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

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Description of contents

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DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENT
	Labor's Roll in the United States	
2 May 1950	Surveillanceof House of Councillors Election	
30 May 1950	Staff Memorandum No. 34 (Use of Troops in Civil Disorders)	
25 July 1950	All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union	
5 Sept. 1950	Themes for Labor-Management - Oct.	
1 Dec. 1950	Labor-Management Themes - Jan.	
22 Dec. 1950	Labor Rallies	
1 Jan. 1951	Correspondence	
1 Jan. 1951	Labor-Management Themes - Feb.	
1 Feb. 1951	" " " - March	

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

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L-016
L-014.1

COPY

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 February 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Labor-Management Themes - March

1. Why trade unions should promote educational activities among their members. (Many trade unions in Japan have devoted almost their entire efforts since the Occupation to organization and the improvement of working conditions and have neglected their responsibility for the education of trade union members. Educational activities by unions not only help to build stronger unions but also give trade unions greater prestige and influence in their community. In planning and carrying out educational activities, unions usually find it advisable to give consideration to the following: (a) the desirability of planning two schedules of educational activities, monthly and annually; (b) directing educational activities to two groups, the rank-and-file and shop stewards. Educational projects for the rank-and-file should appeal to personal interests of union members based upon sex, age, and other factors. Educational activities for shop stewards should be designed to give a thorough knowledge of labor relations, union agreements, union constitutions, working regulations, and other pertinent information which will assist shop stewards in carrying on their-work efficiently. Shop stewards are responsible for supervision and enforcement of the company's labor agreement. They also handle grievances of union members, hence the necessity of giving them a good working knowledge of labor relations procedures. Shop stewards, as well as other union leaders, should be encouraged to attend labor colleges and other institutes where they can acquire a better knowledge of good labor relations. Trade union members returning from institutes or labor colleges should be fully utilized in passing on to other members the knowledge gained.)

2. Explain the duties and responsibilities of shop stewards. (The duties and responsibilities of shop stewards usually fall into two classifications:

a. Supervision and enforcement of labor agreements, settlement with management of union member's grievances and liaison with management in carrying out union policy matters.

b. Effective leadership which will build a democratic trade union. An important duty of shop stewards is to make certain that trade union agreements are faithfully observed. Grievances raised by workers, when considered right and just, should be presented by the shop steward to the foreman and a settlement worked out on the spot, if possible. The foreman, representing management, also is interested in adherence to the company's labor agreement, hence a smooth-working relationship between shop steward and foreman usually contribute toward an

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early settlement of most grievance between labor and management. The foreman and shop steward also are responsible for maintaining shop discipline and raising efficiency. The two may not always agree with each other, but it is essential for the welfare of the company and workers that they cooperate.)

3. Encourage management and workers to cooperate in the program to expand training within industry in Japan. (The training within industry system has resulted in greater increased productivity in the United States and other western nations. The International Labor Organization, observing the good results for both management and workers, adopted the TWI system and has been helping to expand the movement throughout the world. The Japanese Government officially recognized TWI in May 1949 by revising the Employment Security Law, enabling employment security offices to give technical aid to Japanese factories and other business establishments. TWI courses include discussion and demonstrations in the proper training of job instructors. Instruction also is given in job methods and job relations. United States consultants on TWI arrived in Japan in January and will conduct training institutes here from 22 January to 12 April. Management and labor are invited to cooperate with the Labor Ministry and the American consultants in expansion of TWI training in Japan.)

4. Labor unions throughout the country will participate in the fifth anniversary of women's suffrage during Women's Week, April 10-17. (The celebration, officially sponsored by the Women's and Minors' Bureau of the Ministry of Labor, will have as its theme "The Importance of Civic Activity of Japanese Women' and will emphasize the importance of all people in the community participating as citizens in the promotion of better community life. It will highlight the indivisibility of men and women in the city and rural areas, workers, housewives, and farmers in this regard and show their mutual responsibility. It will encourage people to begin their activity with projects which immediately affect their life and that of their fellow citizens whether these be the improvement of a working place, the development of nursery schools for children of working mothers, participation in their children's PTA, watchfulness over the ward or city budgets, all things of community wide importance. Activities will include meetings, participation in seminars or round tables, radio programs, group visits to public buildings, practical discussion on what it means to be a good citizen and exhibits.

5. Emphasize the importance of management and labor developing a close, friendly working relationship for their own mutual benefit. (With the completion of the purge of Communists and fellow travellers, labor and management should be encouraged to strive for a new era of close cooperation and friendliness. Establishment of cordial labor-management relations can aid in raising the standards of workers as well as contributing toward the prosperity of industry and the achievement of economic independence in Japan. Among well recognized management practices which generally contribute toward improved labor relations are:

a. Willingness by management to listen to the views of employees, working through such organizations as production and grievance committees, etcetera.

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b. Assumption by management of responsibility for training foremen and increasing the skill of the rank-and-file employees. Foreman training should include instruction in how to carry out a labor agreement and how to handle workers' grievances.

c. Establishment of satisfactory grievance procedure. Trade unions usually can improve their bargaining ability and contribute toward better relations with management by:

(1) Building strong unions of all eligible employees.

(2) Raising the morale of their members through mutual aid and cultural activities.

(3) Encouraging workers to settle complaints, wherever possible, through grievance procedure and where this step fails, to place their complaints in the hands of an impartial "umpire".

(4) Cooperating with management in increasing productivity.)

6. Encourage trade unions to stimulate discussion and understanding among their numbers of the importance to Japan of the United Nations and its affiliated organizations, especially the International Labor Office. (Japanese labor unions were active in the ILO for many years following its emergence after World War I as part of the machinery of the League of Nations. Cooperation of the Japanese labor movement with the ILO later was prohibited by the military, but interest in the ILO was revived following the Occupation and has been further strengthened by the opening in July, 1949, of an ILO office in Tokyo. While Japan is ineligible for membership in the ILO until after a peace treaty is signed, Japanese have been sent abroad as observers to several ILO meetings. In encouraging labor unions to promote better understanding of the UN among their members, the over-all objective of the world organization should be stressed as well as the part ILO is playing to improve industrial relations throughout the world. The future peace and well-being of Japanese trade union members as well as all other segments of the Japanese population may well depend on the success of the United Nations in promoting cooperation among nations of the world.)

Information Copies to:
Chief, CIO (1)
Education Division (1)
CIO Tranalation Pool (1)
Civil Affairs Section (25)
SCAP-CIE Information Centers (24)
DA, Reorientation Branch (1)
DA, Reorientation Branch, NYFO (1)

C O P Y

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L-014

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 January 1951

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Labor-Management Themes - February

1. Emphasize the importance of management and labor developing a close, friendly working relationship for their own mutual benefit. (With the completion of the purge of Communists and fellow travellers, labor and management should be encouraged to strive for a new era of close cooperation and friendliness. Establishment of cordial labor-management relations can aid in raising the standards of workers as well as contributing toward the prosperity of industry and the achievement of economic independence in Japan. Among well recognized management practices which generally contribute toward improved labor relations are:

a. Willingness by management to listen to the views of employees, working through such organizations as production and grievance committees, et cetera.

b. Assumption by management of responsibility for training foremen and increasing the skill of the rank-and-file employees. Foremen training should include instruction in how to carry out a labor agreement and how to handle workers' grievances.

c. Establishment of satisfactory grievance procedure. Trade unions usually can improve their bargaining ability and contribute toward better relations with management by:

(1) Building strong unions of all eligible employees.

(2) Raising the morale of their members through mutual aid and cultural activities.

(3) Encouraging workers to settle complaints, wherever possible, through grievance procedure and where this step fails, to place their complaints in the hands of an impartial "umpire".

2. Why vocational training and technical assistance to workers are necessary (Further development of Japanese industry's efficiency requires a larger supply of skilled workers, especially workers familiar with modern, scientific techniques. Skilled workers usually find little difficulty in obtaining jobs. To assist in training workers, 299 public vocational training

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centers have been established throughout Japan. During 1950 approximately 27,000 workers were enrolled for training by qualified instructors for periods ranging from three to 12 months. The public should be fully informed of the vocational training program.)

3. Inform the public of the apprenticeship system and how it can aid both management and labor. (Under the old pre-war system of apprentice training, apprentices often lead wretched lives, sometimes working for 10 or 15 years without acquiring satisfactory skills. The new apprenticeship program, reorganized under the Labor Standards Law, applies scientific methods to apprentice training and removes the objectionable features for many years associated with the old system. Under the new plan, a contract is signed between the interested parties stipulating the period of apprenticeship, wages, the apprentice's duties, et cetera. The prescribed standard is set by the Labor Minister. The maximum training period is four years. Apprenticeship instructors must meet stated qualifications and are re-examined periodically. Apprentices are not permitted to work free of charge after completion of their training and the receipt of a certificate from their employer.)

