DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3.402/NNSS NO.

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

DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENT
	Kure City's Permanent Plan Against Unemployment	
	Nominal List of Kure Co-operative Committee for Unemployment Relief	
	The Former Naval Bases Conversion Law	
	The gist of the Japanese Communist Party's Objection against former Naval Bases Conversion Law	
30 May 1950	Special Emergency Counter-measures for the Unemployes around Kure Districts in Comformity with BCOF's withdrawal	
15 June 1950	Kure Unemployment Problem	
22 June 1950	Petition Asking Special Assistance for Emergency Unemployment Relief and Rehabilitation of the City	
24 June 1950	Industrial Rehabilitation Plan for Kure	
17 Feb. 1951	Work Days for Kure Day Laborer Increased	Chugoku Shinbun

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

~~L-701~~
L-421.1

PRESS TRANSLATION

Chugoku Shinbun

17 February 1951

WORK DAYS FOR KURE DAY LABORER INCREASED

Many were the cities with aggravated unemployment situation, but there was none like Kure city; work days for day laborers in Kure city had been so scarce that few of them could obtain qualifications for recipients of the unemployment insurance benefits (those who worked more than 32 days during two months were then eligible for the unemployment insurance benefits.)

With the advent of February, however, the employment situation for day laborers in Kure has taken the favorable turn. If things stand as they do now, employed-days are expected to average 23 days a month and all day laborers will qualify themselves for recipients of the unemployment insuram e benefits.

At present, in Kure, the unemployment relief project absorbs about 3,500 day laborers a day, the public works about 2,000. The number of day laborers registered with the Kure PESO is about 7,000 of whom about 80 percent are given the job for the day.

The reason for the faborable turn of the unemployment situation is attributed to the fact that both unemployment relief project and the public works are drawing to the settling term and that Kure city will be very likely able to raise a loan of 5-million yen.

However, this status quo is expected to be maintained for only one month or two at most.

HI/20 Feb 1951

HIROSHIMA

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

Rice Unemployment
L-54

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

CCAR 004.07 (D-Kei-Mu)

24 June 1950

SUBJECT: Industrial Rehabilitation Plan for Kure

L-421.1

TO : Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. Reference is letter, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, File 004.07 (29 May 1950) CAS-SL, Subject: "Industrial Rehabilitation Plan for Kure," 21 June 1950.

2. In compliance with request contained in Par 2 of reference letter, a local rehabilitation committee has been formed to study and formulate a specific plan to meet the situation.

3. The committee and sub-committees thereof convened daily during the preceding week under the guidance of this headquarters and prepared an immediate plan which is transmitted herewith.

1 Incl:
Rehabilitation Plan

C. N. BAILEY
Colonel, Inf
Chief

Econ 118

L-509.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12333 SECTION 3.4(b)/NNSS No. [illegible]

AN ANALYSIS OF

AND

A PLAN FOR

EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL

REHABILITATION IN THE CITY OF KURE

1. THE PRESENT EMPLOYMENT CRISIS

The citizens of Kure are grateful for the interest manifested in their plight by Civil Affairs, GHQ, and the Japanese Government, and the generous desire on their part to aid if possible.

In 1890 Kure was developed from a village of 15,000 to the most important naval port of Japan, eventually reaching a population of nearly half a million (now 180,000). Its importance was due not only to its port, as one of the largest naval harbors in the world, but to its immense naval manufacturing and production facilities.

However, unlike the majority of Japanese cities, industrial rehabilitation in Kure was impossible until the present time for reasons beyond its control or the control of the Allied Forces.

At the present time the registered unemployed number 9,763. However, there are 65,626 persons over the age of 15 (more than half the total population of working age) who are without employment.

This situation will now be rendered more critical by the following: (1) 7,146 Kure citizens are now employed by BCOF. 880 of these do not require urgent relief; however, there are another 900 in the city who will lose their jobs indirectly due to BCOF's withdrawal. Therefore, 7,166 families will presumably be added to Kure's unemployed upon the withdrawal of BCOF. (2) The largest and only substantial industry now established in Kure, the Harima Works, employing 4,570 workers, will be compelled within 30 days to discharged between 1,300 and 2,000 workers for reasons to be itemized hereafter.

II. RESOURCES OF KURE

For 60 years an immense amount of treasure was poured into the City of Kure to make it one of the finest harbors in the world and the most important naval manufacturing

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city of Japan.

The result of a large part of the investment continues to exist in facilities which can still be used for peaceful and constructive purposes.

Skilled Labor

There is a reservoir of skilled labor, especially in the manufacture of heavy machinery, which can be utilized. There are at least 15,000 skilled technicians who worked for many years in the former naval arsenal. They are disciplined, moderate, take pride in their workmanship, and are anxious to work.

Land and Buildings

There will be 90,247,859 square feet of land available when all of it is released, and 3,111 workshops and buildings.

Harbor

Kure Habor, with its installations and developments, is generally conceded to have been one of the largest and finest in the world up to the outbreak of the war. Cargo ships of 10,000 tons can still lie alongside the piers of the factories for loading and unloading.

Transportation

An elaborate land transportation system was developed with a network of railway sidings and truck highways.

Power

The facilities for the supplying and transformation of power remain as they were equipped to meet the peak demand of the former naval arsenal during wartime. For example, one substation has 80,000 KVA capacity of which the power required for the peacetime construction project now proposed is estimated at only 16,000 KVA. There are many transformer sub-stations located in various sections of the city.

Water

The supplying capacity is approximately 120,000 metric tons per day. Kure city now requires a maximum of only 65,000 tons per day.

