

## 極東委員会文書 1945-1952 年 Records of the Far Eastern Commission, 1945-1952

本コレクションは、第二次大戦直後の占領下日本の統治と再建を統括する役割を担った極東委員会の全活動の実態を余すところなく記録したものです。極東委員会の設立は 1945 年 12 月にモスクワで開催された米英ソ外相会議で決定され、日本占領に関する最高意思決定機関として、米英中ソを中心とする連合国を代表し、ポツダム宣言に規定された降伏条項を実施するために日本が遵守しなければならない政策、原則、基準を策定する任務を帯びていました。

### <収録資料の概要>

1. Records of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission, 1945-1946
2. Agenda for Meetings 1-222 and Minutes of Meetings 1-222, 1946-1951
3. Verbatim Transcripts of Meetings 1-222, 1946-1951
4. Numbered Policy Document Series, 1946-1952
5. French, Russian, and Chinese Translations of Minutes and Documents, 1946-1949
6. Records of the Committees
7. Far Eastern Commission Reference Subject Files, 1945-1951
8. Subject File of the Secretariat General, 1945-1952
9. U.S. Delegation Subject Files, 1945-1952

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TOP SECRET

A second export contract, estimated at 400,000 dollars, is expected to be concluded shortly by the *Yokohama* (22.11. 21 Feb 1949)

7. Anticipated Korean Agreement Revealed

[Tokyo, Yokohama, February 26]--An anticipated trade agreement to be concluded between the Republic of Korea and Japan will involve an estimated \$75,000,000 worth of Japanese exports and \$20,000,000 in Korean imports, *Beishoku* sources revealed today. The sources said that the expected trade agreement would be concluded on an "open account" basis.

Should the trade agreement be implemented, they said, Japan will export machinery, sundry goods, chemical and medical stuffs and coal in return for rice, soy beans, sesame seed oil and cattle.

8. Shang

the Chinese Communists  
Sanzo Nosaka, the leading

In the meantime the Chinese Communists reported as having issued trade regulations governing Japan. The reports of these regulations indicate that the Chinese Communists desire raw materials. Simultaneously Sanzo Nosaka, the leading Japanese Communist who during the war was with the Chinese Communists, has declared that the Chinese Communists are pushing forward under the slogan of "Free agricultural China to an industrial China", and that if trade between Japan and the Chinese Communists is opened, the Chinese exports from Japan would mainly comprise capital goods such as machine tools and rolling stock. It has also been reported that Japanese financial leaders have been approaching the Japanese Communist party for advice as to how to get in touch with Chinese Communist authorities for trade negotiations. In this connection at a meeting of the so-called democratic league a pro-Communist group of Chinese residents in Japan, Japanese Communist leaders confirmed that trade with Communist China would not develop until some "democratic government" was established in Japan.

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ARTICLES AND SPEECHES  
May 2, 1950

"It also calls for a people's democratic revolution which will finally develop into a social revolution."

"The draft formulated the existing Japanese ruling structure as international monopolistic capital driving the three-lined cartilage of domestic monopolistic capital, feudalistic landowners and the Tenno system."

"The type of struggle under the Tachibana plan is shared with his concept of "liberation of the Japanese race from colonial controls" while the 1931 principle which the leadership gave to the Japanese Communists provided that the revolution to take place in Japan should be a "people's democratic revolution."

"The Communist principle is that the revolution contains the seed of a socialist revolution."

"Shiga and Kenji Miyamoto, another Communist Party leader, opposed the Tachibana draft on the grounds that the party resolution was not a socialist revolution but a democratic revolution."

"Shiga and Kenji Miyamoto, another Communist Party leader, opposed the Tachibana draft on the grounds that the party resolution was not a socialist revolution but a democratic revolution."

"This was revealed officially today by a spokesman for the Communist Party in the wake of the 3-day session of the Central Committee which ended yesterday."

"The session discusses the party's strategy and the national strife between the main school of thought and the 'democratization' group led by the Kikkawa's (Kikkawa Shiro). The reports made before the Central Committee meeting by Secretary General Yoshio Shiga as revealed in the party documents today, included:

"Shiga and Kenji Miyamoto, a draft on the grounds that the

have meant political strength is negligible but the work to gain from the confederate and breakdown in the orderly process of government which would result from prolonged denial of popular participation in government through legislative means.

... improvement could not be implemented by the Japanese people, and the latter's present attitude upon the proposed and success of the constitution. Should the results of the election prove unfavorable to the interests of the labor and the holding of a new election under such conditions as are deemed necessary.

The Committee approved the following "Resolution": "Finally, the issue to the best Constitution, of which you have approved, makes the Constitution at this time the only alternative, upon which there can be little room for amendment by the Japanese people, and at the same time may give us some political knowledge in the political party movement; this amendment."

The Committee seems to be leaning under a resolution of the 11th in believing that the constitution can be set forth by any particular party. The Committee itself does not represent any party. The Committee, however, is completely independent and has no party affiliations whatsoever. All parties in Japan, except the Communist Party, overwhelmingly favor the proposed constitution, which represents the work of one of our many different groups and very different affiliations. It has been widely discussed in the labor movement and among the people of Japan.

\* Resolution Proposed to the Labor Standards Law

In the March 1950 issue of *ABUNCHA*, the Communist newspaper in Tokyo, Shiga made the following criticisms concerning the Labor Standards Law. It is worth noting that it is almost two years before the 1947 Labor Standards Law was first enacted substantially.

the March 18th issue of  
yo, Yoshio Shiga made  
bor Standards Law, which

Matsuno, The Social Democratic  
ty with Kyuichi Tokuda, and  
active elections campaign

... all parties in the country should be more active because...

... labor finance intended by the ordinary labor movement determined by locality and type of work. (1) According to article 26, short-term allowances are to be paid daily in cases where the employer is responsible for the short-leaves. This should be extended to all the short-leaves the workers are not responsible for. (2) Article 25 provides for a day of rest which workers have to do 48 hour week. However, in other countries the restrictive 8 hour working day limit has been set of record. If the restrictive 8 hour day is introduced, some unemployed, including the suffering and recuperating, can be given work. (3) It is unfair to require employment and public office holders from the existing labor organizations of workers. (4) All the provisions of "Second labor in Article 3 of the National Provisions, and to be extended to employees in the field of engineering and building enterprises. (5) The controlling organ of Article 11 should be a labor supervising committee composed of representatives of workers and employers as provided in the law. (6) As a result of the high growth of the labor market, the workers find it difficult to insure themselves. The question of the building of the insurance fund is important and should be settled.