4. Why employment on work relief projects must be restricted. (The present budget covering work relief projects is too limited to provide jobs for all of the unemployed. In order to give preference to those who need work most, certain qualifications for eligibility to work on these projects have been established. The Public Employment Security Office is designated responsible for placing qualified persons on work relief projects. Present qualifications are as follows:

a. The unemployed worker must apply to PESO for a job. In case the worker is unable to find a job, he may be temporarily referred to a work relief project.

b. The unemployed must have the will and ability to work and not be engaged on any side job. Work relief is not available to persons who have not been able to collect their wages or who are engaged in seasonal employment such as farming, harvesting, et cetera.

c. The unemployed must be the main support of his family.

d. Unemployed are rendered ineligible for work relief if they refuse, without proper cause, a job obtained for them through PESO or if they engage in demonstrations or agitations against the social order. The public should be encouraged to cooperate with PESO in utilizing work project funds to best advantage.)

5. Encourage trade unions to build up their membership. (The number of trade unions in Japan decreased by 5,133 during the 12 moths from June, 1949, to June, 1950, according to the October report of ESS Labor Division. The period also showed a heavy drop in union membership, the total number of union members declining from 6,655,600 to 5,836,900, or a total of 818,700.

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Principal causes for the reduction in union membership, the Labor Division stated in a report, were the closing of many small business enterprises, personnel reduction in private enterprises, and administrative readjustment and retrenchment in government agencies. Commenting further on the reduction in union membership, the Labor Division report said "another reason for the decline was disinterest in unions on the part of workers who felt that under present economic conditions and political policies they had nothing to gain from membership in unions. Another major reason was extensive reorganization among business enterprises which affected the labor unions in such establishments. While many of the involved workers were organized into new unions or joined other existing unions, a large proportion did not do so. Other major reasons for the reduction in unionization were: (a) elimination of supervisory personnel from union membership in accordance with the revision of the Trade Union Law in June, 1949; (b) dissension within unions over union policies and union financial difficulties; and (c) loss of leadership because of splits in national unions and federations". The Labor Ministry, recognizing the growing indifference of workers toward union affiliation, is cooperating with trade unions in stimulating the expansion of strong democratic trade union as an important element in Japan's economic structure. The Information Section, Labor Ministry, in its December Information Bulletin points out that less than half of Japan's workers are organized and that both national and local units should make a special effort to develop and strengthen union organizations. The great majority of unorganized workers, the Labor Ministry report stated, are to be found in small and medium enterprises and among harbor and construction workers. Unorganized workers employed by small concerns are encouraged to avoid forming company unions and, where workers are too few in number to constitute an effective union, to combine with workers in similar industries or occupations in the area to form an independent trade union.)

6. Encourage trade unions to stimulate discussion and understanding among their members of the importance to Japan of the United Nations and its affiliated organizations, especially the International Labor Office. (Japanese labor unions were active in the ILO for many years following its emergence after World War I as part of the machinery of the League of Nations. Cooperation of the Japanese Labor movement with the ILO later was prohibited by the military, but interest in the ILO was revived following the Occupation and has been further strengthened by the opening in July, 1949, of an ILO office in Tokyo. While Japan is ineligible for membership in the ILO until after a peace treaty is signed, Japanese have been sent abroad as observers to several ILO meetings. In encouraging labor unions to promote better understanding of the UN among their members, the over-all objectives of the world organization should be stressed as well as the part ILO is playing to improve industrial relations throughout the world. The future peace and wellbeing of Japanese trade union members as well as all other segments of the Japanese population may well depend on the success of the United Nations in promoting cooperation among nations of the world.

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ECONOMICS
CHIEF
D.&I.
N.R.
LABOR
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L-014

-C-O-P-Y-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

312 (5 February 1951) CAS-A

SUBJECT: Correspondence

TO : See Distribution

1. Correspondence received in this section is increasingly at variance in format from the standard forms for military correspondence established in AR 340-15 and TM 12-253.

2. It is desired that the attention of all personnel preparing correspondence be directed to these manuals, and that future correspondence follow as closely as practicable the models illustrated therein.

3. Following are approved headings.

a. For letters originating in Civil Affairs Regions.

HEADQUARTERS
HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 309

1 January 1951

b. For indorsements orginating in Civil Affairs Regions.

Hq Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547, 1 January 1951

c. For letters originating in NPR Regions

OFFICE OF SENIOR ADVISOR
3rd NPR REGION
c/o Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region
APO 15

d. For indorsements originating in NPR Regions

Office of Senior Advisor, 3rd NPR Region
c/o Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, 1 January 1951

e. For letter originating in NPR Camp.

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312 (5 Feb 1951) CAS-A, subj: Correspondence

OFFICE OF SENIOR ADVISER
CAMP HIRO
3rd NPR Region
c/o Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1 January 1951

4. Following is approved address for communications addressed to this section.

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Attention: Chief, Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

Where a communication is intended for a specific division of this section, as parenthetic reference, reference may be made in the second line of the address, as:

Attention: Chief, Civil Affairs Section (Logistics)

5. All correspondence must be authenticated by a commissioned officer or warrant officer. The signature of an enlisted man or a Civilian is not valid on military correspondence.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

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-C-O-P-Y-

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

004.07(22 Dec 1950)CAS-EL 22 December 1950

SUBJECT: Labor Rallies

TO : Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 1105
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15[illegible]
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

1. References are:

a. Operational Directive No. 8, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 10 April 1950.

b. Memorandum to the Chief, Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, dated 6 December 1950, copy attached.

2. To give impetus to the Labor Ministry's program of obtaining the renewal of lapsed collective bargaining trade agreements it is desired that Civil Affairs Regions assist in the manner outlined in the attached memorandum.

3. Attention is directed to paragraph 4 of the attached memorandum. It is the intention that the rallies will be scheduled to suit the convenience of the Civil Affairs Regions and not for the convenience of labor policy sections. It is anticipated that rallies will have to be staged at several localities within a prefecture to overcome the problem of travel and transportation away from places of residence.

4. Results will be a proper item for inclusion in monthly activities reports.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
Memo, Chief, Lab. Div.
dtd 6 Dec 50 (cpy)

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

Enclosure will be forthcoming from SCAP

-C-O-P-Y-

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTERSECTION MEMORANDUM

1 December 1950

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OICE Policy and Programs Branch

TO : All Branches

SUBJECT: Labor-Management Themes - January

1. Encourage trade unions to build up their membership. (The number of trade unions in Japan decreased by 5,133 during the 12 months from June, 1949, to June, 1950, according to the October report of ESS Labor Division. The period also showed a heavy drop in union membership, the total number of union members declining from 6,655,600 to 5,836,900, or a total of 818,700. Principal causes for the reduction in union membership, the Labor Division reported, were the closing of many small business enterprises, personnel reduction in private enterprises, and administrative readjustment and retrenchment in government agencies. Commenting further on the reduction in union membership, the Labor Division report said "the second major reason for the decline was disinterest in unions on the part of workers who felt that under present economic conditions and political policies they had nothing to gain from membership in unions. The third major reason was extensive reorganization among business enterprises which also affected the labor unions in such establishments. While many of the involved workers organized into new unions or joined other existing unions, a large proportion did not do so. Other major reasons for the reduction in unionization were: (a) elimination of supervisory personnel from union membership in accordance with the revision of the Trade Union Law in June, 1949; (b) dissension within unions over union policies and union financial difficulties; and (c) loss of leadership because of splits in national unions and federations". The Labor Ministry, recognizing the growing indifference of workers toward union affiliation, is cooperating with trade unions in stimulating the expansion of strong democratic trade unions as an important element in Japan's economic structure. The Information Section, Labor Ministry, in its December Information Bulletin points out that less than half of Japan's workers are organized and that both national and local units should make a special effort to develop and strngthen union organizations. The great majority of unorganized workers, the Labor Ministry report stated, are to be found in small and medium enterprises and among harbor and construction workers. Unorganized workers employed by small concerns are encouraged to avoid forming company unions and, where workers are too few in number to constitute an effective union, to combine with workers in similar industries or occupations in the area to form an independent trade union.)

2. Encourage trade unions to stimulate dicussion and understanding among their members of the importance to Japan of the United Nations and

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its affiliated organizations, especially the International Labor Office. (Japanese labor unions were active in the ILO for many years following its emergence after World War I as part of the machinery of the League of Nations. Cooperation of the Japanese labor movement with the ILO later was prohibited by the military, but interest in the ILO was revived following the Occupation and has been further strengthened by the opening in July, 1949, of an ILO office in Tokyo. While Japan is ineligible for membership in the ILO until after a peace treaty is signed, Japanese have been sent abroad as observers to several ILO meetings. In encouraging labor unions to promote better understanding of the UN among their members, the over-all objectives of the world organization should be stressed as well as the part ILO is playing to improve industrial relations throughout the world. The future peace and well-being of Japanese trade union members as well as all other segments of the Japanese population may well depend on the success of the United Nations in promoting cooperation among nations of the world).