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Gas

Producing Facilities:

Gas furnace	6
Coke oven	54
Gas tank	44,000 cubic meter capacity

Supply and Demand of Gas:

Producible by existing facilities	1,500,000 c.m.
Producible on immediate demand	900,000 c.m.
Present demand	450,000 c.m.

Oil Supplying Facilities

Present storage capacity 1.6 million metric tons.

Coal Storage Capacity

80,000 metric tons.

III. THE PRESERVATION AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING INDUSTRIES

At the present time there are only four main industries in Kure:

Harima Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.
Amagasaki Steel and Iron Mfg. Co.
Kawanami Industrial Co.
Hiro Railway Shop.

Ourside of these four started with SCAP approval on former military property, there are only small-scale sub-contract plants.

Harima Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.

By far the most important of these four plants to the livelihood of Kure is the Kure Branch of the Harima Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. which, in accordance with SCAP Memorandum AG/5617GD dated September 15, 1945, has operated since April 1946 a portion of shipbuilding and engineering and grounded facilities of the former Naval Arsenal, to selvage and scrap sunken naval craft and to undertake repairs of merchant vessels.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(2) NND 947

The salvaging and scrapping of ex-navy craft was accomplished by September 1948. The same number of employees, however, with a monthly payroll at present of ¥40,000,000 has been maintained by ship repairing.

More recently, however, the rigid interpretation of "ship repairing" has reduced considerably the number of eligible vessels, making necessary the discharge of 1,300 to 2,000 employees within 30 days.

For example, on 28 December 1948 the Kure Dockyard of the Harima Shipbuilding Company, in accordance with SCAP Memorandum No. 1741 (Annex 5) was authorized to reconstruct the FUJISAN MARU from a freight vessel to an oil tanker, which they accordingly performed. The owners of the same vessel now desire a less extensive operation of repairing: namely, to reinforce the steel plate in order to comply with Lloyd specifications. They have made a tentative contract for this work with the Harima Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., which desires to execute the work at its Kure Dockyard in order to meet the critical unemployment problem.

If, in view of the above circumstances, permission is granted to the Harima Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. to perform the work at its Kure Dockyard instead of its Aioi Shipyard, it would be an immediate step of great value in preventing additional unemployment in Kure.

The owners of the Yamazono Maru have also made a tentative contract with the Harima Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. to reconstruct that ship to meet Lloyd specifications, and the shipbuilding company desires to execute the work at its Kure Dockyard. If permission granted for the above two jobs, the present employment can be maintained at the Kure Dockyard for a few additional months.

In addition, at the suggestion of Civil Affairs, the Harima Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. has made plans for the conversion of a portion of its shipbuilding facilities in Kure to the manufacture of non-shipbuilding equipment. These plans made possible the conversion almost immediately, and utilize the present equipment and workers for the manufacture of chemical machinery, hydraulic ani thermal plant installations, mining equipment, steel structure works, and heavy equipment valuable to the Japanese economy. It is impossible to utilize the present machinery and workers of the plant unless heavy equipment is manufactured. If it were attempted to manufacture light equipment instead, most of the present machinery would have to be scrapped, most of the present workers discharged, and an indefinite delay would occur in conversion.

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The application for conversion was submitted on 27 March 1950 to the Minister of International Trade and Industry. Although this conversion is of utmost importance to the industrial rehabilitation of Kure and the solution of its present unemployment crisis, it has not yet been forwarded by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to GHQ, SCAP. It would be deeply appreciated if the Ministry of International Trade and Industry would expedite its consideration of this application ani pass it on promptly. A copy of the application is attached to this report as Annex 4.

On 31 August 1947, the Harima Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. was authorized the use of 1,129 reparations machines. Further application was made on 27 January 1950 for the authorized use of 3,980 machines (mostly hand machines and tools) of which they now have temporary use. Nothing further has been heard from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry concerning this application.

Amagasaki Steel and Iron Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Kure)

The expansion of this industry would be useful for Kure and for the relief of unemployment. Its expansion depends upon the granting of certain authorizations which, together with its plan of conversion, is described in Annex 8.

Kawaminami Industrial Co. (Hiro)

By the plans of this company for the manufacture of Diesel engines, two thousand workers could be hired. The plan is described in Annex 6 and meets with the approval of this Committee.

Hiro Railway Shop

The work at this installation was suspended due to the non-released facilities previously utilized for the repair and conversion of locomotives, coaches, and freight cars. With the anticipated release of these facilties, it will br possible to resume operations and to employ 1,200 additional workers. The plan is described in Annex 7.

IV. ADDITIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUNDS

At the present time the City of Kure is spending for unemployment relief, out of its own funds, at the rate of ¥120,000,000 per year. The Prefecture of Hiroshima is spending for unemployment relief, out of its own funds,

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at the rate of ¥73,000,000 per year.

Only a small fraction of these amounts can be secured by loans, due to legal limitation.

It is obviously impossible for the city and the prefecture to appropriate more without facing bankruptcy.

3,000 daily relief jobs are now provided by joint funds of the city, prefecture and central government for the 9.763 registered unemployed, or less than one-third of those registered. The remaining two-thirds, with their families, are completely destitute. This number will be almost doubled as a consequence of the withdrawal of BCOF and the curtailment of Harima operations. Even asid from the effect of the above two factors, the destitution created in the City of Kure by present unemployment is an urgent problem and is creating serious unrest. Further and immediate aid from the central government is of extreme importance.

A careful study of economically sound relief projects has been made and a summary thereof is presented in Annex 9.

