment	Adjustment of the Cultivated Lands Improvement Construction of Water-Way for Irrigation and Roadway.	1,770	398,250	114,354,613	

Work for Community-Owned Spare-Land Adjustment	Construction of Public Ground	400	90,000	25,840,000
Work for River-Reinforcement	Dredging of River-Bed	300	67,500	22,950,000
Drainage Work	Reclamation	200	45,000	13,920,000
	Grand Total	6,270	1,410,750	421,579,857

Schedule of the Unemployment Relief
Work to be carried out for the 2nd Quarter of 1950
(Managed by Hiroshima Pref. Government)

Kind of Work	Desciption of Work	No. of Workers to be engaged Per day	Aggregated	Fund for the Work	Place the work to be carried on
Work for Roadways Construction & Repair	Construction of Drive Way and Hiking Course in the Park and so on	4,660	699,000	¥216,152,290	In Kure City
Work Drainage	Construction, Improvement, Repairing of Drainage	150	22,500	7,537,500	"
Work for Preventing San Erosion	Pavement or Reforestation on the Bare Hills	300	45,000	13,915,380	"
Work for Agri. Facilities Adjustment	Construction of Forestry Roads	300	18,000	12,921,420	"
Work for Streets of Cleaning-Up & Repairing	Improvement of Streets	120	22,500	5,566,150	"
Work for Preventing Sand Erosion	Revetment or Reforestation on the Bare Hills	130	22,500	6,057,000	In Etajima-mura
Work for Agri. Facilities Adjustment	Construction of Forestry Roads	150	22,500	5,625,000	"
Work for Preventing Sand Erosion	Revetment of the Bare Hills	150	22,500	6,057,000	In Oya-mura
Work for Agri. Facilities Adjustment	Construction of Forestry Road	150	22,500	3,625,000	"

Work for Preventing Sand Erosion	Revetment of the Bare Hills	150	22,500	6,057,000	In Ondo-cho
Work for Agri. Facilities Adjustment	Construction of Forestry Roads	150	22,500	5,625,000	"
"	Reclamation	70	10,500	2,625,000	Akitsu-cho
	Total	6,500	976,000	293,763,740	

ADDITIONS TO: Conversion Plan of Factories & Warehouse

	Name	Area Land	Area Bldg.	Employees Present	Employees Future	Remarks
To be established	Hiroshima Medical Colleges Infirmary	12,000	3,174			Being occupied by Occupation Force.
"	Harbor Office	9,500	1,496			Being occupied by Occupation Force

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SHIMANE PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

000.1

Matsue, Shimane Ken
14 June 1950

04012

E X T R A C T

1. Shimane Prefectural Assembly

1) Setup of Assembly

Chairman — Yasuo TSUNEMATSU
Vice-Chairman — Ryuichi NAKASHIMA

Total number of members (including chairman and vice-chairman) 42
At present there is one vacancy
The majority of present members were elected on 30 April 1947.

2) Political Affiliation

People's Democrat	15
Liberal	7
Japan Socialist	9
Independent	10

Neither the Japan Communist Party nor other political parties have any representation in the Shimane Prefectural Assembly.

3) Standing Committees of Assemblies

General Affairs Dept Committee	10
Education & Welfare Depts Committee	8
Sanitation Dept Committee	5
Public Works Committee	14
Economic Dept Committee	15
Forestory Dept Committee	8
Fishery Dept Committee	7
Farmland Dept Committee	11

Each assemblyman, save the Chairman and Vice-chairman, is a member of two standing committees.

4) Regular Sessions and Extraordinary Sessions.

A regular session is convoked six times a year, generally in February, March, May, July, October, and December.

An extraordinary session is convoked whenever it is deemed necessary.

05012

During 1949 six regular sessions and two extraordinary sessions were convoked.

Thus far in 1950 two regular sessions have been convoked.

A regular session lasts within five days and an extraordinary session within three days.

A session considering a budget many convene for up to 20 days, but the length of a session depends much on volume of bills submitted.

5) Standing Committee's Activities.

Atanding committees of eight departments meet whenever they have problems to tackle, or petitions or appeals from constituencies to take up and consider.

They also visit various sections of the prefecture to studay the actual conditions or requirements of the people, or visit industrial plants or farms in or outside Shimane, taking three to six days.

During 1949 standing committees 96 times taking 105 days. In 1950 thus far they have met 39 times taking 48 days.

Various committees in 1949 made 28 trips taking 81 days; this year they have thus far made 13 trips taking 44 days.

6) General Situation

Although the assemblymen are thus divided in their political affiliations, they throw overboard partisanship the moment they tackle Shimane's problems.

There has been no interparty feud in the assemvly.

All assemblymen work hard and encourage executive branch of the prefectural government.

Inasmuch Communists have never won a seat in the prefectural assembly both the SPG, and the assembly have been relieved of specific worry in that connection. The guiding principle has been the middle-of-the-road, leaning neither to the extreme left or right.

2. Administrative Reshuffle and Structural Reform

1) Personnel Slicing

In coordination with National Government policy including strict adherence to the 9 Point Principle of Economic Stabilization and in an effort to maintain well balaned finance as local autonomy unit, the SPG on 1 March determined on a definite plan of cutting clerical force by 30 percent and technicians by 20 percent. By 30 September that year the SPG dispensed with the services of 136 persons.

So long as the finance of SPG continue to be at extremely ebbtide, the National Government is in no way justified in discontinuing subsidy of payroll for personnel performing the national government work. In this connection special consideration is desired.

2) Structural Reform

Full-fledged structural reform cannot be carried out until the exisiting Local Autonomy Law has been amended or revised and a new law has been enacted (which is anticipated shortly).
As long as personnel have been sliced, however, something has had to be done to meet the situation. For this reason the SPG has effected a provisional reform, seeing to it that right men were placed in right posts.

3) SPG Absorbs Local Agencies of National Government

The Matsue offices of Trading and Commerce Ministry and of Board of Land Transport have been absorbed by the SPG effective 1 November 1949. Shimane Commerce and Industry Material Office on 1 April 1950 and Shimane Material Coordination Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on 1 May 1950 were absorbed by the SPG.

3. SPG Finance

In drawing up the budget for 1950 - 51 fiscal year the SPG has continued to observe the principle of retrenchment in view of the existing economic conditions of Japan. Utmost efforts have been exerted for rationalizing disbursement. Inasmuch as taxation system is bound to undergo a radical change sooner or later in accordance with the recommendation of Shoup Mission the SPG has seen to it that productive and indispensable items are given top priority.

The budget stood at the end of May at ¥2,877,128,000 (of which ¥2,788,608,000 is regular account and ¥92,475,000 is special account). This shows a decrease of ¥103,149,000 over the final budget of 1949-50 fiscal year.

The educational expenditure comprises the largest item in the regular account, taking ¥812,862,000, or 29 percent of the whole. Public works expenditure comes next with ¥606,346,000, or 22 percent. Ranking third was the industrial and economic item with ¥570,471,000, or 20 percent.

As for revenue, the greatest item is subsidy from the national treasury, being ¥1,211,490,000, or 43 percent. Independent taxes come next with ¥513,752,000, or 18 percent, followed by distribution taxes (Haifuzei) of 437,343,000, or 15 percent.

Disbusement includes ¥557,719,000 payroll for teachers in compulsory education and ¥495,203,000 disaster restoration funds involving economy, industry, public works, agriculture and forestory. These are all "must".

It is not clear at this moment how the local taxation system will be revised along the line of Shoup Mission's recommendation. It goes without saying, however, that enough source of revenue should be provided in order that local automomy may grow wholesomely.