3. Explain the system of setting up minimum wages as provided under the Labor Standards Law. (The Labor Ministry on 2 November 1950 appointed a Central Wage Committee consisting of five representatives of labor, five representatives of management, and five persons representing public interests. The Committee held its first meeting on 15 November to discuss the inauguration of a minimum wage system as provided under the Labor Standards Law. The system is designed to protect laborers from substandard wages, especially unorganized workers who are unable to bargain collectively with their employers. Minimum wages will be set for specific industries following investigation of all of the pertinent factors involved. Such wages are subject to final approval by competent officers, namely, the Minister of Labor and Chief of the Prefectural Labor Standards Office. The Law also provides for the appointment of Local Wage Committees where such are deemed necessary to determine wage levels in specific industries or localities. After a minimum wage has been set, an employer is prohibited from hiring workers at wages less than the fixed rate. It is important that both labor and management understand how the minimum wage system works and its importance in promoting fair labor standards).

4. Encourage industries supplying goods and services in Korea to abide strictly by the Labor Standards Act. (The Labor Ministry reports that some employers engaged in meeting special demands for goods and services resulting from the Korean war have been lax in observing the Labor Standards Law, claiming that the war emergency and the necessity of increasing productivity relieved them of responsibility in conforming to the labor laws. This contention, the Labor Ministry points out, is unfounded. Firms who supply goods and services for Korea are required to maintain fair labor standards just as are all other industrial concerns. Observance of the Labor Standards Laws, it was further pointed out, is not detrimental to productive efficiency, but on the other hand, fair labor practices can greatly increase productivity.)

5. Encourage employers and workers to cooperate wth Public Employment Security Offices in eliminating the boss system. (The Labor Ministry

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reports that despite several years of effort to eliminate the labor boss system, unfair practices in recruiting and exploiting workers still exist. Many labor bosses, representing themselves as employing workers directly, attempt to circumvent the law and obtain illicit profits by acting as go-betweens with employers and laborers. Recently, slave trade practices and illegal collection of fees for the placement of workers have been reported to the Ministry. The Labor Ministry points out that the labor boss system is feudalistic in concept and unsound in principle and should be eliminated).

----------B. D. ----------

Information Copies to:
Chief, CIE (1)
Education Division (1)
CIE Translation Pool(1)
Civil Affairs Section (25)
SCAP-CIE Information Centers (21)
DA, Reorientation Branch (1)
DA, Reorientation Branch, NYFO (1)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 78-3-18

For file

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 5 September 1950

FROM : Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO : All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Labor-Management - October

1. Inform the Japanese people of efforts of free trade unions of the world to maintain world peace. United Nations action in Korea cannot be isolated from world conditions. Trade unions in Japan and other democratic countries, therefore, cannot stand outside and observe impartially the Korean war without jeopardizing their own future freedom. Following invasion of South Korea by the North Korean Army, the Secretariat of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with headquarters in Brussels, issued the following statement:

"The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on behalf of 50 million democratic trade unionists throughout the the world, register a vehement protest against the flagrant and unprovoked armed attack launched by Communist forces on Southern Korea.

"At the same time, we welcome the firm stand which has been taken by the United Nations Security Council for countering this act of aggression and for the restoration of peace in Korea. This United Nations action will, we are convinced, secure the wholehearted support of all free and democratic trade unions, which will undoubtedly reject, as they have done previously, spurious appeals from so-called peace movements aimed at sabotaging the legitimate defense measures of democratic peoples. The overwhelming mass of workers already recognize these maneuvers for what they are: a thinly disguised attempt to mobilize fifth column support for totalitarian, aggessive designs.

"This is clearly the latest move in a systematic plan for enlarging --by armed force, if necessary--the totalitarian sphere of influence. For, whatever the merits of any dispute between North and South Korea, we believe that the existing machinery of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace and the amicable settlement of differences was adequate for the purpose, and enjoys the confidence of sincere lovers of peace everwhere.

"In the firm conviction, therefore, that the steps take by the USA, Great Britain and other members of the United Nations are designed to restore peace to Korea and to uphold the dignity and authority of the United Nations, we call on the trade unionists of all lands to give these measures their unqualified support".

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The Free Trade Union Committee of the American Federation of Labor has proposed the following measures for dealing with the communist threats to world peace and Free Trade Unionism:

"a. Every member nation of the UN should be urged to act in accordance with the charter of the UN and to render full moral and material aid to the Republic of Korea.

"b. The UN should make a special appeal to the Soviet Government to order its puppet North Korean regime to withdraw forthwith its invading forces.

"c. In view of the experiences of Czechoslovakia, China and Korea with the Communist Fifth Column as an auxiliary of the Soviet Government in its policy of subversion and imperialist expansion against all free countries, the US Department of National Defense, State and Justice Departments should be charged with preparing an effective democratic program to uproot, paralyze and eliminate all such traitorous agents, agencies and activities from the United States".

The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, AF of L, adopted the following resolution at its national convention held on 30 May 1950:

"The decisive struggle confronting mankind today is between democracy and totalitarian tyranny. The overriding issue facing humanity today is between human decency and communist despotism.

"The present world crisis has not been brought about by a clash between American and Russian interests over some particular issue. Nor is it a conflict between two giant powers, each of whom seeks world domination. It is only the Soviet Union which has seized vast areas and brought under its yoke many scores of millions of people in Europe and Asia. America does not seek an inch of territory or a cent of tribute or a cent of tribute or loot from any nation on earth...

"We propose the following program:

"a. We should work for closer and more confident relations not only in a political, economic and cultural sense.

"b. In every country, the productive efforts and the defense efforts must be coordinated into a common program for social as well as national security.

"c. America wants no satellites. We want to see all nations selfreliant, free, demoratic, independent and cooperating for universal peace and well-being...

"d. We pledge continued and generous support to the American Federation of Labor in its endeavors to help build the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions into a most poweful force for a free, prosperous and peaceful world".

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2. Emphasize the importance of a democratic trade union haging a constitution which stipulates:

a. That all union officers must be elected by secret ballot ounted immediately after completion of the voting.

b. That no strike shall be started without agreement of a majority of union members expressed through the secret ballot quickly concluded.

c. That workers not be dismissed from union membership arbitrarily but be given an opportunity for a fair hearing.

d. That union members actively participate in union meetings.

e. That union members be informed about such problems as their union constitution, economic policy, social policy, etc.

f. That union leaders should work in the interests of the entire union membership.

g. That union members, especially union leaders, should be resolute and outspoken in opposing nondemocratic elements.

3. Emphasize that labor disputes usually can be avoided if:

a. The employer shares the profits from increased productivity with the worker.

b. The employer makes a constant effort to improve working conditions.

c. The employer always endeavors to regard workers' grievances sympathetically and mades every effort to settle complaints peacefully.

d. Workers take a cooperative attitude toward management and its problems, eliminate minority dictatorship, and conduct their affairs always in a democratic manner.

e. The trade union refrains from presenting management with political or other impossible demands.

f. The trade union strikes only as a last resort after all other means of peaceful settlement have been exhausted.

4. Emphasixe the imprtance of management's providing adequate plant hugiene and health facilities. (Many factories in Japan lack adequate health facilities. Vocational diseases arising from unsanitary working conditions frequently occur. Heat stroke may occur in inadequately cooled workshops and lead or carbon monoxide poisoning in plants where these elements are present. Employers should be encouraged to take proper steps to keep their plants sanitary and to provide safeguards against vocational diseases.)

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COPY

JUL 28 1950

14

CHUGOKU INFORMATION
O.D. 8

TKS/mh
25 July 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union

1. General Developments:

The All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union (Zen Zosen) is affiliated with Zenroren, a Communist labor front. Zen Zosen has 55% or 61,000 of all shipyard workers. The Sodomei shipbuilders union has about 20% or 21,000. 25% or 29,000 are independent. From the information available, there is little indication that Sodomei has much influence in the shipbuilding union. All efforts, therefore, should be placed on the strengthening of anti-Communist groups within Zen Zosen so that anti-Communist groups can take over complete control of the union. At the last Zen Zosen convention a motion to withdraw from Zenroren was defeated by a vote of 90 to 48 lacking the necessary 2/3 majority as specified by the constitution by two votes. A vote to withdraw from Dai Kinzoku was successful. Prior to this convention the Yokohama Shipyard Workers' Union of the East Japan Heavy Industries Company, with a total convention vote of seven (7) withdrew. Last year during the strike at Tamano the union (with seven votes) aplit and the anti-Communist group also withdrew. Had these two unions sent representatives to the convention, the chances for withdrawal from Zenroren might have been very good. A special convention is scheduled to be held in September in Hokkaido with the agenda including the stand on the Korean War. A motion will also be made at this time by the anti-Communist group for the union to withdraw from Zenroren. If the anti-Communist group will get organized they can carry the motion and withdraw from Zenroren. On the question of the Korean situation, there are indications that the union will come out definitely in favor of supporting the United States.

2. Work on Occupation Orders:

a. Work stoppages or threatened work stoppages on any ships or equipment needed for the war effort in Korea should be reported to this office. The All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union and this office will keep in close touch with each other so that no work necessary for the war effort will be hindered. The following procedures have been agreed to between Zen Zosen and this office:

Thru CAS

(1) In the event there is a threat of work stoppage or delay on any work being done for the war effort, the management and the headquarters section supervising the work will report the case to ESS/Labor.

(2) The All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union officers will be called in by ESS and informed that a certain project or repair work is considered necessary for war effort. The union and ESS/Labor will discuss the manner in which the case should be continued without interruption.

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(3) The All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union will inform the local of the decision and prevent any slowdown.