Simultaneously with the granting of emergency unemployment relief the City of Kure has explored in the greatest detail the rehabilitation of its industry, and has made detailed plans which are presented in this report. Annexes 18 and 19 show that the unemployment relief need not be permanent, but that the present and future industries can absorb all of the unemployed, if the necessary authorizations are secured from the Japanese government and from GHQ, SCAP.

V. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES IN KURE

51,667,480 Square feet of land and 1,588 buildings in Kure have been released. Annex 10 is a complete inventory of this property, indicating the present use and the desired use in the future. Most of its can not be utilized efficiently at the present time due to such factors as: (1) non-release of property or buildings essential to the utilization of adjacent areas which have been released; and (2) pending action on applications for the establishment of industries on released properties.

30,580,379 square feet of land and 1,523 buildings have not yet been released. This porperty is listed in Annex 11 (PD Property) and Annex 12 (Non-PD Property).

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Plans have been prepared and are indicated in the above inclosures as to the use to be made of this property upon release.

Annex 13 is a map which shows the properties described in the three inventories. Code numbers will identify each item of property.

Annexes 14, 15, 16 and 17 furnish a description of the leading industries and public installations to be established in Kure upon the release of the necessary property and equipment, together with the authorization to establish such industries and public installations. These projects include a steel industry, an oil storage depot, an oil import base, a canning factory, a pulp plant to utilize the wood of neighboring forests, bridge construction works, scientific and engineering laboratories for Hiroshima University, municipal playgrounds, a hospital, a high school, a customs house, wholesale markets, a shopping street, etc.

An analysis of the number of the unemployed to be absorbed by the establishment of even a few of these industries is given in Annexes 18 and 19.

To make these industries and public works possible, it will be necessary to wait in some cases not only for the release of real estate and buildings, but for the release of important and irreplacible machinery now in custody. A list of current applications for authorized use of reparations machinery is contained in Annex 20. At present most of these applications are still in Japanese government channels.

A seldom paralleled opportunity exists in Kure, upon the release of the enormous tracts of property now available in part and soon to be available in greater quantities, for the investment of private capital and the development of private industry. In this matter, however, the City of Kure urgently needs cooperation of the central Japanese government, and of GHQ, SCAP, to pass on the information, and to encourage private enterprise to visit Kure for the purpose of exploring possible opportunities.

Particularly urgent is the need for encouragement by the central Japanese government and by GHQ, SCAP, of industrialists and bankers from Tokyo to inspect Kure on official missions.

The investment of foreign capital, as well as of Japanese capital, is cordially welcomed by the City of Kure, and all possible cooperation will be extended such investors.

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The newly passed and ratified Law for Conversion of Former Naval Port Cities establishes generous and economically sound terms for the establishment of new industries in Kure, with up to ten years to make full payment for the land or equipment.

VI. IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

All of the proposals made in this report are necessary to the solution of the unemployment problem in Kure and to the rehabilitation of its industry. The following recommendations are selected as the most immediate and urgent:

(1) An immediate special unemployment relief allocation for Kure from the central government.

(2) Immediate authorization to the Harima Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., to convert a portion of its present facilities in Kure to non-shipbuilding manufacture of peacetime heavy equipment, in accordance with its application of 27 March 1950, to the Minister of International Trade and Industry, as per Annex 4, as well as authorization to transfer the repair work on the FUJISAN MARU and the YAMAZONO MARU from its Aioi shipyard to its Kure dockyard.

(3) Immediate authorization should be granted the applications of the Maruzen Petroleum Company, the Kawanami Industrial Company, the Amagasaki Steel Company, and Hiro Shop of the Hiroshima Railway Division.

(4) Prompt consideration of the release of reparations equipment now in Kure needed for the rehabilitation of Kure industry, insofar as it is possible and convenient for the Allied Forces to effect such release. Priority should be given to Kure industries in the granting of authorization to use Kure reparations equipment.

(5) The release of property technically held but not actually used by the Allied Forced.

(6) The encouragement by the Japanese government and by GHQ, SCAP, of industrialists and bankders to visit Kure on official inspection missions with a view to the establishment of new industry in Kure, and not for the purpose of taking Kure's reparations equipment.

/s/t/ T. Suzuki.
Mayor of Kure city.
Vice-Chairman of Committee

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

KURE CITY HALL

KURE

L-421.1

SUBJECT: Petition Asking Special Assistance for Emergency Unemployment Relief and Rehabilitation of the City.

TO : Col. Clark N. Bailey, Chief of C.C.A.R.

FROM : T.Suzuki, Chairman of Kure Cooperative Committee of Unemployment Relief & Rehabilitation of City.

22 June 1950

Since the establishment of the naval base in 1890, the Navy-nurtured City of Kure had grown up at a bound to be a great modern city of 400,000-odd population from a village of 15,000 population. However, the greater part of the former Naval Arsenal was destroyed and the central quarter of the City was all burnt down to ashes owing to the war disaster of 1945, and to make mathers worse, the unprecedentedly torrential typhoon and flooding drove the whole city into a tremendous damage and dreadful plight almost beyond description.

On the other hand, upon the disbandment of both Army and Navy succeeding to the termination of the War, Kure City seemed to have lost its basis for existence, for which resulting the reduction of population down to only be counted a little over 150,000 at one time. Later the population has been very slow to increase and it was not until the begining of 1950 when it reached to the level of 190,000 with difficulty.

More than twelve thousands of Kure citizens were registered as "unemployed" as of 30 April this year, and another 7,300 will be added to the figure owing to the BCOF's withdrawal as recently announced. The situation is causing a serious social unrest. In the announcement of their withdrawal, BCOF Authorities emphasized that Kure City was perfectly disarmed. On the other hand, the Bill

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for Conversion of the Former Naval Port Cities was passed through the last Diet, and legalized by the 99% of votes of Kure Citizens. Kure City is, as the Peace Declaration on 16 April 1950, now a city of peace.: Under such conditions, your permission is by all means requested for the conversion works applied by the Docks. There is no other way than this for getting out of this serious unemployment problem and social unrest.

