

本件は既に電報にて  
建設省に連絡済

衆甲第四四號

案 起

昭和三十三年七月二十日

定 決

昭和

年

月

日

行 施

昭和

年

月

日

昭和三十三年七月二十日

内閣官房長官

建設次官 殿

不当財産取引調査特別委員会委員長から別紙  
のとおり資料提出の要求があったから至急調製  
の上、直接衆議院へ提出されたい。



不審財産取引調査特別委員会  
委員長 武藤 運十郎  
官房長官 吉米 地義 三 股

衆議院

衆不委第一〇九號

不當財産取引調査特別委員会

委員長 武藤 運十郎

官房長官 吉米 地義 三 股

本委員会の調査上必要があるので左記の書類七月三十一日迄提出  
された。

記、

一 昭和二十一年五月十六日内務省調査部長と兵器處理委員會委  
員長との間に結ばれたる兵器拂下契約の承認を決裁した公文書。



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衆議院

衆不委第一〇九號

不當財産取引調査特別委員會

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衆議院

RECEIVED BY JAMES KILPATRICK

別紙添付

23.8.11

238.11  
受付

一総第三九号

昭和二十三年八月十日

連絡調整中央事務局次長



内閣官房次長 殿

総司令部経済科学局前労働課長キレン氏及び民政局  
公務員課長フーバー氏の声明送付に関する件

本件両声明何等御参考までここもと送付する。

関シニ

連絡調整中央事務局



FULL STATEMENT BY JAMES KILLEN      2 August, 1948  
obtained through U.P.

Major General W.F. Marquat, Chief, Economic and Scientific Section, advised me Saturday afternoon that my resignation, submitted to him on 29 July, had been accepted, effective 31 July. I expect to leave for the States at the earliest possible opportunity.

May I repeat that action against strikes in the government service is not the issue on which my resignation is based. Rather, it is the denial to the vast majority of government workers of the rights of collective negotiation, mediation and arbitration that has brought about my return to the United States.

The initial policy of the Occupation clearly recognized the role of a free trade union movement in the development of free institutions and democratic processes in post-war Japan. This has been especially true in the wide field of government service and enterprises whose workers constitute a larger share of the nation labor movement than is customary in most western countries.

Legislation in the early days of the Occupation prohibited "acts of dispute" on the part of government employees engaged in administrative and juridical functions, but specifically excluded those engaged in governmental enterprises such as railways, communications, the revenue monopolies, teachers, etc. This legislation was approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers long before my arrival in Japan. However, it readily became apparent that, if government functions and services were to be carried on efficiently and without interruption while at the same time protecting the rights of the workers to organization and collective negotiation, definite legal procedures were required which would facilitate an orderly and proper relationship between the government and its employees.

The undesirability of acts of dispute in government service has been recognized at all times by the Labor Division. We undertook to develop legislation designed to provide the use of collective negotiations and utilizing compulsory arbitration of unresolved issues. In the preparation of this program, we learned much from the experience of the British and others in dealing with similar problems.

Although the Labor Division has sought for the past 8 months to discuss these proposals with those in GHQ responsible for the preparation of an efficient Civil Service System, we have been denied this opportunity.

Since the Occupation began, the Japanese Government has recognized the right of government workers to organize into unions and bargain collectively. The right of collective negotiations has now been denied the vast majority of government workers, thereby taking away from them the one effective instrument in attaining sorely needed economic betterment. The denial of such basic rights



本件は九月三  
一日閣議に  
報告し解  
毛得た。

衆甲第四五號

案起 昭和三十三年九月十八日  
決定 昭和三十三年九月二十一日  
施行 昭和三十三年九月二十一日

昭和三十三年九月二十二日

内閣官房長官

衆議院不當財産取引調査特別委員長宛

八月二十五日附衆不委第一五二号をもって閣議記録の提出方  
について御申越があたが左記閣議書類の字を送付する。

記

記録提出

0320