(4) Labor Division will notify regional labor officers as to the designation of work as essential.

(5) In shipyards not affiliated with Zen Zosen, a similar arrangement should be made by the regional labor officer with each individual yard. In those shipyards affiliated to Sodomei the same procedures as outlined for Zen Zosen should be followed.

b. An intensive educational program should be carried directly to the rank and file on WFTU and ICFTU. The local union members should be informed of the nature of the two international organizations. Encouragement should be given to the anti-WFTU and anti-Zenroren groups so that they may be able to form a strong organization to combat Communist groups.

c. Frequent trips should be taken to important shipyards and the Communist and anti-Communist leaders should be ascertained. Wherever possible officers should work closely with anti-Communist groups and set up necessary machineries to work with them in case of any serious dispute. In the national office of the All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union, the Secretary-general, Mizoguchi, and Chief of Research Department, Kihara, are two able and militant anti-Communist leaders. Encourage anti-Communist leaders to maintain close liaison with Mizoguchi and Kihara.

d. Frequent meetings should be held with both management and the union to help them on contract provisions, and on the problem of personnel rights stress use of seniority provisions to facilitate transfers and layoffs. Simplify and extend the use of grievance procedures. Union contracts tend to separate different types of grievances and disputes and consequently have several machineries to attempt to settle these different types of grievances and disputes.

e. Maintain surveillance on the use of educational materials and the conduct of education work of the prefectural labor officials.

f. In locals affiliated to the All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union stress the importance of withdrawing from Zenroren and active participation of rank and file in making union decisions. Union members should all participate in selecting representatives sent directly to the convention. In locals in Sodomei, stress importance of a single national union. The approved policy is to enable the unions in Sodomei to join the All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union and to take complete control of it from Communist influence. In independent unions, stress importance of national unions and urge them to join the All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union and take part in ousting the Communists.

g. Report to ESS/LAB all the work of Communist leaders and non-Communist leaders in each union, developments in organizational work, negotiation of labor agreements and any anti-democratic trend.

h. In some unions there still exist Youth Action Corps in the name of Youth Sections. The policy has always been against such groups. Continual surveillance over this matter is necessary.

How about Women & Miners' Councils in Textile Unions

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3. The following unions are considered the important cogs in the development of the shipbuilders union: (Close surveillance will be necessary.)

a. Kyushu Region

(1) West Japan Heavy Industries Company - Nagasaki plant (Zen Zosen) 9,000.

(2) Kawanami Shipyard - Nagasaki - Independent) - 4,800

b. Chugoku Region

(1) West Japan Heavy Industries Company - Hiroshima - (Zen Zosen) - 3,000

(2) Hitachi Mukojima Shipyard - Hiroshima - (Zen Zosen) - 2,600

(3) Hitachi Innojima Shipyard - Hiroshima - (Sodomei) - 4,700

(4) Harima Shipyard - Kure - (Sodomei) - 4,100

(5) Mitsui Tamano Shipyard - (Independent) - 6,000

c. Kinki Region

(1) Kawasaki Shipyard - Kobe - (Zen Zosen) - 7,500

(2) Harima Shipyard - Hyogo - (Zen Zosen) - 6,200)

(3) Hitachi Sakurajima - Osaka - (Zen Zosen) - 5,400

(4) Central Japan Heavy Industries Company - Kobe - (Sodomei) - 6,600

d. Kanto Region

(1) Ishikawajima Shipyard - Tokyo - (Zen Zosen) - 4,900

(2) Uraga Docks - Kanagawa - (Zen Zosen) - 4,500

(3) Tsurumi Shipyard - Kawasaki - (Zen Zosen) - 3,200

(4) Asano Docks - Yokohama - (Independent) - 2,100

(5) East Japan Heavy Industries Shipyard - Yokohama - (Independent) - 7,700

(6) Niigata Shipyard - Niigata - (Independent) - 2,200

e. Hokkaido Region

(1) Hakodate Docks - (Zen Zosen) - 1,800

T. K. Shigeno

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Chugoku

CHUGOKU

INFORMATION:
O.D. 8

~~L-055~~

JUN -7 1950

L-014.1

Murray —

Attached copy of staff memo is for your information. It is not a new statement of policy, only a reaffirmation of existing policy. Keep it handy for a ready reference.

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COPY

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
AND
FAR EAST COMMAND

AG 370.091 (25 May 50)GC

APO 500
30 May 1950

STAFF MEMORANDUM)
:
NO .....34) (SCAP & FEC)

USE OF TROOPS IN CIVIL DISORDERS

1. a. Rescission. Staff Memorandum 29, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Far East Command, 1949.

b. Reference. Current Occupation Instructions.

2. This staff memorandum sets forth, for the information and guidance of all concerned, policies pertaining to the use of troops in connection with civil disorders.

3. Civil disorders and disturbances are of two general types:

a. Disturbances, riots, or other disorders directed at the occupation forces or at occupation installations.

b. Disturbances, riots, or other disorders between elements of the civil population, or disturbances, riots, or other disorders directed at the Japanese Government.

4. Troops will intervene in civil disorders only:

a. If the disorder is directed at the occupation forces or occupation installation, or,

b. If the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers directs intervention.

5. a. The occupation forces, when confronted or threatened by violence against themselves, or occupation personnel, act promptly on the initiative of any element so menaced. This action may be to prevent the violence or quell it, but only the minimum force will be used.

b. In incidents characterized by violence between elements of the civil population or against the Japanese Government, the civil police is the responsible law-enforcement agency. The occupation force commanders maintain surveillance over such disturbances, and report the facts in the case to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay.

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(SM 34)

6. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, has primary staff interest and is responsible for appropriate staff action in matters pertaining to the use of troops in civil disorders.

7. Except as provided in paragraph 5a, troops will not be ordered to intervene in civil disorders without approval of the Chief of Staff.

8. Chiefs of staff sections will take necessary action to insure that the contents of this memorandum are thoroughly understood by personnel assigned to their respective sections.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

EDWARD M. ALMOND,
Major General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

K. B. BUSH,
Brigadier General, USA,
Adjutant General

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L-014.1

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

000.1 (2 May 1950)CAS-L 2 May 1950

SUBJECT: Surveillance of House of Councillors Election

TO : Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region,APO 24-5
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 7
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

1. There will be conducted throughout Japan, on 4 June 1950, a general election to fill 132 vacancies in the House of Councillors of the National Diet.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has the continuing responsibility for the conduct of elections which reflect the popular will of the Japanese electorate.

3. General surveillance of the election will be maintained as a first priority during the entire period of campaign which commences on 4 May.

4. The general observance of election practices and procedures will be intensified during the few days immediately prior to and following the election by the use of election surveillance teams composed solely of Civil Affairs personnel. Each team will consist of an officer or officer-type Department of the Army Civilian and interpreter and driver, if required. It is not contemplated that tactical forces will be used for surveillance.

5. A minimum of two surveillance teams will be required for each prefectures except for the prefectures listed in Annex A. A minimum of one surveillance team will be in each prefecture not later than the morning of the 29th of May, the remaining surveillance teams will be within their surveillance areas not later than the morning of 31st of May. All surveillance teams will remain within their surveillance areas until the counting of ballots therein is completed on 5 June.

L-249

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

2 May 1950

000.1 (2May 1950)CAS-L
Subj: Surveillance of House of Councillors Election

6. It is desired that the Legal and Government officer not be a member of a surveillance team.

7. Additional information concerning the election and its surveillance will be forthcoming from time to time.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

/a/t/ J.A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

1 Incl
Annex A

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

ANNEX A

Mimimum number of House of Councillors Election surveillance teams required for the following prefectures, together with the mimimum number of teams required on 29 May.

Prefecture	No. of Teams	No. of Teams required 29 May
Hokkaido	12	5
Fukushima	3	1
Niigata	3	1
Kanagawa	3	2
Nagano	3	1
Saitama	3	1
Tokyo	12	5
Aichi	4	2
Gifu	3	1
Hyogo	4	2
Kyoto	3	2
Osaka	5	2
Hiroshima	3	1
Fukuoka	4	2

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

SUGGESTIONS FOR SURVEILLANCE TEAMS
HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS ELECTION
4 JUNE 1950

1. You should familiarize yourself with the pertinent election laws, cabinet orders and ordinances.

2. Confer in person to the extent possible with local election administration committees, public safety commissions, chiefs of police and candidates and their representatives at campaign headquarters in your area and inform them as follows:

a. The importance attached by the Supreme Commander to a free and fair election;

b. Your intention to conduct close and extensive surveillance of all phases of the election, especially the administration and enforcement of all election laws and regulations pertinent to the conduct of this election;

c. Your intention to refer to the proper Japanese authorities all violations that you observe and all complaints of violations that you receive;

d. Your determination not to interfere with the election.

3. Maintain a list of all prefectural constituency candidates containing name, residence, political party, address of his headquarters, name of his accountant, campaign manager, if any, and supporting organizations.

4. Maintain a list of all political parties and political organizations containing the name of each, address of its headquarters, name of its head and its treasurer in your district.