File

HEADQUARTERS
HIROSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317

000.1

Serial No: 03010

Kure, Honshu

Number of Eligible Voters as of May 31st

HIROSHIMA	1,165,594
YAMAGUCHI	829,348
OKAYAMA	938,428
SHIMANE	507,531
TOTTORI	336,849
TOTAL	3,777,750

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1) NLS #87-

ELIGIBLE VOTERS AND ACTUAL VOTES

Five Prefectures in Chugoku Region

(1947 - 1950)

Hiroshima Prefecture:

Election for the House of Councillors in 1947:

No. of eligible voters:		No. of actual votes:		
Male	521,204	Male	371,904	71.3%
Female	570,022	Female	348,606	61.1%
Total	1,091,226	Total	720,510	66.0%

Election for the House of Representative in 1949:

No. of eligible voters:		No. of actual votes:		
Male	522,263	Male	428,431	82.2%
Female	582,841	Female	420,939	72.3%
Total	1,105,104	Total	849,370	76.9%

Election for the House of Councillors in 1950:

No. of eligible voters:		No. of actual votes:		
Male	543,056	Male	439,879	80.9%
Female	602,917	Female	441,985	73.3%
Total	1,145,973	Total	881,864	76.9%

Okayama Prefecture:

Election for the House of Councillors in 1947:

No. of eligible voters:		No. of actual votes:		
Male	422,632	Male	273,130	64.6%
Female	470,363	Female	229,113	48.7%
Total	892,995	Total	502,243	56.2%

Election for the House of Representatives in 1949:

No. of eligible voters:		No. of actual votes:		
Male	422,408	Male	346,720	82.0%
Female	476,011	Female	331,882	69.7%
Total	898,419	Total	678,602	75.5%

Okayama Prefecture (Cont'd)

Election for the House of Councillors in 1950:

	No. of eligible voters:	No. of actual votes:		
Male	431,447	Male	356.103	82.5%
Female	486,547	Female	352,001	72.3%
Total	917,994	Total	708,104	77.1%

Yamaguchi Prefecture:

Election for the House of Councillors in 1947:

	No. of eligible voters:	No. of actual votes:		
Male	378,605	Male	247,828	65.3%
Female	407,611	Female	214,895	52.7%
Total	786,216	Total	462,723	58.9%

Election for the House of Representatives in 1949:

	No. of eligible voters:	No. of actual votes:		
Male	377,716	Male	321,112	85.1%
Female	415,387	Female	322,783	77.6%
Total	793,103	Total	643,895	81.1%

Election for the House of Councillors in 1950:

	No. of eligible voters:	No. of actual votes:		
Male	389,227	Male	314,528	80.9%
Female	421,845	Female	305,874	72.5%
Total	811,072	Total	620,402	76.4%

Shimane Prefecture:

Election for the House of Councillors in 1947:

	No. of eligible voters:	No. of actual votes:		
Male	235,350	Male	182,469	77.5%
Female	260,958	Female	179,890	68.9%
Total	496,308	Total	362,359	72.9%

Election for the House of Representatives in 1949:

	No. of eligible voters:	No. of actual votes:		
Male	228,085	Male	210,658	92.3%
Female	261,501	Female	229.581	87.7%
Total	489,586	Total	440,239	89.9%

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E), MAR 80

Shimane Prefecture (Cont'd)

Election for the House of Councillors in 1950:

	No. of eligible voters:	No. of actual votes:		
Male	230,793	Male	216,328	93.7%
Female	263,651	Female	237,887	90.2%
Total	494,444	Total	454,215	91.8%

Tottori Prefecture:

Election for the House of Councillors in 1947:

	No. of eligible voters:	No. of actual votes :		
Male	142,440	Male	112,920	79.2%
Female	174,056	Female	107,227	61.6%
Total	316,496	Total	220,147	69.6%

Election for the House of Representatives in 1949:

	No. of eligible voters:	No. of actual votes:		
Male	147,923	Male	130,561	82.9%
Female	174,340	Female	130,587	75.0%
Total	322,263	Total	261,148	81.1%

Election for the House of Councillors in 1950:

	No. of eligible voters:	No. of actual votes:		
Male	152,265	Male	134,783	88.5%
Female	177,680	Female	137,457	77.3%
Total	329,945	Total	272,240	82.8%

VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
IN CHUGOKU REGION IN 1947

Political Parties	Hiroshima-ken	%	Okayama-ken	%	Yamaguchi-ken	%	Shimane-ken	%	Tottori-ken	%
Dem. Liberal	187,213	24.4	210,856	36.3	155,897	30.9	31,950	8.6	66,578	29.6
Democratic	135,778	17.7	125,722	21.5	58,239	11.6	155,243	41.9		
Socialist	235,250	30.6	145,003	25.0	132,259	26.2	126,436	33.9	72,323	32.2
People's Co-operative	93,389	12.1	67,708	11.5	33,817	6.7	17,532	4.7	13,546	6.1
Communist	19,429	2.5	29,534	5.0	22,575	4.5	20,597	5.5	11,751	5.2
Independent	34,020	4.5	4,129	0.7	55,077	11.1	20,318	5.4		
Miscellaneous	63,151	8.2			45,645	9.0			60,279	26.9
Total	768,230	100%	582,952	100%	503,509	100%	372,076	100%	224,497	100%

VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
IN CHUGOKU REGION IN 1949

Political Parties	Hiroshima-ken	%	Okayama-ken	%	Yamaguchi-ken	%	Shimane-ken	%	Tottori-ken	%
Dem. Liberal	402,145	48.3	240,342	36.0	394,932	62.5	98,571	24.1	105,550	41.3
Democratic	87,950	10.6	130,950	19.6	12,877	2.0	124,935	30.5	1,977	0.7
Socialist	125,547	15.1	32,477	4.8	90,883	14.4	93,327	22.7	71,173	27.5
People's Co-operative	90,456	10.8	51,870	7.8	8,130	1.3				
Communist	87,178	10.5	69,401	10.4	77,817	12.3	47,724	11.6	43,654	17.2
Independent	2,794	0.4	51,871	7.8	11,186	1.8	45,071	11.1		
Miscellaneous	36,089	4.3	90,872	13.6	35,816	5.7			34,100	13.3
Total	832,159	100%	667,783	100%	631,641	100%	409,628	100%	256,454	100%

VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION FOR THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS IN CHUGOKU REGION IN 1950

Political Parties	Hiroshima-ken	%	Yamaguchi-ken	%	Okayama-ken	%	Shimane-ken	%	Tottori-ken	%
Liberal	436,127	52.7	221,202	38.1	253,003	37.7	140,592	32.3	95,731	37.8
People's										
Democratic			17,098	2.9			140,981	32.4		
Socialist	254,594	30.6	185,107	31.7	193,409	28.8	108,447	24.8	131,376	51.8
Communist	47,639	5.7	64,144	10.9	50,046	7.5	25,263	5.8	26,508	10.4
Green B.	82,407	9.9			124,153	63.5	20,588	4.7		
Independent	9,335	1.1								
Miscellaneous			95,952	16.4	50,040	7.5				
Total	830,102	100%	583,503	100%	670,651	100%	435,871	100%	253,615	100%

VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION FOR THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS IN CHUGOKU REGION IN 1950

