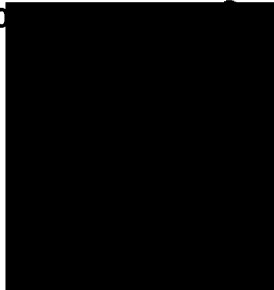


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INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China

DATE: 25X1X6

INFO. [Redacted]

SUBJECT Political & Economic Information: Take-over of Japanese Property in Pt. Arthur

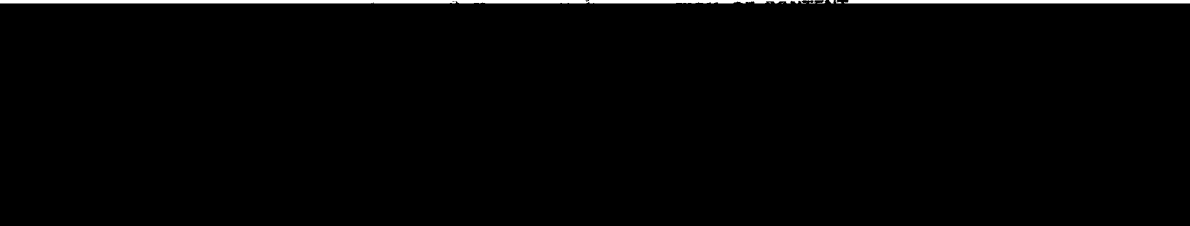
DIST. 23 January 1947

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PAGES 4

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SUPPLEMENT



The title of the document is: "A Provisional Regulation Concerning the Disposition of the Japanese Official and Private Properties in Port Arthur."

1. General Description of Regulation

This regulation covers both officially-owned and private Japanese properties which are:

- a. Former bureaus in the city or city-controlled areas.
- b. Civil Administration Bureau sites.
- c. Watery fields that are capable of being ploughed. (Shanghai Note: Rice paddies, or irrigated farm land?)
- d. Official residences.
- e. Gardens
- f. Experimental farms.
- g. Forestry areas.
- h. Japanese shrines
- i. Lands of Japanese companies.
- j. Japanese Naval installations.
- k. Japanese private lands, farms, vegetable gardens, and orchards, if the original owners have left them.

2. Rights of ownership

a. All Japanese official property shall be nationalized and shall be controlled and disposed of by the government. The government shall have the right either to rent or to retain these lands.

b. Companies, corporations, or other institutions formerly owned by Japanese shall retain the ownership of the ir land temporarily. If, however, the buildings on that land have not been rebuilt or reopened, if, in other words, they are not in use, the government shall have the right to rent to private concerns.

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c. All lands and properties that have not been cared for by their Japanese owners for a period of more than five months shall be confiscated by the government.

d. Persons who bought Japanese-owned lands or property in 1945 shall register with the government pending further disposition of the land.

3. Rights of disposition

a. In accordance with the Sino-Soviet agreement, the Soviet Army shall have the prior right of renting or controlling the lands and property.

b. All Japanese private and official companies and lands which were formerly rented to others shall be controlled by government offices higher than the district office. These offices shall manage the lands in cooperation with the corporation, companies, etc. which own or rent them. Beginning this year, these offices and organizations shall have the right to rent or transfer property.

c. Beginning with 1944 persons who rent Japanese land and then receive income from sub-letting it will be considered in the same class as the owners, and the provisions above will apply to them. If one private company or person rents or sells the land to another, without the approval of the government, all or part of the land will be confiscated, depending on the person's wealth and the condition of his family. This land will be rented out to laborers or their families, poor farmers, and to the families of public servants and and soldiers.

d. Persons who possess little land, rent Japanese land, hire other people to till it and thus grow wealthy shall retain the right to rent the land. In order to relieve the landless farmers, however, these persons shall share the profits with their tenants. The proportion to go to each shall be decided in mass meeting.

e. All poor farmers and workers and their families, all fishermen, and all middle-class farmers who depend entirely on their land for their income shall retain the right of renting it. If necessary, and upon the agreement of the public organizations, their lands shall be increased.

f. The privilege of renting or tilling the lands of a factory or company shall go to the families of the men who previously worked there. They may not, however, take the land by force from poor farmers presently working on it. If anyone violates this, his lands shall be confiscated.

g. Any improvements, such as electrical installations, wells, or buildings, made to the land by a previous renter shall be fairly paid for by the new renter after the harvest time of this year.

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h. If a former renter has cultivated a property for a long time and has added installations such as the dikes, or irrigation works, etc., he shall be allowed to either rent or sell them to the new renter. The whole establishment shall be transferred intact and the former renter shall not be allowed to remove such fixtures as are movable. If these installations are damaged, the person responsible will be fined. If the new renter cannot afford to pay for these improvements, the government shall do so.

i. The privilege of renting and tilling Japanese land shall be given to the following:

- (1) Poor families of soldiers and public servants.
- (2) Landless or small farmers.
- (3) Families of poor laborers.
- (4) Odd job people and poor city people.

j. The process of distribution shall be as follows: Those who are qualified and willing to till a given piece of land, and those who are capable of maintaining all or part of it shall register with the Agricultural Association. A mass meeting will be held at which all applicants shall be present. With the approval of the government, a contract will be drawn up for the one chosen. These contracts shall run from 3 to 5 years.

k. The following shall be deprived of their lands and the right to rent them:

- (1) Those who do not work the land themselves, but sub-let to others.
- (2) Those who leave the lands desolate and uncultivated for one year.
- (3) Those who have been deprived of their citizenship for a year or more.
- (4) Those who do not obey the laws of the government.

l. The following people shall also be deprived of their right to rent the land:

- (1) Kuomintang officers, Kuomintang lawyers, Kuomintang secret service men, and Kuomintang police and military police.
- (2) Wealthy persons who possess much land and do not work.

4. Rent Rates

a. Regular Rates

<u>Class</u>	<u>Rent per acre per year in catties</u>
2nd Class land	5
3rd	10
4th	20
5th	30
6th	40

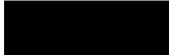
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b. Rates will be decreased for meager or sandy lands.

c. With the approval of the mass meeting and of the government, the following persons shall be exempted from paying rents:

- (1) Families of poor soldiers or officers.
- (2) Families of poor public servants.
- (3) Poor village political workers who are diligent.

d. Upon the approval of the mass meeting and the government, the following shall have their rent wholly exempted or partially decreased:

(1) Those whose lands have undergone destruction by fire, wind, or other natural calamities.

(2) Those whose lands have undergone unexpected losses the cost of which the renter cannot meet.

5. These regulations shall become effective on the day they are published.
6. Amendments, if any, shall be made by the Executive Meeting.
7. The right of interpretation of these regulations shall stand with the government of Port Arthur.

Signed:

Mayor: WANG Shih-ming (王世明)

Vice-mayor: CH'EN Min-li (陳民立)

Municipal government of Port Arthur

Promulgated: 20 June 1946.

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