5. Attend as many competitive speech meetings, private speech meetings and street speech meetings as possible.

6. Observe that all election laws are complied with and enforced. Refer not correct, to the proper Japanese authorities, (usually the local election administration officials or the local law enforcement authorities), all violations of election laws and SCAPINS applicable to the election that you may observe or which are reported to you, giving wherever possible name and address of violators, name and address of complainant and witnesses, time, place and nature of the violation. Serious violations will be reported immediately to the Region Legal and Government Officer by the fastest means of communication. A record of all violations and complaints will be kept. The following violations may be noted:

a. Unlawful exclusions from the registration lists;

b. Excessive campaign expenditures, in cash or kind, or failure to report campaign expenses;

c. Interference with legitimate election meetings, with access to the polls, or with free and secret voting;

d. Denial of legitimate candidacy; improper candidacies; evasion of the purge ordinances; failure of responsible officials to make purge questionnaires available for public inspection;

e. Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results;

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f. Use of violence, threat of violence or intimidation;

g. Campaigning for election on the day of election;

h. Acting demonstratively by having parades or processions by motor cars, marching in ranks, etc.;

i. Excessive number of election offices.

j. Improper use or display of literature, posters, and pictures;

k. Excessive use of motor cars, loud speakers, sledges and boats;

l. Providing food or drink, other than tea, for campaign purposes;

m. Speeches made in unauthorized places;

n. Use of motor fuel other than authorized and failure to return unused motor fuel if candidacy is terminated;

o. Anonymous collection of funds;

p. Abuse of authority by officials;

q. Establishment of resting places for the campaign;

r. Participation of unauthorized persons in the campaign;

s. Utilization of school children by their educator for campaign purposes;

t. House to house campaign visits;

u. Celebrations by elected persons subsequent to election;

v. Contributions to the campaign fund by unauthorized persons;

7. Obtain the name, rank and organization of any member of the Occupation Forces or persons accredited thereto, who interferes or participates in any manner in the election, and report the incident immediately to the Civil Affairs Region and, if necessary, to the nearest Provost Marshal.

8. All personnal of each surveillance team must be unbiased and impartial. This is a Japanese election. The following must be especially guarded against:

a. Acceptance or giving of gifts, food or drink from or to any candidate, political party or political organization or person affiliated therewith or election administration officials.

b. Expression of opinion either for or against any candidate, political party or political organization;

c. Appearance at some political meetings and campaign headquarters in preference to others;

d. Participation in any manner in the election;

e. Participation in political meetings such as making speeches or appearing on the stage;

f. Excessive or unnecessary appearances with candidates or persons closely connected with the campaign;

g. Transporting a candidate, or persons closely connected with the campaign, in government or private vehicles;

h. Social visits with candidate or persons closely affiliated with him and election administration officials;

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i. Criticism of the election laws and the administration thereof.

9. Observe the general campaign and report to the Legal and Government officer of your region at least once every day, giving the general trend of the campaign, including activities of candidates and political parties, number of meetings, complaints and violation of laws, activities of police and local officials, extent of local interest and attitude of various groups such as labor, farmers, educators, business, professional, Communist, and Koreans, disposition by Japanese authorities of matters referred to them, and such other information as the Legal and Government officer may desire.

10. All acts, statements or posters inimical to the Occupation must be carefully noted giving the exact details, including where applicable, the nature of the act, the name of speaker, time, place, supported candidate, copy of document, if any, and names and addresses of corroborative witnesses if available. An immediate report must be made of any such incident.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

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

INFORMATION FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS REGIONS CONCERNING THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS ELECTION, 4 JUNE 1950

I. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

An election will be held on 4 June 1950 to elect 132 members of the House of Councillors. This is the fourth election on a national level since the beginning of the Occupation,--and the third to elect new members for a chamber of the National Diet which, under the terms of the new Constitution, became "the highest organ of state power" and "the sole law-making organ of the state."

Of the 132 Councillors to be elected, 75 will represent prefectural constituencies, 50 the national constituency, and 7 will fill existing vacancies,

As in the previous two elections (April 1947 and January 1949), the pending election will be supervised by representatives of the people rather than by the government. And again, as in the previous two elections, there is a clear-cut distinction between the Administration and a recognized opposition.

In view of the historic importance and of the material influence which this election will exert on the development and strengthening of democratic tendencies, a fundamental requirement of the Potsdam Declaration, it is imperative that the forthcoming election be so conducted as to ensure a free and positive expression of the will of the Japanese people. Assurance of such an election thus becomes a major responsibility of the Occupation.

The Japanese election laws and ordinances provide adequate machinery for fair and impartial elections. Though some provisions may seem inadequate by Western standards and others may appear to impose unnecessary restrictions, all have been carefully worked out and not only embrace but also regulate familiar Japanese customs and practices. Moreover, previous laws and regulations which were found to be impractical and too restrictive and delimiting in the light of actual experience have been revised. A basic law,--the "Public Offices Election Law," incorporating these up-to-date revisions,--was enacted by the Diet and promulgated on 15 April 1950. If Japanese officials, therefore, faithfully execute the provisions of this law, a fair and impartial election will be assured.

However, in the pre-Occupation period, despite efforts to ensure fair elections, election administrators, who were responsible directly to the Home Minister, frequently abused their authority. Prefectural governors and police under their control often intimidated opposition candidates, coerced voters, falsified returns, committed or failed to punish fraudulent and coercive practices, and by these and other devices used their official positions to influence the outcome of elections.

The information contained in this booklet has been prepared for the purpose of providing Civil Affairs surveillance units with a ready reference concerning provisions of the basic election law and other pertinent Japanese legislation concerning the conduct of the election. Since, as has been already mentioned, in some cases former laws and election procedures have been revised or amended in the light of experience, it is of particular importance to guard against the following coercive practices:

(1) Privileges granted to favored candidates.

(2) Unlawful exclusions from registration lists.

(3) Interference by police or government officials with legal campaigning.

(4) Efforts of either major or petty political machines to buy votes with bribes of scarce commodities or cash donations.

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(5) Excessive campaign expenditures, in cash or kind, or failure to report campaign expenditures. Failure of officials to publicize campaign expenditures.

(6) Excessive contributions by private individuals.

(7) Interference with access to the polls or with free and secret voting.

(8) Denial of legitimate candidacy; illegal candidacy; evasion of the purge ordinances. Failure of proper officials to make purge questionnaires available for public inspection.

(9) Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.

(10) Failures of authorities to prosecute violators.

(11) Use of violence, threats of violence, or other intimidation.

(12) Efforts of any individual or groups,--landlords, labor union leaders, employers, etc.,--to utilize economic pressure to influence voters.

II. REFERENCES

The conduct of the election is governed by the basic election law, the "Public Offices Election Law," and a series of appropriate implementing measures. In this connection, reference is made to the following legislation:

(1) Basic Law: "Public Offices Election Law" (Law No. 100), promulgated on 15 April 1950. This basic law, which is a revision of previous election laws, comprises of 17 chapters, 273 articles, and a set of supplementary rules governing procedures of elections for members of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors, members of local assemblies, the heads of local public bodies, and members of boards of education.

(2) Law Concerning the Enforcement of the Public Offices Election Law, and the consequent adjustment of related Laws and Ordinances (Law No. 101), promulgated on 15 April 1950.

(3) Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures (Law No. 194), promulgated on 29 July 1948.

(4) Order for the Enforcement of the Public Offices Election Law (Cabinet Order No. 89), promulgated on 20 April 1950.

(5) Order Fixing the Basic Amount and Others for Computation of the Amount of Expenditures concerning the Election Campaign for Election under the provisions of the Public Offices Election Law (Cabinet Order No. 90), promulgated on 20 April 1950.

(6) Order Concerning the Date, Term, and others, of Preparation for the Supplementary Voters' List and the Basic Voters' List of Mariners to be prepared at the First General Election of the Members of the House of Councillors after the Enforcement of the Public Offices Election Law (Cabinet Order No. 91), promulgated on 20 April 1950.

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(7) Enforcement Regulations concerning the Public Offices Election Law (Prime Minister's Office Ordinance No. 13), promulgated 20 April 1950.

(8) Execution Regulations concerning the Public Offices Election Law (National Election Administration Commission's Regulation No. 1), issued on 20 April 1950.

(9) Miscellaneous Rules and Regulations of the National Election Administration Commission.

III. FEATURES OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES ELECTION LAW

The basic election law promulgated on 15 April 1950 has rationalized and codified election provisions and procedures of previous legislation.

In the Public Offices Election Law are incorporated all the essential provisions of the following legislation: Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives (Law No. 47 of 1925, and amended in 1926, 1934, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948); Law for the Election of Members of the House of Councillors (Law No. 11 of 1947); Law Concerning Temporary Exceptions to Election Campaigns and others (Law No. 196 of 1948); Law for Special Instances Pertaining to Writings, Posters, etc., in Election Campaigns (Law No. 16 of 15 March 1947, amended by Law No. 154 of 1947 and Law No. 216 of 1948); and pertinent provisions in the Law Concerning the Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures (Law No. 194 of 1948); the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947) and the Board of Education Law (Law No. 170 of 1948).