Political Parties	Hiroshima-ken	%	Yamaguchi-ken	%	Okayama-ken	%	Shimane-ken	%	Tottori-ken	%
Liberal	436,127	52.7	221,202	38.1	253,003	37.7	140,592	32.3	95,731	37.8
People's Democratic			17,098	2.9			140,981	32.4		
Socialist	254,594	30.6	185,107	31.7	193,409	28.8	108,447	24.8	131,376	51.8
Communist	47,639	5.7	64,144	10.9	50,046	7.5	25,263	5.8	26,508	10.4
Green B.	82,407	9.9			124,153	63.5	20,588	4.7		
Independent	9,335	1.1								
Miscellaneous			95,952	16.4	50,040	7.5				
Total	830,102	100%	583,503	100%	670,651	100%	435,871	100%	253,615	100%

VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION FOR THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS IN CHUGOKU REGION IN 1950

Political Parties	Hiroshima-ken	%	Yamaguchi-ken	%	Okayama-ken	%	Shimane-ken	%	Tottori-ken	%
Liberal	436,127	52.7	221,202	38.1	253,003	37.7	140,592	32.3	95,731	37.8
People's			17,098	2.9						
Democratic	254,594	30.6	185,107	31.7	193,409	28.8	140,981	32.4		
Socialist	47,639	5.7	64,144	10.9	50,046	7.5	108,447	24.8	131,376	51.8
Communist	82,407	9.9			124,153	63.5	25,263	5.8	26,508	10.4
Green B.	9,335	1.1					20,588	4.7		
Independent			95,952	16.4	50,040	7.5				
Miscellaneous										
Total	830,102	100%	583,503	100%	670,651	100%	435,871	100%	253,615	100%

0023 file.

29 May 1950

Subject: Petition concerning division and consolidation of village

To : Commanding Officer
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

From : Representative of Kamigumi, Aji-mura, Ashina-gun, Hiroshima Ken.

1. Ajimura contains only 260 houses, most of the people of which engaged in farming. But due to its narrow farm land, food had to be imported from other area to support its own people, whose income has been so low and limited that their tax money has not been sufficient to finance adequate educational and other essential village facilities. Financially, its future outlook is not bright. Especially, the proposed increased in local tax has added another gloomy prospects, which will eventually lead this village to bankruptcy. Then what should be done to cope with this situation ?

2. It appears, the only way left is to make consolidation of two or three adjacent villages. That will solve the financial difficulty encountered or anticipated. The most ideal way of consolidation is to combine this village with Taisho-mura and Kawasa-mura into one village. Actually, however, consolidation of these three villages involves certain difficulties from the geographical standpoint.

On the other hand, consolidation of this village and Taisho-mura, which is financially the best amoung three, seems workable and practicable except for the portion of this village situated near to Kawasa-mura. People of that portion prefers staying out from the consolidation for the reason that they will have to suffer geographical inconvenience.

In view of the above contradiction, it is considered best to divide this village into 2 parts and consolidate the northern part with Taisho-mura.

3. The consolidation of this village section (Kamigumi) with Taisho-mura can be accomplished without any difficulties for the reason as stated below:

(1) This village section is situated right next to Taisho-mura. The farmers of this section have already joined the Taisho-mura Agricultural Cooperative Association because they were expelled from the Aji-mura Agr. Coop. Ass'n membership for no reason at the general meeting of its establishment.

(2) The children of this section are attending the grammer & junior high school in Taisho-mura. This measure was necessary from geographically as well as financially standpoint.

In accordance with the plan for reform of school system, Aji-mura, in conjunction with Taisho-mura, has built a junior high school called SEI-A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL in Taisho-mura. Subsequently, Aji-mura has decided to separate from Taisho-mura and drafted a plan to built an independent junior high school in Aji-mura. Despite this change, the people of Kamigumi Section of Aji-mura has resolved that it is best for their children to continue to receive their education at SEI-A Junior High School instead of at the proposed new school. Petition was filed with the Prefectural District office chief, who has arranged with the prefecture education department to allow Aji-mura entrusting education of the children of this section (Kamigumi) to Taisho-mura Junior High School for three years, with an agreed sum of ¥30,000. of which Ajimura has paid only the first instalment ~~of ¥ 10,000~~. The ~~sum of ¥ 20,000. is~~ second & third ones are still outstanding.

4. In view of the above circumstances, it is very natural that the people of Kamigumi section of Ajimura desires to separate from Aji-mura and join Taisho-mura. If this move is realized, there will be strong possibility of other two sections' (Nishi-gumi & Hiratani) following our foot step; whereas the opinion of those two sections (Ide & Funawari) located near to Kawasa-mura indicates that they will join Kawasa-mura.

This I believe, is the only way out to save Aji-mura from facing possible financial catastrophe.

Basing on this conviction, I, representing the people of Kamigumi section of Aji-mura, have initiated the move toward consolidation.

5. It is therefore respectfully requested that your advice be given to prefectural government to expedite the division of Aji-mura into two parts to effect the consolidation of one of that parts with Taisho-mura and to make fair & just distribution of the property owned by Aji-mura village.

K. Ishihara

(K. Ishihara)
Member of Village Assembly,
Aji-son, Village, Ashina-Gun,
Hiroshima Prefecture.