Your attention is cordially invited to the attached documents and data.

Yourspecial consideration is hereby cordially requested for the city's rehabilitation.

.....
T. SUZUKI, Chairman.

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

COPY

L-421.1

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD: 15 June 1950

At 0845 Col Kowalski from CAS Headquarters, Tokyo, called this office and talked to Lt Col Minichiello. His conversation concerned the unemployment problem in Kure and the general situation as follows:

Sometime ago conferences were held to set up committees to do something about unemployment, as BCOF was leaving, and the Harima Shipyards was in a bad spot. The Japanese have done nothing specific as yet to solve problem of employment.

Labor Division of SCAP now interested in the problem, and has written check sheet to Civil Affairs Section, suggesting that committees be organized to assist in the employment problem. Major functions of these committees would be to plan ways of stimulating new industries, re-training workers, seeking ways to find jobs, etc. Committees would be advisory committees, sponsored by local agencies.

Mr. Yamada, vice-president of Sodeimei Union and newly elected to House of Councillors, has asked for assistance at Kure. General Shepard has directed Col Papen to meet with and interview Mr. Yamada. A new law has been passed by the Diet which has to do with assistance of areas such as Kure which had much wartime industry and much unemployment at the present time. Diet committee has not yet been formed, but when it is, it will work with local committees (such as the one to be formed in Kure) to relieve the situation. Consequently, local committee members will be on high level.

Civil Affairs Section requests Col Bailey to sponsor the formation of a committee in the Kure area, which will include top people in labor, industry, and government, that would have the confidence of the public. Its purpose will be to study the situation and come up with an overall, complete plan to solve the situation. This plan will not deal with generalities but will be written, and will be specific. Kure arsenal area will be concentrated on, but not limited thereto; include any areas BCOF may be giving up which could be utilized to provide employment. Plan will indicate what facilities, buildings, etc., are desired, and to what use and purpose they will be put.

Plan is to be prepared in space of one week, and dispatched to Tokyo; even hand-carried if it seems advisable.

Col Kowalski will be kept informed by telephone of all developments of formation and activities of the committee.

Mr. Anabuki's Plan

L-421.1

SPECIAL EMERGENCY COUNTER-MEASURES FOR THE UNEMPLOYES AROUND KURE DISTRICTS IN COMFORMITY WITH BCOF'S WITHDRAWAL.
(Draft Plan)

Hiroshima Prefecture
30 May 1950

I. Policy

In this Hiroshima Prefecture, there are ~~7619~~ 7758 Japanese employees working for BCOF and about 7300 persons out of this number are those being working in the Kure city.

In light of the above-mentioned number of the unemployed and inherent geographical circumstances, we are hereby decided, to begin with, to draft a Temporary Emergency Relief Measures putting priority on the unemployed around Kure districts, and, at the same time, established a subsequent permanent one to propell positively the realization of these steps.

2. Scheme on Enforcement thereof:

(I) Sprcial Work Relief Project as a Emergency Anti-Measures and Enforcement Methods thereof.

I. Project Expenditures

a. Methods operating as a state-operated project. (Article 9 of Emergency Unemployment Counter-Measures Law)

b. Methods operating as a city &/or Prefecture-operated project being subsidized the whole of expenditures thereof by the National Treasury. (Article 9 of Emergency Unemployment Counter-Measures Law)

c. Special project methods under the status being subsidized the whole of expenditures thereof by the National Treasury. (Former Naval Station Transform-

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working for BCOF and about 7300 persons out of this number are those being working in the Kure city.

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2. Scheme on Enforcement thereof:

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I. Project Expenditures

a. Methods operating as a state-operated project. (Article 9 of Emergency Unemployment Counter-Measures Law)
b. Methods operating as a city &/or Prefecture-operated project being subsidized the whole of expenditures thereof by the National Treasury. (Article 9 of Emergency Unemployment Counter-Measures Law)
c. Special project methods under the status being subsidized the whole of expenditures thereof by the National Treasury. (Former Naval Station Transformation Law and others)

2. Project Items

a. Project being indispensable on the industry rehabilitation and land planning.
b. Project being capable of absorbing on mass scale.
c. Priority on operating districts will be, to begin with, the Kure city and around thereof, and, at the second place, be general parts of this Prefecture and subsequently whole parts of the state.

3. Objectives of Work Relief Project.

It will not be restricted to only the discharged, but aims at the unemployed in general sense around the Kure City and steps will be taken to select strictly.

4. Term & Scale of Project.

a. Term will be about three years.
b. Scale will be in comformity with the number of the unemployed.

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

5. Others.

a. In case where the operating districts of projects situated at the far distant place, accomodation expenses and transportation expenses will be calculated.
b. The family will be taken into consideration under the provisions of the Livelihood Protection Law.
c. Officials of projects expenses and officials of the Public Employment Security Office will be increased.

(2) Permanent Counter-Measures.

I. Regarding with the Former Military Property's release, understandings &/or assistance of the Occupations Authority and the Government will be positively seeked.

2. Regarding with the invitation of business, steps will be taken to materialize the full propaganda and the promotion thereof.
Especially, the production project s planned and financed by the State &/or Public Bodies will be seeked to invite.