It can be said, therefore, that the Public Offices Election Law establishes uniform procedures for the election of Diet members, local assemblymen, executives of local public bodies, and members of boards of education. Moreover, besides unifying existing legislation, this law also provides numerous electoral emendations. Some of these revisions may be cited as follows:

(1) The law provides for a special electors' list for mariners, who have no fixed domicile on land (cf. Article 21 of the Law, and Articles 10-16 of the Enforcement Order).

(2) Provision is made whereby electors, who are unable to inscribe on the ballot the name of the preferred candidate on account of physical incapacity or illiteracy, to vote through proxies (cf. Article 48 of the Law).

(3) The procedures for absentee voting have been expanded in specific cases when an elector, because of physical incapacity, business, travel, or other reasons, is unable to cast his ballot at his prescribed polling place (cf. Article 49 of the Law, and Chapter V of the Enforcement Order).

(4) Public service personnel are prohibited to stand as candidates for public office (cf. Article 90 of the Law, and Article 90 of the Enforcement Order).

(5) The amount of money to be deposited by candidates for public office, as a share of the expenses required for the public management of elections campaigns, has been increased over provisions of previous legislation.

in the case of election for members of the House of Councillors, candidates are required to make a deposit of ¥30,000 (cf. Article 92 and 94 of the Law).

(6) Concerning the election campaign, some of the features provided in the Law are as follows:

(a) No person shall make house-to-house visits for the purpose of canvassing votes. This does not apply

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to personal visits made to relatives, friends, etc., in no way connected with the election (cf. Article 138 of the Law).

(b) On the subject of freedom of the press in the election, the Law states: "The provisions of this law concerning the restrictions of the election campaign do not interfere with the freedom of newspapers and magazines in publishing news and comment concerning the election. However, the fairness of the election shall not be impaired by the abuse of the freedom of expression by publishing false matters or distorted facts." (Article 148).

(c) Concerning newspaper advertisements, the Law states: "A candidate for a public post may publish not more than once (twice in the case of election of members of the House of Councillors from the national constituency) during the period of the election campaign an advertisement concerning the election, in the same size as determined by the National Election Administration Commission, in any one of the newspapers.

"The newspapers inserting the advertisement of the preceding paragraph may be distributed in the ordinary manner by a person engaged as a business in the sale of newspapers..." Such advertisements "may be made free of charge" to the candidate. (Article 149).

(d) Concerning radio broadcasts, the Law provides: "Any candidate...may broadcast his political views without charge through the facilities of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation during the period of the election campaign for the public good.

"...Equal conveniences shall be afforded to all candidates... such as utilization of the same broadcasting equipment, the assigning of the same broadcasting time, etc.

"The number of broadcasts, the date and time of broadcasts, and other matters necessary for broadcasting...shall be determined by the National Election Administration Commission in consultation with the Japan Broadcasting Corporation...." (Article 150).

(e) Concerning broadcasting of candidates' career, the Law specifies that "the Japan Broadcasting Corporation shall broadcast, in accordance with its regulations, the names and ages of candidates...political parties to which they belong, their principal careers, etc., for making them widely known among the electors in the areas concerned.

"The number of such broadcasts shall generally be 10 for each candidate...during the period from 20 days prior to the date of election to the day before the election." (Article 151).

(f) Competitive speech meetings for candidates shall be held under public management (Article 152).

(For regulatory provisions concerning competitive speech meetings, cf. Articles 152-166 of the Law).

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GENERAL LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE ELECTION

Briefly summarized, the laws and regulations cited above provide as follows:

1. VOTERS:

With a few exceptions all Japanese citizens 20 years or older, regardless of sex, are eligible to vote in the locality in which they have resided for at least three months. In certain instances individuals who have moved from their usual domiciles are recognized as having a residual right to vote in the place of their usual domicile. However, the individuals are permitted to vote in only one of the two districts in which they possess the right to vote and prior to the election must indicate their preference. In addition, all repatriates otherwise eligible to vote are released from the three months requirements. Exceptions in both instances include individuals who have been declared incompetent or who are condemned to confinement.

Eligibility for voting, however, is not automatic but is contingent upon the appearance of an individual's name on the poll books of his voting district or upon his presentation, on election day, of a court certificate directing that his name be added to the list of voters.

Since polling districts are the same for all elections, national and local, and since voting requirements for all elections are substantially the same, the same poll books with minor exceptions, are used for all Japanese elections. Appropriate legislation provides that the poll books must be completely checked once a year, commencing with September, with additional registration provided for prior to each election, to permit registration of individuals newly meeting such eligibility as age, etc. Polling lists are available for inspection prior to each election to permit complaints and readjustments, and are therefore considered as final on election day. Other than by court order, therefore, no individual may vote on election day if his name does not appear in the polling list of his election district.

2. CANDIDATES:

In general, any Japanese citizen with the right to vote who meets age requirements and has been screened and passed under the provisions of the purge ordinances is eligible for candidacy for the Diet. However, judges, public procurators, government auditors, election and revenue officials, members of the National Rural Police force, members of the Public Safety Commission of a Metropolis, District, urban or rural prefecture, city, town, or village, and members of the Municipal Police force must resign their posts before they are eligible for candidacy.

Officials of national and local governments, as well as members of local assemblies, may not concurrently hold seats in the Diet.

No public service employee of the national or local public bodies shall be a candidate during his term of office. This, however, does not apply to the following:

a. Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Secretary-General of the Cabinet, and Parliamentary Vice Ministers.

b. Persons other than technicians, experts, supervisors and persons in charge of administrative businesses and designated by the Cabinet.

c. Persons other than those mentioned in the preceding items and who are solely in the office as committee members, advisors, consultants, and others who are also designated by Cabinet order.

In the election for members of the House of Councillors, no person who has filed candidacy to run from the national constituency shall run simultaneously as a candidate from a prefectural constituency, and vice versa.

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Candidacies for the House of Councillors must be filed at least 20 days before election for the national constituency and 10 days before election for the prefectural constituency. In the case of the death or withdrawal of candidates after this date, new nominations may be filed up to three days prior to the election.

A candidate for election to the House of Councillors, or a supporter of the candidate, is required to deposit the sum of ¥30,000 as a share of the expenses required for the public management of the election campaign. In the case that a candidate running in a prefectural constituency fails to poll one-eighth (one-tenth for a candidate running in the national constituency) of the result which is obtained by dividing the total number of valid ballots cast by the fixed number of seats accredited to that prefectural constituency (50 seats in the case of the national constituency), the deposit is confiscated and reverts to the National Treasury.

Candidates for election to the House of Councillors must be 30 years of age. No residence requirements are imposed, permitting candidates to run from any electorial district they wish.

The term of office for all members of the House of Councillors is six years; however, election for half the members takes place every three years, as in the present instance.

3. ELECTION CAMPAIGN:

As already noted, the Japanese election laws provide stringent regulation of election campaigns. The grave problem is not the substance of the law but its enforcement.

Strict limitations are placed on the amount of money that may be spent and the ways in which such funds may be used, as well as contributions to candidates and political parties. A candidate for the House of Councillors in the forthcoming election, for instance, is permitted, according to the law, to spend an amount which varies according to prefectural constituencies. Article 194 of the "Public Offices Election Law" specifies the maximum amount that a candidate may spend on his campaign as follows: "The amount obtained by dividing the total number of persons registered on the electors' list concerned on the day of public notification or notice of the date of the election by the fixed number of the members in the constituency concerned in the ordinary election (in the case of the members from the national constituency, the fixed number of the members in the ordinary election)." The appropriate Cabinet Order No. 99 of 20 April 1950 fixes this amount as one yen. For example, in a typical prefectural constituency with 800,000 registered voters having to elect 2 candidates, the maximum amount authorized per candidate will be ¥400,000. This amount is arrived at by dividing 800,000 by 2 and multiplying the result by 1 yen.

Candidates may not carry on house to house canvassing for votes. Campaigns may not be opened until candidacies have been filed.

Limitations are placed on the use of campaign letters, posters, and the like.

Candidates must report at stated intervals during the campaign on their expenditures to date,--this information then being made public.

However, candidates will be permitted to send post cards free of charge to electors in their constituencies and may also utilize public schools and other buildings for their campaign meetings.

Election bulletins, providing information about the candidates, are published by the prefectures and distributed. Names of all candidates will also be posted in a conspicuous place before the election, preferably at the entrance to a polling place. These provisions have been inserted in the laws at the insistence of the political parties themselves, on account of the paper shortage and the like.

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4. SUPERVISION OF ELECTION:

An election administration commission is set up in each local entity. These committees are responsible to the public at large and charged with supervision of all elections conducted in their area of jurisdiction. Each city, town, village, and Tokyo ward thus has a committee which exercises on its own account, immediate control over elections in its own locality, under the general supervision of prefectural committees. Prefectural commissions have six members, including a chairman; others have four. The commissions have a bipartisan membership. A commission must meet at the request of any member. All complaints regarding the conduct of the elections are normally made, in the first instance, to the commission.

The National Election Administration Commission is under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister's Office. This Commission is composed of nine regular members and nine alternate members, nominated by the various parties.