約 1/50000

甲奴郡

階見村

甲奴郡

清藏村

三川村

世羅郡

高蓋村

神石郡

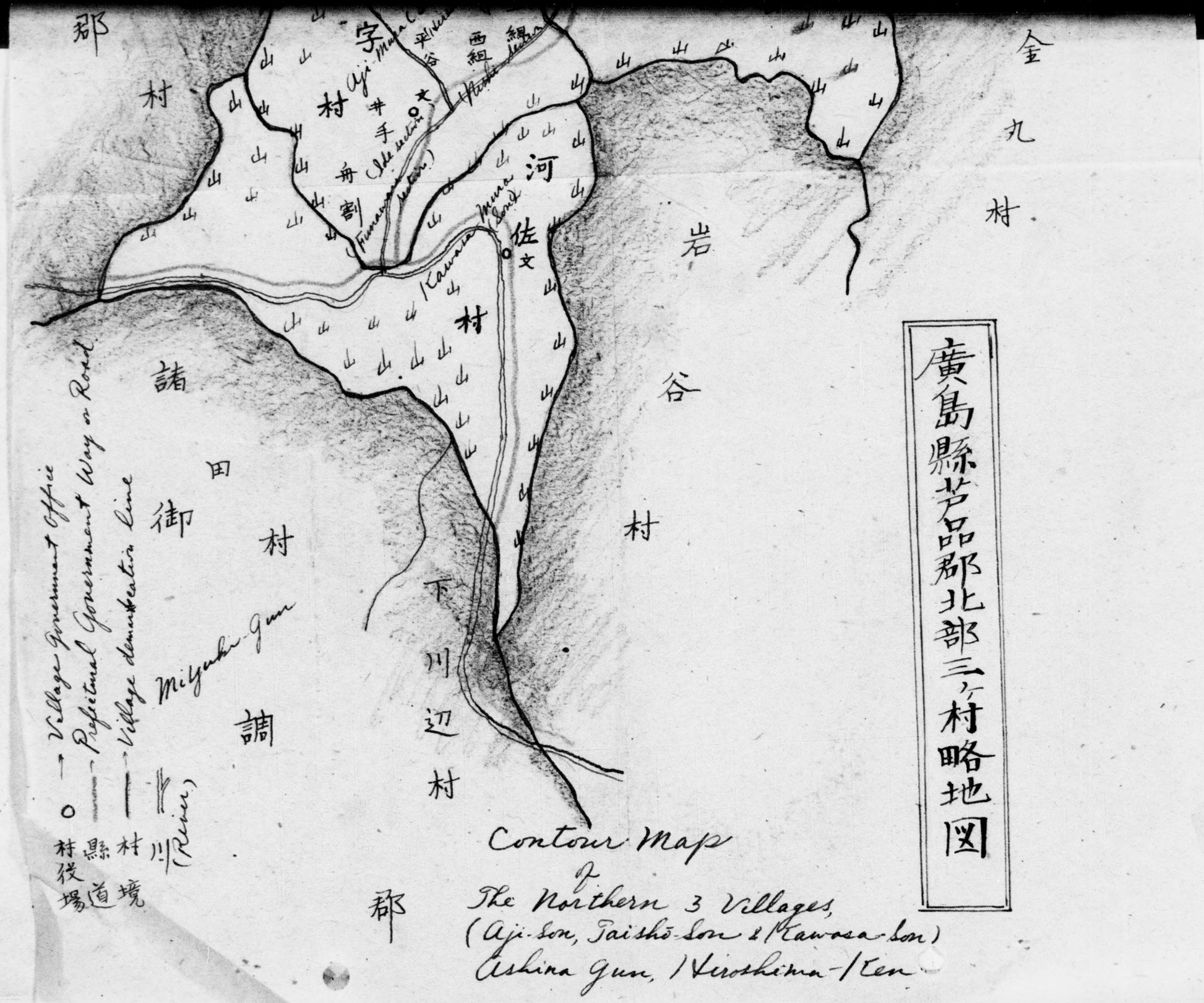
大正村

阿字村

河佐村

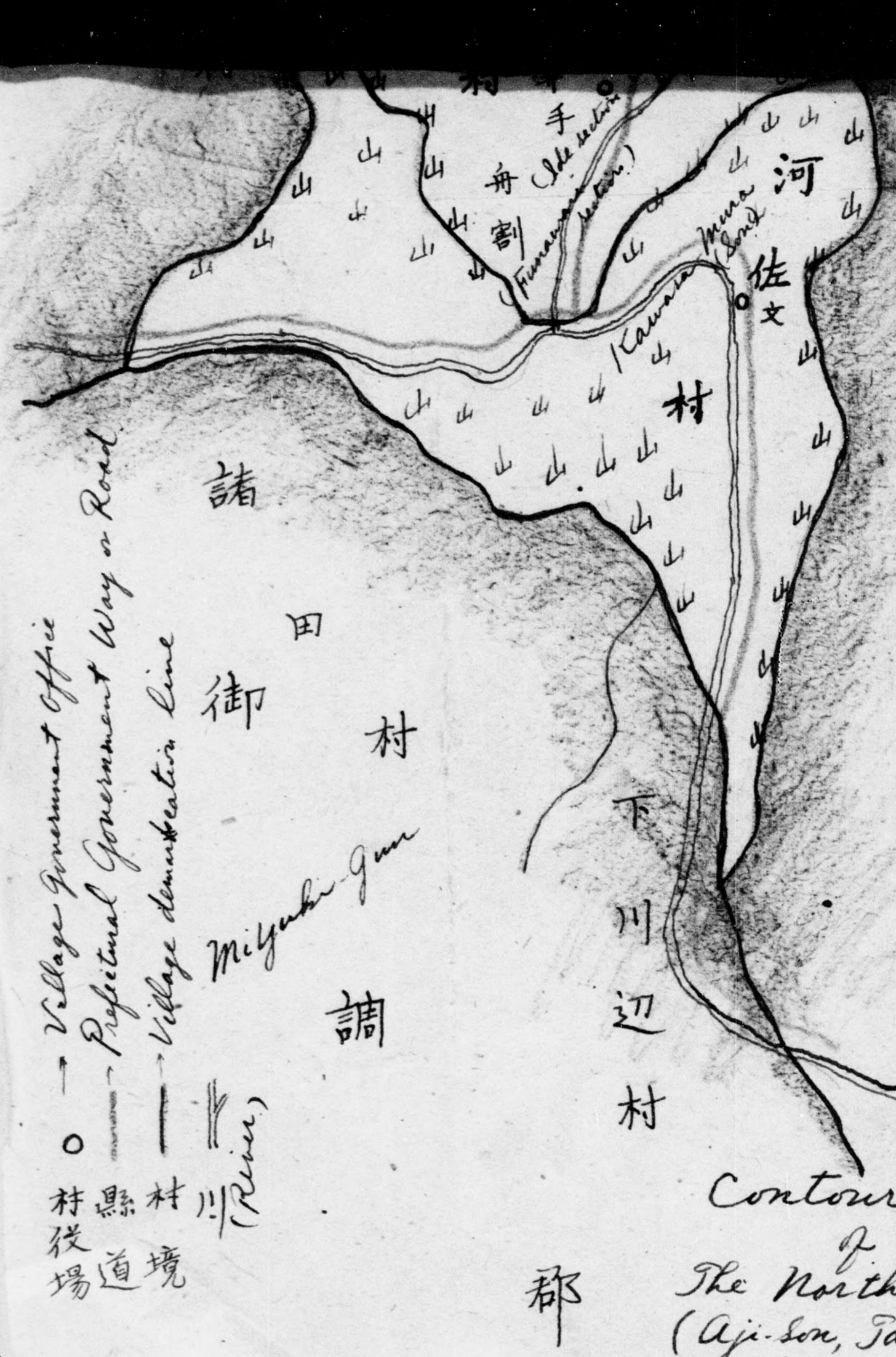
岩

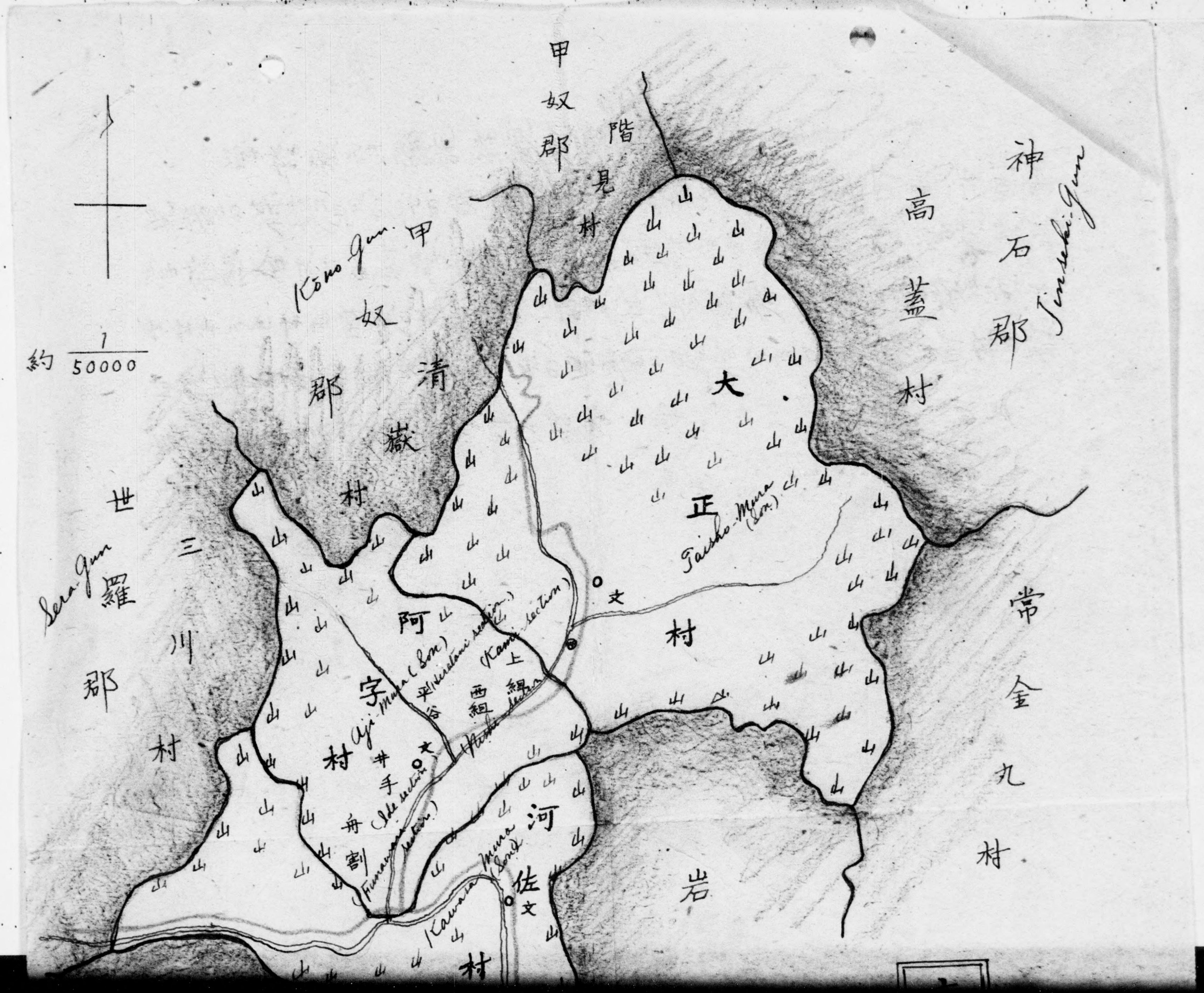
常金丸村


廣島縣芦品郡北部三ヶ村略地図
郡
村
字
村
井手舟割
(Ide section)
(Fumawari section)
河
佐
文
Kawasa Mura (Son)
村
岩谷村
金丸村
諸田村
御調郡
下川辺村
Miyuki-Gun
Village Government Office
Prefectural Government Way or Road
Village demarcation line
村境
縣道
村役場
川 (River)
Contour Map
of
The Northern 3 Villages,
(Aji-Son, Taishō-Son & Kawasa-Son)
Ashina Gun, Hiroshima-Ken

廣島縣芦品郡北部三ヶ村略地図

Contour Maps
of
The Northern 3 Villages,
(Aji-son, Taishō-son & Kawasa-son)
Ashina Gun, Hiroshima-Ken





約 1/50000
甲奴郡
階見村
Kōno-Gun
甲奴郡
清嶽村
神石郡
Jinseki-Gun
高蓋村
大正村
Taisho-Mura (Son)
世羅郡
三川村
Sera-Gun
阿字村
Aji-Mura (Son)
平谷
(Hiratani section)
上西組
(Kami section)
Nishi section
井手舟割
(Ide section)
(Funawara section)
河佐村
Kawasa-Mura (Son)
岩
常金丸村

Bill for Conversion of Former Naval Port Cities.

File

(Object of this Bill)

Article 1. The object of this Law is to contribute to the realization of the ideal of constructing Peace Japan by converting the former naval port cities (Yokosuka City, Kure City, Sasebo City and Maizuru City. The same applies hereinafter) into peaceful industrial port cities.

(Plan and Enterprise)

Article 2. As to the plan to convert the former naval port cities so as to be well-qualified as peaceful industrial port cities (to be hereinafter referred to as the Former Naval Port Cities Conversion Plan) and the enterprise to execute the same plan (to be hereinafter referred to as the former naval port cities conversion enterprise), the City Planning Law (Law No.36 of 1919) or the Special City Planning Law (Law No.19 of 1946) shall be applied.

(Aid to Enterprise)

Article 3. The concerned organs of the government and local public entities shall, in view of the significance which the former naval port cities conversion enterprise has in the light of the object mentioned in Article 1, give as much aid as possible for the expedition and completion of the enterprise.

(Special Measures)

Article 4. The government shall be able to make disposition of the ex-military lands, facilities, and other properties (to be hereinafter refferred to as the ex-military properties) which it has in the areas falling under the City Plan or the Special City Plan of the former naval cities, for the purpose of utilizing it for the Former Naval Port Cities Conversion Plan, according to the Laws concerning Exception, etc. for for Lease and Transfer of Ex-Military Property Law (Law No.74 of 1948). In that case the provisions of Article II, Clause 1, and Article III, Clause 1, shall be changed as the following two clauses.

(1) Ex-Military properties shall be sold with fifty per cent discount of the current price to public corporations and school authorities in case of properties used for medical facilities, social welfare facilities, and accommodations of repatriated or schools provided in Article I of School Education Law (Law No.36 of 1947)

(2) However, in case of ex-military properties sold the money shall be able to be paid on the instalment plan of less than ten years with interests on the reliable security when the purchaser of the properties is recognized not able to pay the money or the balance of the money by exchange.

II. In addition to the above-mentioned clauses the Government shall make effective and suitable disposition of the ex-military properties so that it may conduce to the realization of the Former Naval Port City Plan.