3. Regarding with the emigration and others, the dispersion of the surplus population will be seeked under the Kure City's Population accomodation plan.
(Emigration to Hokkaido Agricultural Farm and other)

4. Special Assistance steps on emigration will be seeked.

(3) Others

I. Government &/or Civil Committee will be established.
2. The relative sourses of the Government(Labor, Finance, Construction, and Agriculture/Forestry Ministries) Economic Stabilization Bureau, Special Procurement Board) will be informed of this plan and necessary steps will be taken right away.
3. In conformity with this stpes, the decision of the Cabinet Meeting will be seeked and steps on financial and administrative matters will be worked out.

Personnel summary table on job category &/OR area division basis of the occupation force's (BCOF's) employees. as of. June I 1950

Job category		Area division	Kure area: Kure city	Kure area: Around there of	Hiroshima area	Otake area	Takehara area	Saijo area	Others	Gross total
Desk workers	Clerical	M.	708	59	73	30	7	4	5	886
		F.	445	44	46	5	5	9	-	554
		Total	1.153	103	119	35	12	13	5	1.440
	Mess & club	M.	311	23	21	18	-	5	-	378
		F.	150	9	8	22	3	4	2	198
		Total	461	32	29	40	3	9	2	576
	Thchnical	M.	198	32	7	-	2	1	1	241
		F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Total	199	32	7	-	2	1	1	242
	Special	M.	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
		F.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
		Total	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	Total	M.	1.226	114	101	48	9	10	6	1.514
		F.	601	53	54	27	8	13	2	758
		Total	1.827	167	155	75	17	23	8	2.272
	Skill	M.	2.095	167	61	20	35	7	13	2.398
		F.	109	8	4	2	-	8	-	131
		Total	2.204	175	65	22	35	15	13	2.529
	Ordinary Labour	M.	1.034	126	36	41	9	23	4	1.273
		F.	488	53	14	35	2	1	1	594
		Total	1.522	179	50	76	11	24	5	1.867

	Special	Total	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	Total	M.	1.226	114	101	48	9	10	6	1.514
		F.	601	53	54	27	8	13	2	758
		Total	1.827	167	155	75	17	23	8	2.272
Skilled workers	Skill.	M.	2.095	169	61	20	35	7	13	2.398
		F.	109	8	4	2	-	8	-	131
		Total	2.204	175	65	22	35	15	13	2.529
	Ordinary Labour	M.	1.034	126	36	41	9	23	4	1.273
		F.	488	53	14	35	2	1	1	594
		Total	1.522	179	50	76	11	24	5	1.867
	Port transportation	M.	198	7	1	-	-	-	-	206
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	198	7	1	-	-	-	-	206
	Land transportation	M.	95	2	-	-	-	-	1	98
		F.	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	21
		Total	115	2	1	-	-	-	1	119
	Total	M.	3.422	302	98	61	44	30	18	3.975
		F.	617	61	19	37	2	9	1	746
		Total	4.039	363	117	98	46	39	19	4.721
Dependent housing	Dependent housing	M.	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
		F.	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	403
		Total	456	-	-	-	-	-	-	456
Mariners	Mariners	M.	128	166	7	3	5	-	-	309
		Total	128	166	7	3	5	-	-	309
Gross total		M.	4.829	582	206	112	58	40	24	5.851
		F.	1.621	114	73	64	10	22	3	1.907
		Total	6.450	696	279	176	68	62	27	7.758

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Investigation on Working Conditions of Kure
Residents over 15 years of age (As of 10 Feb. 1950)

			Man		Woman		Total	
			Number	Head of household	Number	Head of household	Number	Head of household
Total population			92.056		96.867		188.923	
Total population over 15 years of age			(2.068) 52.485		(2.278) 63.485		(4.346) 120.970	
Those who have regular occupation	Individual operator	Agriculture	2.283	1.998	982	322	3.265	2.320
		Industry	785	625	56	26	841	651
		Commerce	3.892	3.363	1.337	520	5.229	3.883
		Others	1.683	1.404	719	305	2.402	1.709
		Total	8.643	7.390	3.094	1.173	11.737	8.563
	Regular employee	Office of company or organization	1.289	1.072	116	21	1.405	1.093
		Clerk	7.062	4.848	2.964	521	10.026	5.369
		Technician	8.898	6.240	925	143	9.823	6.383
		Laborer	10.888	7.549	3.180	995	14.068	8.544
		Total	28.137	19.709	7.185	1.680	35.322	21.389
	Family member engaging in business		1.002	162	2.820	72	3.822	234
	Total		(1.360) 39.782	27.261	(471) 13.099	2.925	(1.831) 50.881	30.186
Those working as daily laborer in a month	Those who worked over 11 days in a month	Office clerk	112	75	78	14	190	89
		Technician	365	213	30	5	395	218
		Laborer	2.077	1.316	544	211	2.621	1.527
		Total	(91) 2.554	1.604	(23) 652	230	(114) 3.206	1.834
	Those who worked less than 10 days in a month	Office clerk	26	12	17	2	43	14
		Technician	349	213	58	17	407	230
		Laborer	2.292	1.284	795	244	3.087	1.528
		Total	(96) 2.667	1.509	(25) 870	263	(121) 3.537	1.772
	Total		(187) 5.221	3.113	(48) 1.522	493	(235) 6.743	3.606
	Those who have seeked employment	Those having choice to work	3.850	2.102	2.793	407	6.643	2.509
		Those having no choice to work	1.267	793	894	186	2.141	959