Article 5. The government may, in case where it is deemed necessary to utilize for the former naval port cities conversion enterprise, convey, regardless of the provisions of Article 28 of the National Property Law, common property to the public entities which shall bear the expenses necessary for the execution of the said enterprise.

Article 6. Concerning the disposition of ex-military properties and the transfer of common properties provided in the previous two articles, the Disposition Council of the National Properties in the Former Naval Port Cities (to be hereinafter refferred to as the Council) will be established in the Ministry of Finance to investigate and discuss on the other party, range of properties, price, period of payment, and other important matters in compliance with enquiries of the Minister of Finance.

II. The Council shall be organized by twenty members.

III. Members of the Council shall be applied with the undermentioned:

1. The Permanent Vice-Minister of Finance.
2. The Permanent Vice-Minister of Construction.
3. Four Prefectural Governors concerned.
4. Four Mayors of the former naval cities.

5. One each from Ministries of Finance, Trade & Commerce, Transportation, Construction, and Economical Stabilization Headquarters.
6. Five learned and experienced persons.

IV. The members of the Council stated in No.6 of the previous clause shall be appointed by the Prime Minister with the agreements of the both Houses.

V. The term of office of the above-mentioned members shall be three years, but re-appointment shall be admitted.

VI. The Chairman shall be elected from among the members, themselves.

VII. The members shall not work regularly.

VIII. The members stated in Nos. 3, 4, and 6 of Clause III shall be given travelling expenses in the limits of amount decided in the badget.

IX. The Council shall not be opened, discussed and decided without the presence of a majority.

X. Matters of the Council shall be decided by a majority of the members presented. The Chairman shall decide matters when numbers of pros and cons are same.

XI. In addition to the clauses stated in this article, the Council shall decide the matters necessary for the administration of the Council.

Article 7. The executors of the former naval port cities conversion enterprise shall endeavor for a prompt completion of the enterprise and shall make a report on its progress every six months to the Minister of Construction and the Minister of Finance.

II. The Prime Minister shall make a report once every year to the National Diet on the progress of the former naval port cities conversion enterprise.

(Obligations of Mayor and Inhabitants)

Article 8. The mayors of the former naval port cities shall make incessant effort, with the co-operation of the inhabitants of their cities and with the aid of the concerned organs, for the completion of the port cities of peace-time industries.

II. The inhabitants of the former naval port cities shall co-operate with the effort of the mayors mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Supplementary Provisions

This law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

2. This law shall be put to the vote of the inhabitants of each former naval port city in accordance with the provisions of Article 95 of the constitution of Japan.

3. When in any city the consent of the majority of the voters is not given in the vote of the inhabitants mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the same city shall be struck out of the former naval port cities.

4. A part of the Establishment Law of the Ministry of Finance (Law No.144 of 1948) shall be changed as follows:

Following provisions of the list of Article 18, Clause 1

"The Co-ordination Council of National Properties shall investigate and discuse the matters on change or aborition of usage of national properties taken control by each Ministry and Board, changes of jurisdication, and other necessary measures in compliance with enquiries of the Minister of Finance and important matters concerning the administration of the national properties of which the Minister of Finance was consulted by a Minister or a Director of a Board," shall be altered as follows:

"The Co-ordination Council of National Properties shall investigate and discuss the matters on change or aborition of usage of national properties taken control by each Ministry and Board, changes of jurisdiction, and other necessary measures in compliance with enquiries of the Minister of Finance and important matters concerning the administration of the national properties of which the Minister of Finance was consulted by a Minister or a Director of a Board.

"The Disposition Council of the National Properties in the Former Naval Port Cities shall investigate and discuss the important matters concerning the disposition of ex-military properties and transfer of the common properties provided in Article 6, Clause 1 of the Former Naval Port Cities Conversion Bill (Law No. of 1950) in compliance with enquiaries of the Minister of Finance."

5. A part of the Law concerning the Allowance for the Officials who are on the Special Office (Law No.252 of 1949) shall be altered as follows:
Following clause shall be added to the No.22 of Article 1.

IIof No.22 "No.22" of Article 9 of the Disposition Councill of the National Properties in the Former Naval Port Citips shall be altered as "II of No.22".

REASON

It will make all the world know that the reconstruction of the former naval port cities, Yokosuka, Kure Sasebo and Maizuru Cities, into peaceful industrial port cities for all time to come, is being done by the will of the Japanese people who determined to renounce war and to realize everlasting peace. At the same time it will strongly stimulate the citizens to an active rehabilitation. In order to carry out the enterprise of the construction of the peaceful industrial port cities it is neceasary to clear the way for the extensive utilization of the state-owned ex-military properties.

The above is the reason why this Bill is introduced.

May 12, 1950

Subject: Family of Assistant Prosecutor was attacked By Roughian

A case that a family of an assistant prosecutor who was conducting a search in connection with serious matters was taken with surprise attack was occurred in Hiroshima City.

On May 6 at about 22:00 hrs, father-in-law Ichiji Sueta (55) of Assistant Procurator Fusao Yokota of Hiroshima District Procurator's Office was attacked suddenly by a roughian when he was walking at Kake road at Yokogawa-machi, Hiroshima City. His roughian suddenly called him, "You are father of Yokota of Special Searching Team at Hiroshima District Procurator's office, aren't you?" and struck him down and inflicted 2 weeks injuries on face and other parts of the body. After Sueta got faintes on the road Ich's roughian escaped. In last fall when Assistant Procurator Yokota was conducting search in connection with Kusatsu made racketeers in the City, he was always

followed by rough people and by receiving some danger, he carried injury insurance in order to conduct his duties.

When this incident was made known on May 11, the District Procurator's office took this offense very seriously and made request to Negishi, Nishi, Ujina and Aka District Police Stations to arrest the offender as marking him "mutual enemy against Legal officials". Then through searching was started.

(From Mainichi Daily. May 12)

Junichi Nishida

副檢事の家族襲わる

暴力團の仕業？廣島で捜査

【広島】軍大事件の捜査にあたつ ておよび安佐地区署に「司法検察官 ていた副検事の家族がやみ討ちを 共同の敵だ」と犯人逮捕協力方を かけられ負傷した事件が広島に起 要請、徹底的捜査に乗出した。 つた——去る六日夜十時ごろ広島 市新庄町広島地検副検事横田房雄 氏(三二)の妻父末田一二氏(五)が所 用の帰途同市横川町可部街道を通 行中暴漢が飛出し"お前は地検特 捜班の横田の親父だろう"と殴り かかり二氏を突き飛ばし倒れそ の他に治療一週間の傷を与え逃げ たすきに逃走した、なお昨秋同 市草津町暴力団検挙の際も取調べ にあたつた同副検事は暴漢につけ ねらわれ、危険を感じ生命保険を つけ捜査にあたつたことなどもあ り、十一日事情を知つた同地検で は重大視し市内東、西、宇品三署

0 01706D

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
EUCOM SHIP

11/5 1950

FROM: Lt Col Truden

TO : (NUMERICALLY) (INITIAL THUR YOUR NUMBER)

Chief	CI
Deputy	L-G
Hq Comd	PH
SUP	Nurse
IND LAB	Vet
TRANS	Sanit
DET	ECON
ADJ	Labor
RCS	NR
Pers	C & T
Chief Clerk	CE
MC	Asst
	F & CP
	PW

FOR:

ACTION	INFORMATION
COMMENTS COMMENT	APPROVAL
SIGNATURE	PROOF READING
YOUR COPY	CENTRAL FILES
TYPING SEC FOR ____ COPIES	
MIMEOGRAPH IN ____ COPIES	

REMARKS:

Thanks
T

05060

MONTHLY REPORT ON TITLES OF BY-LAWS PASSED AT ASSEMBLY MEETINGS OF PREFECTURE, CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE

Hiroshima Prefecture
Period: January 1950

Name of body: Ondo Town, Aki-gun, Hiroshima-ken

Title of by-laws: Ordinance concerning Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies

Date when passed: January 30, 1950

Date of Promulgation: January 30, 1950

Date of Enforcement: January 30, 1950

05060

Copy to Mr. Bangers.

CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE

CHL No. 123 (KF) 21 April 1950

SUBJECT: General Meeting of Town and Village Headmen in Hiroshima Prefecture.

TO : Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

1. Town and village headmen in Hiroshima Prefecture will meet in an annual conference from 1000 to 1600 hrs. 25 April 1950 (Tuesday) at No. 1 Conference Room of Prefectural Building.

2. Major items in the agenda are: a) official commendation of town and village headmen of over 30 years service, b) official commendation of towns and villages with excellent result of tax and rice collections and c) expression of opinions on how to operate local autonomous administration.

3. As the sponsors desire attendance of interested civil affairs officers to honor the meeting with an address it is cordially requested to let them know names of participants from your headquarters in good time.

OSAMU ITAGAKI
Director
Chugoku Liaison & Coordination Office

Hiroshima Prefectural Office

Serial No : Hiro-Shin-Sho 118 Hiroshima City

27 March 1950

SUBJECT: Holding of a Bloc Conference for Disposal of Seized Property of the Korean's Leagues

TO : Chief, Legal & Government Section, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

THROUGH: Chugoku Liaison & Coordination Office

You are hereby cordially informed that the subject conference be scheduled to be held as follows:

Date: March 30, 1950

Place: Office of the Chairman, Hiroshima-ken Election Administration Committee c/o Local Affairs Section, Hiroshima Prefectural Government.

Sponsor: Civil Affairs Bureau, Attorney-General's Office Dissolved Organizations' Property Selling Council

Participants; Chiefs of Local Affairs Section of Five Prefectures of Chugoku Region and officials concerned.

Total 13 persons

Subject of discussion:

Disposal of the seized property of the Korean's Leagues, dissolved organization.

Akira Fujimori

FOR YOSHINOBU KONO
Chief, General Affairs Department

Communist Activity

Yonago Police Guard
No 134

0001

27 February 1950

SUBJECT: Anti-colonization youngmen struggle in Yonago City

TO : Chief of Legal and Government Section, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

FROM : Sakane Kosuke, chief of Yonago City Police Station, Tottori Ken.