	employee	Technician	8.898	6.240	925	143	9.823	6.383
		Laborer	10.888	7.549	3.180	995	14.068	8.544
		Total	28.137	19.709	7.185	1.680	35.322	21.389
	Family member engaging in business		1.002	162	2.820	72	3.822	234
	Total		(1.360) 37.782	27.261	(471) 13.099	2.925	(1.831) 50.881	30.186
Those working as daily laborer in a month.	Those who worked over 11 days in a month.	Office clerk	112	75	78	14	190	89
		Technician	365	213	30	5	395	218
		Laborer	2.077	1.316	544	211	2.621	1.527
		Total	(91) 2.554	1.604	(23) 652	230	(114) 3.206	1.834
	Those who worked less than 10 days in a month	Office clerk	26	12	17	2	43	14
		Technician	349	213	58	17	407	230
		Laborer	2.292	1.284	795	244	3.087	1.528
		Total	(96) 2.667	1.509	(25) 870	263	(121) 3.537	1.772
	Total		(187) 5.221	3.113	(48) 1.522	493	(235) 6.743	3.606
Those who did not work at all.	Those who have seeked employment	Those having choice to work	3.850	2.102	2.793	407	6.643	2.509
		Those having no choice to work	1.267	773	874	186	2.141	959
		Total	(184) 5.117	2.875	(132) 3.667	593	(316) 8.784	3.468
	Those who have not seeked employment	Those who do not wish to work	533	334	1.033	151	1.566	485
		Student	4.329	77	3.464	13	7.793	90
		Family member engaging household affairs	890	441	36.473	2.884	37.363	3.325
		Those who can't work due to illness or others	3.613	2.075	4.227	744	7.840	2.819
		Total	(337) 9.365	2.927	(1.627) 45.197	3.792	(1.960) 54.562	6.719
	Total		(521) 14.482	5.802	(1.759) 48.864	4.385	(2.280) 63.346	10.187

Remarks: The number of this investigation are compiled from the report of each person and the numbers of 4.346 persons are inserted in the brackets ( ).

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12035 SECTION 3 402/MNDS NO.

呉PESO管内日雇労務者就労状況

		4月		5月	
		延人員	1日平均	延人員	1日平均
有効受付数		201.024	8.376	237.557	8.798
日雇失業保険受給者数		11.002	458	13.291	492
就労者	民間事業	197	8	128	5
	公共事業	4.798	200	4.555	169
	失業対策事業	74.864	3.119	93.858	3.477
	地方失業応急事業			336	12
	計	79.859	3.327	98.877	3.663
不就労者	窓口あぶれ	7.120	297	7.282	270
	輪番あぶれ	103.043	4.294	118.107	4.373
	計	110.163	4.591	125.389	4.643
就労率		0.42		0.43	
1人当稼働日数		10.08		11.61	
1ヶ月16日稼働を確保する為に要する求人数				136,350	5.050

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

KURE CITY
UNEMPLOYMENT

THE GIST OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY'S OBJECTION AGAINST FORMER NAVAL BASES CONVERSION LAW

L-421.1

The Japanese Communist Party is in opposition to the Former Naval Bases Conversion Law for the following unreasonable points:

1. Indeginous people in and around the former naval bases are hoping, with enthusiasm, for the conversion of former naval bases into "Cities of Peace". The Japanese Communist Party of course gives support to it. It is feared, however, that the Law might help reconstructing these city as military bases. The stipulation of Article 2 under the law which provises for the city planning is viewed as having the same nature as the law whichwwas inaugulated for the purpose of building these cities into military bases before the war.

2. The disposal of the military property in these cities, which is to be handed over to the Government due to the unaugulatàn of the law, is expectedly decided upon a meeting of the Consultative Committee of financial bosses appointed by the Finance Minister's own chice to deal with this matter. Terefore, the law is uanble to protect the interest of laborers, small and midium undertakers and citizen.

3. Although the law stipulates that the military property in these cities to be appropriated to medical equipments dormitories for repatiates and schools shall be sold by the Government at half the ruling priees. It is against reason that the government should collect the money from the citizen to construct "Cities of Peace", whereas the government approperiated some one thousand and several hundreds million yen to the Charcoal Distribution Corporation in order to cover up the deficit.

4. The Yoshida Cabinet has frequently annaunced Japan's Admission of the change of her territory into a military base. If the law in such a nature is put into effect by the Yoshida Cabinet, these cities will be enevitably abailed as military base under the cloak of the "City of Peace". It comes as a common sense that Yokosuka and Sasebo have already rechanged into the military bases. In Kure, bosses who pay little attenton to the interst of the citizen are doing blakmarket transactions in connection with the utilization and cleaning up of the former naval arsenal. This law, in the long run, is nothing but a tool designated by incompetent Suzuki, the Mayor of Kure, to turn the coming Mayor election favorable for him, and is even regarded as traitorous from the objective point of view.

HI/ 23 June 1950

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

CONTRARY EVIDENCES

1. The City Planning law was enacted in 1919 - the year when the reduction of armaments were carried out. The aim of this law was to contemplate to build such vital equipments and facilities as help maintaining public welfare for ever, and as improving public interest in the phases of traffic, health and economy. The special city planning law is a law specially remodeled after the city planning law, having it purpose to restore war-shattered cities.

The newly-established law is not a law enacted, as the Communist Party claims, to construct the military bases.

2. The disposal of the military property to be handed over to the government is not decided upon strictly at a meeting of the consultative commission attended by scholars, experienced persons in handling matters in this nature, governors and mayors elected by public vote.

3. It is more desirable that the military property at these four cities be appropriated free of charge as the communists suggest medical establishments, dormitories for repatriates, and schools. If done so, four former cities will be given more proviledges than other cities.

This dicision on the part of the government has been made after due consideration on our country's finances as well as harmonization of financial balance of these cities with others.

In a special case, the military property shall be sold free of charge under Article 5 of the law.