1. Situation of Anti-Colonization struggle in Yonago City.

Anti-colonization struggle was conducted about 3.00 p.m. February 19 in the name of Yonago Branch of Democratic Youngmen League, and young communist conducted a propaganda march in the main streets of Yonago City in the sandwitch-man style, and dispersed to people at large bills enclosed.

On 20 Feb, in front of the Yoshikata Primary School at 2-chome, Kakuban-cho; in the vicinity of the Godo Bank at Higashi Kurayoshi-cho; near the market at Hosshoji-machi; on the road in front of Hiromaru Bus at Higashi-cho;Morishita Yoshio aged 23 (Lives at 80, Naka-machi, Yonago City, a Chugoku Region Committee member of Communist Party, a member of Prefectural and Hakusei District Committee of Communists Party), and Tomizawa Taruyuki aged 26 (Lives at 59, 2-chome, Tate-machi, Yonago City, a candidate for Prefectural Committee member of the Communists Party) and two, and three sandwitchmen conducted speeches and propaganda. The gist of the speeches made by speakers (Morishita, Tomizawa and other two as memtioned above), is as per the attached print titled "21 Feb is the Date of Anti-Colonization Struggle of International Young Students."

Incidentally, the situation of the same day is desired to refer the attached pictures.

2. Regarding the anti-colonization struggle day, the following article had been described in the All Communication Union Newspaper, therefore it was expected that some external activity would appear in Yonago City,too. On the Anti-Colonization struggle day, " On 21 Feb, 1946, Indian youngmen stood up by supporting the revolt of Indian Navy which stood up by declaring the independence of the nation. Feb. 1948 young students in the East-South Asia proposed to make this day the Anti-colonization Young-students Struggle Day, and the World Democratic Youngmen League accepted this proposal. In Japan, this year, a big rally was conducted in a large scale with the following slogan.

(1) The individual peace treaty means War.
Towards the peace and independence with the entire peace treaty.

(2) Objection to transforming into a military base.
Wipe out the number of the unemployed by the peaceful industry.

(3) Reestablish the country with the wage with which we can live.

(4) Objection to the slavery system which makes the factory a jail.

(5) Protect the Japanese education, art and science.

(6) Freedom or slave? Make all the youngmen gather to the front of the motherland in combination.

(7) Down with the treacherous Yoshida Cabinet.

3. Subsequent situation of struggle.

From 21 Feb. to 24 Feb., there had been seen no external activities.

"On 26 Feb, at 7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. in the Cultural Dress School in Higashi-machi, Yonago City (Manager: Kadowaki Isamu, a communist), a speech meeting in commemoration of the International Young-student Anti-colonization Struggle Day, will be held." -- Such report of gathering had been submitted by Nomura Kazuto, a communist and a student of Yonago Medical College. But the date of gathering changed, and it was held on the night of 26 Feb. at the same place under the auspices of Nomura Kazuo. At that time, the speech of Morishita Yoshio, a lecturer, titled " Do America and Soviet fight?," was made. Approximately 100 attendants had been expected, but there were so few attendants (ten and several people) that the meeting was in a dull status. The speech expected to be made for three hours, ended early. Therefore, it seems that only a friendly talk was made by Morishita Yoshio for about one hour, between 8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.

With the above situation, the performance of the anti-colonization struggle day ended in Yonago City. However, nothing to have given an influence upon the people at large, was seen. Thus, the meeting was in a lone tone.

ATTACHED SHEET

21 Feb. is the date of the anti-colonization struggle day by the international young students

This day, youngmen in the colonies and the semi-colonies declare, in every place, a struggle against the international imperialism, namely the enemy of freedom and cooperation. Already, the people in the colonies have been winning. Look, longshore-men in France is denying the transportation of army-goods of France in order to oppress Vetonamu. The South Korea has become a nest of the guerrilla troop of people. The China concluded the Chinese-Soviet Friendly Treaty by shaking off the history of humiliation for 100 years.
"Peiping Nippo (Newspaper)" called out to us, "Japanese Imperialism was the enemy of Chinese people and even now is the same. But Japanese people are friends of the Chinese people."
The people of Japan and China have a common enemy. That is to say, Japanese Imperialism and American Imperialism supporting it. The Bancock Conference now going on, is a conference for oppression of the colonies by the American Imperialism which was confused owing to the above mentioned situation.

Japan had once conducted exploitation by making China, Korea, Formosa colonies. Now, it has become a colony of a foreign country and is becoming a military base for a new war.
The Yoshida Cabinet is a supportor thereof. He is now dreaming the recovery of Japanese Imperialism. We hate the fact that the Japanese Imperialists exploited people of the colonies and maltreated them. We can't overlook at all that our country is now being painted by the humiliation of a colony. Look! a deteriorated Pam-Pam Culture and the severe poverty of living growing on day by day.

That which relieves the motherland, is the justice and passion of the youth. "Stand up! my friends". The freedom and independence of the motherland are in the hands of us, youngmen.

Yonago Branch of Democratic Youngmen League.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(1), MDR No. [redacted]

Yonago Police Guard
No 134

27 February 1950

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TO : Chief of Legal and Government Section, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

FROM : Sakane Kosuke, chief of Yonago City Police Station, Tottori Ken.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E), NARS DATE

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(2) Objection to transforming into a military base.
Wipe out the number of the unemployed by the peaceful industry.

(3) Reestablish the country with the wage with which we can live.

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Yonago Branch of Democratic Youngmen League.

DECLASSIFIED - E.O. 12356 SECTION 3.4(b), NARA DATE

Anti-colonization struggle.
This picture was taken on 20 Feb. 1950 on the road in front of Hinomaru Buss, Higashi-machi, Yonago City.

The characters in the picture.
"20 Feb. is the International Young students Anti-colonization Struggle Day."
"Don't make it a war zone!"

反植民地闘争デー
二月二十日は国際青年学生
反植民地闘争デーです。
戦争の基地にするな。

DECLASSIFIED - E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402, NARS DATE

Anti-Ionization struggles.
At 3.30 p.m. Feb 20 1950
On the road in front of
the waiting room of Hino
-maru Buss, Higashi
-machi, Yonago City.

Picture shows Tomizawa
a communist
Tarnyuki, making a
speech

The character in the
picture.
« Pen of students
or human bullets? »

(女) 富沢樽幸

Taken on 20 Feb. 1950
at 3.30 P.M. on the road
in front of Hinomaru Bus,
Higashi-machi, Yonago
city

昭和二十五年二月二十日
午後三時三十分
米子東町 日ノ丸バス
前通路上に於て當方

なビラを一般市民に対し撒いた。

二月二十日も角盤町二丁目義方小学校前、東倉吉町合同銀行附近、法勝寺町、市場附近及び東町日の丸

バス前道路上に於いて

森下良夫（当二十三年）（共）米子市中町八口 中国地方委員、縣委員、伯西地区委員）

富澤樽幸（当二十六年）（共）米子市立町二丁目五九 縣委員会委員候補）

外二名が演説者

サンドイッチマン（氏名不詳）三名位

で宣傳を行った

演説者の演説会要旨は別紙ビラ

〃二月二十一日は国際青年学生周囲反植民地斗争デー〃と題する印刷物記載の如きものである

尚当日の状況別紙写真を御参考までに添付します

二、反植民地斗争デーについては全逓新聞などに左の様な記事が載っていて米子市でも何等かの表面的活動が顕われるものと観測されていたが反植民地斗争デーでは

米警備発第一三四号

昭和二十五年二月二十七日

鳥取縣米子市警察署長坂根幸男

吳市中国民事部法律行政課長殿

米子市に於ける反植民地青年斗争について

一、米子市に於ける反植民地斗争デーの状況

二月十九日午後三時頃より民主青年同盟米子支部の名に於いて反植民地斗争を開始し、米子市内主要街を(共)青年サンドイッチマン式に宣傳行進し、別紙のようなビラを一般市民に対し撒いた。

二月二十日も角盤町二丁目義方小学校前、東倉吉町合同銀行附近、法勝寺町、市場附近及び東町日の丸バス前道路上に於いて

森下良夫(当二十三年)(共)米子市中町八口中国地方委員、縣委員、伯西地区委員)

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外二名が演説者

サンドイッチマン(氏名不詳)三名位

で宣傳を行つた

4、工場を監獄にする　奴隷的職制反対
5、日本の教育藝術科学を守れ
6、自由か奴隷か總ての青年祖國戰線に結集せよ

7、売国吉田内閣打倒　〃

三、其の後の斗爭状況

自二月二十一日
至〃二十四日　何等の表面活動は見られなかつた。

二月二十六日午後七時より午後十時まで

米子市東町　文化服装学院

（経営者　㊇門脇勇）

に於いて、国際青年学生反植民地斗爭デー紀念講演会を開催する旨、米子医専生㊇野村和夫が集会届を出していたが期日を変更して二月二十六日の夜に仝所に於いて、野村和夫主催で開催された。

演題として

〝米ソは戰ふか〟　講師森下良夫

の講演を開催したが、参集約一〇〇名を予定していたが

「一九四六年二月二十一日民族独立を叫んで立上つたインド海軍の反乱を支持して、インド青年が立上り、一九四八年二月東南アジア青年学生は、この日を反植民地青年学生斗争デーとしようと提唱、世界民主青年連盟でこれが採択されたものであり、日本でも今年は、つぎのスローガンで大々的な大衆集会をやつた。

1、單独講和は戰爭だ

全面講和で、平和と独立へ

2、軍事基地化反対、平和産業で失業者をなくせ

3、生きられる賃金で國を興せ

4、工場を監獄にする奴隷的職制反対

5、日本の教育藝術科学を守れ

6、自由か奴隷か總ての青年祖國戰線に結集せよ

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米子市東町 文化服装学院

市民の参集なく会場には僅か卅十数名で意気昂らず三時間の予定の講演も、早仕舞いで、八時一九時頃まで、一時間ばかり森下良夫が懇談的な話を行った程度であった模様である。

以上を以って米子市に於ける反植民地斗争デーの行事は終了したが一般市民えの反響は何等見るべきものがなく極めて低調であった。

二月二十一日は

國際青年学生、反植民地斗爭デーである。
この日植民地、半植民地の青年は至るところで自由と
共同の敵、国際帝国主義に斗いを宣言する。すでに
植民地民族は勝利しつゝある。みよ！ヴエトナムを弾
圧するためフランスの軍需品の輸送を、フランスの港湾労
仂者が拒否しつゝある。南鮮は人民のゲリラ部隊の巣
になり。中国は百年にわたる屈辱の歴史をふるいすて
て中ソ友好條約が結ばれた。〝北京日報〟は〝われわれに
呼びかけている。「日本帝国主義は中国人民の敵であつた
し、今迄でもそうである。日本人民は共日本人民は中国人民の
友である」。日本、中国の人民は共通の敵をもっている
すなはち日本帝国主義とそれを支持するアメリカ帝國

主義者がこれである。

目下開催中のバンコック会議はこうした情勢の中にあわてたアメリカ帝国主義の植民地弾圧會議だ。日本はかつて中国、朝鮮、台湾等を植民地として搾取してきた。そして今や外国の植民地となり新戦争の軍事基地となりつゝある。吉田内閣はその扶助者であり、彼は再び日本帝国主義の復活を夢みている。われわれは、日本帝國主義者が植民地人民を搾取し、虐待した我が国が現在植民地の屈辱にぬらされて行くのを到底黙視できない。みよ！日ましに深刻な生活の窮乏とタイハイしたパンパン文化を

祖國を救う者は青年の正義と情熱だ！

立て我が友よ！
青年の手にある。
祖国の自由と独立はわれわれの

民主青年同盟米子支部

DECLASSIFIED: E.O. 11652 State Dept. Letter, 3/22/78

CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE

KURE HONSHU

0001

0504

CHL No. 65 (KF/yt) 27 February 1950

SUBJECT: Report on Regional Conference (LG-21)

TO : Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region.
(Attn: Legal - Government Section)

1. This is to inform you a regional conference of public procurators in charge of liaison matters will be held on 28 February 1950, starting 0900 hrs. for one day only, at the assembly hall of the Hiroshima High Public Procurators Office, Hiroshima City. Besides interested procurators representing the high and each district procurators offices, chiefs of each prefectural section in charge of aliens registration are asked to attend the conference to discuss on result of registration recently completed in accordance with the revision of the ordinance concerned.

2. It is cordially requested names of civil affairs officers desiring attendance at the conference will be notified to this office.

Osamu Nagaki

OSAME ISAGAKI
Director
Chugoku Liaison & Coordination Office.

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OSAMU ITAGAKI
Director
Chugoku Liaison & Coordination Office.

秘

発第一一〇九号
昭和三十五年二月二十五日

中國連絡調整事務局長　板垣修殿

廣島高等檢察廳檢事長　岸本義廣

外國人登錄令の運用に関する會同開催について

當廳管内（中國五縣「廣島、山口、岡山、鳥取、島根」）各地方檢察廳渉外係檢事各一名並に中國各縣の外國人登錄令関係主管課長各一名の參集を得て左記に依り會議を開催致しますから通知します

記

一、日時

二月二十八日（火曜日）自午前九時　至午後五時

秘

二、場所

廣島市基町一番地　廣島高等検察廳會議室

三、目的

本年一月十六日改正施行された外國人登録令の運用について協議する

四、協議事項

(イ)外國人の本邦外退去の處理について

(ロ)外國人登録令違反事件の處理について

(ハ)其の他渉外事件の處理について

五、出席者

目下のところ確定しないが主催者として当職外二名の検事、参列者として法務府検務局刑事課検事江尻美雄一外一名、最高検察廳検事長谷川　瀏外一名、會同員として(A)管内渉外係検事各一名、(B)中國各縣の外國人登録令関係主管課長各一名

参考事項

午前中　四の(イ)につき協議

午後　四の(ロ)(ハ)につき協議（會同員(B)出席せず）

尚係官御出席の有無及び御出席の場合には氏名等を予め御通知願います

LIAISON SECTION
YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

February 23, 1950

SUBJECT: Report on LG-19 (Preliminary Report on City, Town & Village Assemblies)

TO: Commanding Officer,
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

For the sake of your information, we hereby beg leave to submit the following report, sir.

Report

Name of City	Agenda	Date
Onoda City.	Supplement of the estimates of both revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year of 1949. Re the rate of interest on a municipal loan and change of the term of its refundment. Re election of public welfare committeemen. Re recommendation of Deputy Mayor.	Feb. 25

Yours respectfully,

T. Hisayuki

Torao Hisayuki
Chief,
Liaison Section,
Yamaguchi Pref. Gov't.

U/t

Received by the Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office on 27 Feb 1950.

FS-74

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SHIMANE PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

Matsue
23 February 1950

SUBJECT: Prefectural Assembly Session

TO : Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

ATTENTION: Legal and Government Section

THROUGH : Chugoku Liaison-Coordination Bureau

The Shimane Prefectural Assembly has been convoked to sit in a regular session on Tuesday 28 February in order to take up supplementary budget for 1949-50 fiscal year and other matters.

Fujiro Hara
FUJIRO HARA
Governor
Shimane Prefecture

SI:yt

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