4. The law has been inaugulated, irespective of political parties and fractions. Tokuda Kyuichi and Nozaka Sanzo especially took the lead in appoving the fomer naval bases conversion draft bill.

Tthe Akahata under the date of 25 December 1949 carried an article in which the draft bill was gratly supported. Moreover, the Communist Party gave support to the aim of the draft bill at the committee meeting of the Lower House. Nakanishi Inosuke, a Communist Diet member, endorsed the bill on behalf of the Communist Party at a People's rally held in Yokosuka City.

HI/ 23 June 1950

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

KURE CITY
UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE FORMER NAVAL BASES CONVERSION LAW

L-421.1

Introduction

It is nearly five years since the war came to an end. The Maiji Constitution was re-written and the new Japanese Constitution was promulgated on 3 May 1947.

Through this Contitution, we people of Japan have strongly and clearly proclaimed to the world not only leberalism based on principle human right but international pacifism established on the absolute remunciation of war. And the new construction of our motherland that will exsist for ever has just got under way.

However, our country, as is usually the case with the vanquished in the past, could not be immune from post-war chaotic confusion and inflation. The livelihood of us individuals as well as the finances of our country have been in great distress. But, thanks to the profound effort of the GHQ and strenuous exertion of us hopeful nation, the new construction ~~such~~ as to improve food conditions, to restore production to normal level and to stabilize commodity prices is in steady progress.

Apart from the situation at abroad, it can be said that the life of us people is, as a whole, becoming brighter than ever.

On the other hand, however, the naval vessels which the inhabitants of four former naval bases had got accustomed to seeing went out of sight for ever and ever as soon as the war ended and, moreover, those cities lost respective naval arsenals which had been motive powers of the livelihood of their citizenry.

Workers engaged in those naval arsenals totaling 390,000 - Yokosuka, 100,000, Kure 150,000, Sasebo 60,000 and Maizuru 80,000 - lost the basis of their livelihood in an instant. (If their dependants included it reached 2 million).

The citizenry of those four cities like peoples in other cities roused themselves, with renewed resolutions, to ~~reconstruct the urban life.~~ start their new urban life

But they had two handicaps to overcome; one was that their cities were branded as military bases which played a major role in World War II, and the other the collapse of munitions industry which added much more to the prosperity of their cities than anything else.

Meanwhile, there were aroused among them an ardent desires to convert their cities into the new cities based on peace industry in nature, to proclamim to the world that their cities are founded on the basis of peace, to start new enterprises and to build splended ports for the purpose of accelerating trade with foreign countries.

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The strong will of those cities united together has succeeded to move Diet members and as the result, the Former Naval Bases Conversion Law was at last passed through the Diet.

The Former Naval Bases Conversion Law

The former Naval Bases Conversion Law is a law promulgated for the purpose of conversing four former naval bases such as Yokosukm, Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru into "cities of peace, industry and harbor" whereby to help them making a fresh start.

Speaking a law, it is always enforced throughout the country, having an effect on the entire people. But the application of this Convertion Law is confined only to four cities and is regarded as a special law applicable only to one local public organization as stipulated in Article 95 of the Japanese Constitution.

The significance of this law by which those four cities are linked together lies in the fact that the positions which they occupied before and during the war and the present sorrow plight in which they find themselves now are quite common to all of them, and that they have proclaimed their intention to work together for reconstructing their cities.

People's Voting

Article 95 of the Japanese Contitution provide for that the National Diet shall not be able to enforce the special law whose application is confined only to a local public organization when failed to obtain by vote the consents of majority of the inhabitants in that locality. In other words, the law will not be put into effect if the people residing in that locality vote against it.

MK/8 June 1950

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L-421.1

NOMINAL LIST
OF
KURE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE
FOR
UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Representatives from the City -- 3

SUZUKI,	Tedate	Mayor of Kure City
INOUE,	Bunsuke	Deputy Mayor
IMAI,	Shigeo	Deputy Mayor

Representatives from the City Assembly --- 5

NODA,	Shigeo	Chairman
WAKAYAMA,	Keiichi	Vice Chairman
HIROSE,	Jiro	Member
HANAMOTO,	Kuniyoshi	"
MITO,	Masami	"

Representatives from Pref. Govt. --- 5

KUSUNOSE,	Tsunei	Governor
WAKUTA,	Tetsuo	Vice Governor
NAKABA,	Kakuji	Chief, Dept. of Commerce & Industry
IIDA,	Kazumi	Chief, Engineering Dept.
ANABUKI,	Shoji	" Labor Dept.

Representative from the Prefectural Assembly --- 1

KOTANI,	Den-ichi	Chairman

Representatives from Government Agencies --- 8

ITAGAKI,	Osamu	Director, Chugoku Liaison & Co-ordination Office
HARA,	Sachio	Director, Hiroshima Intern'l Trade & Industry Bureau.
ITO,	Reiji	Director, Chugoku & Shikoku Local Construction Bureau
ABE,	Sanae	Director, Chugoku Maritime Bureau.

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FUJINO,	Yoshio	Chief, Kure Port Administration Office.
HAYASHIDA,	Tatsuki	Director, Chugoku Finance Bureau.
YAMASHITA,	Katsutoshi	Chief, Kure Branch, Chugoku Finance Bureau.

Representatives from Labor Unions --- 4

HAMAZAKI,	Yoshiyuki	(Elect. Industry)
KAMEMOTO,	Kiyoto	(Harima)
MASUDA,	Toshi	(Occup. Force)
TOSHIMITSU,	Shigeru	(Amagasaki)

Representative from Financial Circle --- 1

NAMBA,	Kizo	Geibi Bank Kure Branch (Bank on duty)

Representatives from Enterpriser --- 3

SATO,	Giichi	Harima
IWAMOTO,	Senji	Kawanami
URABE,	Masahiko	Amagasaki

President of Kure Chamber of Commerce & Industry --- 1

MIZUNO,	Katsuya	

Representative of the Press --- 1

ISHIZAKA,	Noboru	Head of Kure Office, the Asahi Press Co., Ltd.

TOTAL 32

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CEN.

Kure City's Permanent Plan
Against Unemployment.

L-42,1

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 yards, 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 persission given for above-mentioned work.

(2) If permission were given to Kawanami Industrial Co's Hiro Workshops for the manufacture of Diesel engines, number of employees will be increased from current 450 to 1,800.

(3) If permission were given to Nichia Steel Mfg. Co., Ltd. to come to Amagasaki Area, 4,600 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 dispersion 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.

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Conversion Plan of Factories & Warehouses.

(1) Former Kure Arsenal Area

	Name	Area Land	Area Bldg.	Employees Present	Employees Future
Existing	Harima Shipbuilding Works Kure Docks	155,000	35,000	4,114	5,000
"	Amagasaki Steel Mfg. Co. Ltd. Kure Workshops	26,387	11,715	669	1,600
To be Etablished	Nichia Steel Mfg. Co., Ltd.	84,500	16,310		4,560
"	Toyo Can Mfg. 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		

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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 Sipply 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

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

Exising	Kawanami Industrial Co., Ltd.	35,000	5,031	468	1,500
Tobe Established	Central Market Hiro Branch	2,500	200		
"	Toyo Pulp Co., Ltd.	81,600	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 Workships Second Co.	17,471	5,277	260	600
	Total			718	3,840
	Grand Total			5,501	19,960

(6) Kure Port Area

Tobe Established	Asahi Tranding Co., Ltd.	5,285	109		

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SUBJECT: Petition Concerning Establishment of Emergency Special Measure by Central Government for Unemployment Relief Plan Attendant Upon the Anticipated Withdrawal of BCOF.

Kure City, noted as one of the model city of unemployment, is now in the very critical moment as if a patient being diagnosed to be in the last symptoms of the tuberculosis on its third stage. As of 31 May, this year, there are calculated 9,763 unemployees applying to engange in the daily, casual work (this figures registered in Kure Employment Security Office) against 3,000 quarterly allocated by Central Government of which include the labourers managed by this prefecture government and Kure City. The Government Allocated quota is only helpful for Kure City, metaphorically speaking, badly diseased with Unemployment Tuberculoses, of prescribing a dose of medicine per three or four days. Such being the case, we have been making every effort to maintain the minimum standard the municipal authorities afforded to run, by adding more 300 (50 by the prefecture government and 250 by Kure City Hall) to the said Government allocated quota, financing with the local government since May this year.

But the overall withdrawal of BCOF, lately announced unexpectedly has accelerated this situation from the worse to the worst. Upon this presumed withdrawal of BCOF, there are estimated 6,450 (residing in Kure City Section) employees to be u nemployed within coming six months and Kure City has come to the stage to be decided its destiny. No matter what it is, Kure City is about to be fatally affected with a big calamity upon the working population matching the great natural disaster.

Under these circumstances, to measure such a emergency case, there are no other way remained for us as the best remedy except carrying out the overall unemployment relief work fully subsidized by the National Treasury basing upon Art. 9, of Unemployment Relief Emergency Countermeasure Law.

We, wish to humbly ask your special assistance kindly rendered to this city to take an appropriate action for the work to be financed by the Central Government. It will be a great pleasure and honor for us if you would take a special arrangement for the subject matter.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 78-3-3

Unemployment Relief Emergency Plan.

A. The Innediate Measure to Absorb the Unemployees.

1. It is believed that the most effective and ideal way is to extend the amount of the work under the permission of repairing and constructing the ships through the alleviated restriction upon Kure Docks, Harima Ship-building Works.

   a. Ship Construction Work in compliance with the special demand from The Occupation Forces.

   b. The permission of the construction, remodeling, and repairing of the foreign ships.

   c. The permission of remodeling and repairing of the ships in relation to the salvage, as made upon GYOKUEI-Maru, TATSUWA-Maru; and TONAN-Maru to be anticipated.

   d. The permission of the construction, remodeling, and repairing of the general merchant ships.

   For example, provided Kure Docks are permitted to receive the order for the construction of the foreign ships, three large-size oil tankers of 12,000 ton class are able to be constructed a year at the cheap-est cost. About 3,000 reparation machines necessary for this work are under being applied for the Author-ized Use.

2. If Kure Plant of KAWANAMI Ind.Co., is permitted to manufacture the engines for the ships, more than one thousand unemployeds can be absorbed in the plant. The application for the Authorized Use of 1,066 reparation machines and the plant operation plan were already submitted to the competent authorities.

3. If the continuance of Hiro Branch Workshop, Hiroshima Workshop of Hiroshima Railway Bureau, or the establish-ment of the Second Company evolved from it are brought into the realization, about more than 600 workers retrenched before can be absorbed again.

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B. How to Cultivate the New Workshops:

1. To induce new factories to the area being released, and to expand contracted factories.
2. To enhance the foreign trade by increasing warehouses.
3. To promote minor enterprises.
4. Unemployment Relief by increasing public enterprises.

C. Promotion of Kure's Conversion Work to an Industrial Trade Port City:

1. To promote the materialization of the consolidated program of Kure's conversion work according to the Law for Conversion of the Former Naval Port Cities.
2. To plan the Consolidated Program for Utilizing the Lands and Buildings Released and to be Released.