According to the law creating the National Election Administration Commission, the Commission is responsible for the administration of all popular elections. This includes elections for both national and local offices, as well as those held for the ratification of amendments to the Constitution or under the People's Examination of Supreme Court Judges Law. Among the specific duties of the Commission are the securing of necessary appropriations, assisting in the procurement of necessary paper, and other preparations concerning the elections.

All political parties and political associations must register with the Commission and file with it financial statements or any other data required.

Although the National Election Administration Commission is placed under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister, the Commission operates according to the decisions reached by its members.

The affairs pertaining to this election shall be taken charge of by the National Election Administration Commission as for the members of the House of Councillors from the national constituency and by the Election Administration Commission of the prefectures as for the members from the prefectural constituencies.

5. ELECTION PROCEDURES

An election meeting chairman shall be appointed by each commission in charge of the election and, in addition, an election sub-meeting chairman will be appointed by each prefectural commission for the vote for the national constituency candidates within the prefecture.

With minor exceptions, each city, town, village, or ward constitutes a polling and ballot-counting district, which may include one or more polling or ballot counting places.

Each polling place has a voting overseer, minor officials and three to five voting witnesses all appointed by the Election Administration Commission of the city, town or village.

The voting overseer is in charge of the voting and the proper conduct of the election machinery at his polling place.

The polling-place shall be opened at 0700 and closed at 1800 hours with a public notice of the polling place being given by the voting overseer five days in advance of the election.

No person shall vote whose name is not on the registration list.

No elector shall inscribe his own name on the ballot.

An elector may vote for one candidate from the prefectural constituency and one candidate from the national constituency.

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Braille is authorized for the blind, and if an elector is unable to write, he may vote by proxy with the assistance of the voting overseer. Provision is also made for absentee voting.

Electors, persons engaged in the business of the polling place, persons who have the authority to watch the polling place, and the police are the only persons permitted in the polling place.

The doors to the polling place shall be closed at 1800 hours and the ballot box closed after all electors within the polling place have voted.

On the election day the voting overseer accompanied by one or more voting witnesses shall deliver the ballot box and other records to the ballot counting overseer.

For each ballot counting place there shall be a ballot counting overseer who shall have charge of ballot counting affairs.

The ballots of several polling places are usually counted at one ballot counting place.

There shall be not less than three nor more than ten ballot counting witnesses. Each candidate may appoint one witness. If more than ten are appointed, then ten are selected by the witnesses. No more than three may belong to the same political party. The ballot counting overseer appoints up to three witnesses, if that number has not been previously appointed.

Ballots shall be counted on the day of voting or the day immediately following.

Ballots will be invalid for the following reasons:

a. Those for which the regular ballots have not been used.

b. Those on which the name of a person other than a candidate for public office was inscribed, or the name of a person who is unable to be a candidate for public office in accordance with the provision of Article 87 (Prohibition of Double Candidacy), Article 88 (Restriction on Candidacy by the Persons engaged in the Election Business) or Article 89 (Restriction on Candidacy of Public Servants) was inscribed.

c. Those on which the names of more than two candidates for public office were inscribed.

d. Those on which the names of a person without eligibility was inscribed.

e. Those on which other matters besides the name of a candidate for public office were inscribed. However, this shall not apply to those on which the profession, status, address or honorifics were inscribed.

f. Those on which the name of candidate was not written by the voter himself.

g. Those with an inscription by which the candidate for public office is unable to be identified.

Inspection of the ballot counting by the electors may be permitted.

The ballot counting overseer shall immediately report the results to the election meeting or sub-meeting chairman.

The election meeting or sub-meeting chairman shall hold an election meeting as soon as all election reports have been received, and determine the winner for the prefectural constituency. The sub-meeting chairman shall forward to the election meeting chairman the results for the national constituency.

Prepared jointly by
Government and Civil Affairs Sections,
GHQ, SCAP.

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LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLOR ELECTION
(National Constituency)

Seats	50
Vacancy	7
Candidate	312

NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION
RYOKU-FU-KAI		
EX-MEMBER		
SHIMOJO Yasumaro	65	Professor of NIPPON University
OYAMA Yasushi	59	Adviser of Tourist Association
TEUAO Hiroshi	66	Ex-Professor of TOHOKU University
EGUMA Tetsuo	57	President of Fishery Association
YADOYA Eiichi	56	President of YADOYA Factory
RAIMA Takudo	72	Priest
HOJO Hideichi	46	Director of Demobilization Association
MATSUMURA Shinichiro	70	President of Agricultural Relief Aid
YANO Torio	52	Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Welfare
ABE Sada	42	No Occupation
ICHIKI Otohiko	78	Ex-Minister of Finance
MATSUI Michio	43	Lawyer
KOSUGI Iko	65	Writer
NEW-CANDIDATE		
KOBAYASHI Masao	36	President of NIPPON Net
MIZOGUCHI Saburo	56	Director of Agricultural Land Association
YAMAMOTO Shigeru	50	Director of TOKIWA Chemistry
MURAKAMI Konomi	50	Ex-chief of Postal Saving Bureau
SASAKI Yoshinaga	51	Lawyer
OSHIMA Hideichi	53	President of Women's Magazine
KATAYANAGI Shinkichi	45	Ex-Vice Minister of Agricultural and Forestry
FUJITA Tasa	51	Professor of TSUDA-JUKU University
SUZUKI Bunshiro	60	Adviser of Magazine Editor
ISHIKAWA Yoshijiro	68	President of KEIFUKU Electric Railway Company
HAYASHI Ryo	42	Professor of NIPPON University
KONDO Koji	39	Professor of TOKYO Women's University
TAKAHASHI Michio	45	Priest of TENRIKYO
HOSONO Gunji	55	Professor of KYORYO University
NOMA Kaizo	51	Lawyer
FUJINAMI Kazuharu	48	President of Publishing Company

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(Cont'd) RYOKU-FU-KAI, NEW CANDIDATE

NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION
SHIRAKI Sui	43	Ex-Public Official
AOBATA Yasyshi	47	Ex-NIHONSHIBA Railway Bureau
ISHIGAKI Junichi	38	Doctor of N.H.K.
SAHARA Tadajiro	50	Director of Sewing Company
SAITO Daishuke	45	Director of Small Enterprises Association
SUNAKAWA Seiryo	62	Doctor
DEGUCHI Hatsutaro	67	Fisherman
TSUNEOKA Ichiro	KAI, 51	Director of TENRI-KYO (Religious body)
SUZUKI Kentaro	67	Officer of NOBEOKA Limestone Company
EBINA Kazuo	63	Writer

LIBERAL PARTY

EX-MEMBER

FUJII Shinichi	57	Professer of WASEDA University
MATSUSHIMA Kisaku	57	Director of SHIN-NIPPON Sea Transportation
NAKAYAMA Yoshihiko	69	Doctor
MATSUNO Kinai	70	Accountant
SHIGEMUNE Yuzo	56	President of MEIDENSHA
ONO Kyoyo	52	Director of RISSHO School
OKADA Kikuji	60	Director of Company
ASAOKA Nobuo	50	Auditor of SHOCHIKU Film Company
TERAO Yutaka	52	President of KANTO-SEIKI

NEW-CANDIDATE

MATSUI Koto	47	Lecturer of KOKUGAKUIN University
TAKII Jisaburo	60	President of Seedlings Company
HOSONO Yoshihisa	39	Ex-Procurator
KAWAKITA Keiji	55	Chief of Sales Association Committee
IZUMIYAMA Sanroku	54	Ex-Minister of Finance
KURIMOTO Yoshijiko	52	President, College of NIPPON Physical Education
SHOJI Yoshi	51	Lecturer of HOSEI University
MATSUMOTO Noboru	64	President of SHISE-DO
NODA Yutaka	54	Chief of Economic Research Institute
ODA Shizue	49	Ex-Secretary of Minister of Education
RYU Dan	57	Insurance Business
SHIRAHASE Yonekichi	63	President of GIFU Cotton Spinning Company

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(Cont'd) LIBERAL PARTY, NEW-CANDIDATE

NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION
SUZUKI Toyotaro	51	President of Uniform Product Company
SAITO Eisaburo	36	Writer
YUKUBO Toraichi	55	President of Drinking Association
SATO Kinnosuke	51	Doctor
YOSHIDA Yoshio	38	Adviser of Oil Association
MATSUE Ryosaku	61	Director of Physiotherapy Association
ITO Noboru	51	Farmer
HACHIYA hatsushiro	55	Contractor
AICHI Kiichi	42	Ex-Chief of Bank Bureau, Finance Ministry
SAITO Shigetomo	41	Chief of Foot-gear Association
NODA Uichi	46	Ex-President of Nonopoly Bureau
WATANABE Nobuto	64	Farmer
OKUDA Nobuo	47	Ex-Director of NRP H[illegible]
SHIOBARA Shizuka	50	Commissioner of Mediation Committee
YUMOTO Seiichi	53	Chief of Hides and Leather
IWAZAWA Tadataka	57	Ex-Vice Minister of Construction Ministry
TOKOURA Taichi	58	President of Motor-car Company
KONISHI Seifu	63	Priest of KONKYO-KYO
OZAWA Kuniharu	60	President of Sulphuric acid Company
MIYAMOTO Kunihiko	50	Ex-Public Official
SATO Hajime	51	Ex-Vice Governor
MORIUCHI Kanjo	61	Ex-Minister of China
HASHI Kanoo	48	President of Suger Shop Association
IJIRI Yoshio	54	Ex-President of YASUDA Company
MAKIGI Minoru	59	Doctor
KOBAYASHI Jiro	58	Lawyer
NAGASHIMA Ginzo	48	Representative of Bereaved Association
SUZUKI Kyoichi	51	Ex-Vice Minister of Telecommunication
ARAI Shigeru	49	Ex-Vice Director of Trade Office
TANIMOTO Toshichiyo	40	President of FUJI Company
KAWAMURA Kojiro	48	President of Import Cloth
HIROHASHI Tokyo	47	Director of KYUSHU Ship Building Company
NOZAWA Mitsuzen	51	Priest
OYA Ranjiro	48	Director of Ex-Agricultural Central Bank
HARA Kokichi	65	Mat maker
IKEDA Jukichi	63	Chief of Barber Association
OTANI Eijun	60	Priest of HONGANJI
NAKAMURA Yoshitoshi	69	President of Trade Development Association

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(Cont'd) LIBLRAL P.RTY, NEW-CANDIDATE

NALE	AGE	OCCUPATION
OKADA Shinji	51	Officer of Science Federation
KUBUSHIRO Ochimi	67	Director of Women's Christian Temperance Union
ISHIKAWA Eiichi	61	Manufacturer of noodle
IWAKI Tei	54	Ex-chairman of Town and Village Association
ODABE Sozaburo	63	Doctor
SHOJI Hiko	53	Accountant
KUKAI Shikamatsu	62	Professor of University
MATSUO Setsuzo	55	Chairman of Mutual Association
YAMANOUCHI Yoshihide	57	Mining
ISHIBASHI Kinosuke	50	Ex-head of Economic Stabilization Bureau
KOMATSU Yudo	57	Priest of Hongan-temple
NAKAMURA Fukuji	51	Machine manufacture
MATSUMOTO Kazuo	54	Whole sale of stationary
HIRAI Taro	44	Manager of Hamamo Construction Company
KAWARADA Iwao	52	Director of Automobile Company

SOCIALIST PARTY

EX-MEMBER

UCHIMURA Kiyoji	47	Committee member of the Central Party Committee
KURIYAMA Yoshio	40	Electric Engineer
KAWANO Masao	47	Writer
TENDA Katsumasa	44	Vice-chairman of All Japan Agriculture Association
TSUKAMOTO Shigezo	61	Social worker
TSUCHII Yasuo	44	Director of Mining Company
SHIMADA Senji	51	Hotel manager

NEW CANDIDATE

KIKUKAWA Takao	40	Member of National Railway Labor Union
KOBAYASHI Kohei	41	Ex-agricultural technician
MASHIMA Chimo	58	Public-health Nurse
KATSUMATA Yasuo	44	Ex-member of All Japan Communication Workers' Union
SAKAKIBARA Iwao	51	Professor of Aoyama University
SHIOYA Nobuo	41	Member of All Japan Mining Union
SHIBATA Yoshihiko	51	Lawyer
TSUBAKI Shigeo	40	Member of Sodomei (Federal League)
KAMIJO Aiichi	55	Vice-chairman of Sodomei

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(Cont'd) SOCIALIST PARTY, NEW CANDIDATE

NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION
NOMIZO Masaru	51	Ex-Minister of State Affairs
KURIBAYASHI Toshio	43	Lawyer
OGASAWARA Fumio	40	Member of Labor Union
YAMAHANA hideo	46	Member of Sodomei (Federal League)
NIIZUMA Ito	59	Ex-section-chief of Dept. of Labor
KATO Shizue	53	Writer
YAMAGISHI Seimi	49	Professor of Jikei Medical University
EGI Takehiko	40	Asst. Chief of Cultural Dept. of the Party
KOSAKAI Yoshio	44	Official of Nagoya Railway Employees Union
MASUDA Toshiaki	38	Former Engineer of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
TANAKA hajime	49	President of Sanko Trading Co.
NAGANO Sakujiro	46	Official of Food Processing Co.
ARAKI Shozaburo	43	President of Nippon Teachers Union
YAMASAKI Michiko	50	Principal of Private School
TAKATA Naoko	45	President of Women Dept. of Teachers Union
TAKIZAWA Masanao	48	Connected with social welfare business

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

EX-MEMBERS

ITO Takaji	51	Ex-parliamentary Vice-Minister
KOBAYASHI Katsuma	43	Moxa Cautrysit
NAKAGO Takashi	57	Farmer Primary School Principal
ASAI Ishiro	67	Chief of Liaison Dept. of the Party
Kadoya Seichi	54	President of HOSHINO-GUMI

NEW CANDIDATE

ISHIYAMA Kenhichi	68	Writer
TAGAWA Hachiro	52	Official of Electric Society
HITOTSUMATSU Sadakichi	75	Lawyer
MIURA Makoto	52	President of Red Cross Hospital
MURAKAMI Hide	56	Writer
MORITA Tetsuro	30	Official of Timber Association
KOTAKE Yasuzo	37	President of Trading Company
AOKI Seizaemon	51	Farmer
GOTO Fukujiro	49	Specialist in Drawings and Designs
TANAKA Yoshikuni	54	Chief of Sanitorium
SUZUKI Denmei	50	President of Mining Co.
HIRAGORI Hironori	33	Secretary to Diet Member
NISHI Katsuzo	66	Professor of SAGAMI Women College

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NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION
LABOR & FARMERS PARTY		
EX-MEMBER		
HOSHINO Yoshiki	41	Writer
KIMURA Kihachiro	49	Writer
COMMUNIST PARTY		
EX-MEMBERS		
ITANO Katsuji	47	Party member
NAKANO Shigeji	48	Play Writer
HOSOKAWA Karoku	61	Reviewer
NEW-CANDIDATE		
FUKATANI Susumu	52	President of "NOLIN-NO-TOMO" Press
TSUTSURA Wataru	42	Farmer Member of Central Labor Relations Committee
AKAIWA Wataru	40	Writer
KOHARA Yoshi	51	Farmer
MAMAGUCHI Kanji	43	Chairman of All Communication Employees Union
TAKAKURA Teru	59	Writer
YAMADA Katsujiro	52	Writer
SUZUKI Ichiro	40	Farmer Assist Chairman of Govt. Railway Employees Union
SUDO Goro	52	Composer
MISCELLANEOUS PARTIES		
Ex-MEMBER		
OGAWA Tomozo	46	President of Medicine Manufacture Company
NEW CANDIDATE		
KURITA Hisao	42	Social Worker
HOSHINO Takeo	57	Religionist
FUJINO Taichi	50	Chief of Mining Office
KUBO Haruzo	42	Official of YOSEIKAI
FUKUSHIMA Hisashi	43	Adviser of NIPPON Oil Co.
HIBI Tatsusaburo	45	President of Industrial Research Work
HATA Toshiaki	38	Writer
ISHIKAWA Seichi	43	Farmer
TODA Masaichi	36	Principal of Private School
OGAWA Yoshio	55	Official of Welfare Society

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(Cont'd) MISCELLANEOUS PARTIES, NEW CANDIDATE

NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION
MIYATO Takayuki	43	President of MEISHO-KAI
UCHII Mantei	30	President of Association
SHIMIZU Wataru	41	President of Company
TASHIMA Masatada	31	Newspaper Editor
NARITA Izumi	53	Farmer Official of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
YOKOYAMA Fuku	43	Mid-wife
DEGUCHI Kyo	60	President of MONBU-TSUSHIN Press
YAMAKAWA Ryoichi	59	President of MITSUI Mining Co.
TAKARAI Bakin	46	Story-teller
YAMAKA Yaohachi	65	President of Federation of Prefectural Forest Asspciations.
AKIBA Tamotsu	42	President of AKIBA Trading Co.
ECHIZEN Nagamatsu	40	Official of KENGI Federation
OKAGAWA Hiro	39	Official of Blacksmith Promotion Society
HORIE Jitsuzo	47	President of NIPPON Fruit Association
TANAKA Kotaro	61	Official of Education and Culture Society
IZUMI Yoshimasa	47	Former Govt. official
MIZUHARA Yoshio	45	Official of Base-Ball League
TOMIZUKA Toshinobu	50	Farmer
HORIBE Torai	52	President of Prefectural Fishing Association
AOYANAGI Chojiro	55	Lawyer
HISANO Jiro	49	Fishing Business
TAKAYASU Yasutoshi	54	Lawyer
YAMATO Kyushi	40	Base-ball reviewer
KAYAMA Ban	56	Official of Athletic League
OTA Tetsuzo	61	Emeritus Professor
NAKAGAWA Yoshinobu	45	President of Democratic Cultural Society
MATSUBARA Kazujiko	69	Manager of Education Hall
KOTAKA Ryuko	51	Promoter
NAKAJIMA Yoshisada	63	Physician
KANZAKI Kiichi	65	No-occupation
TAMURA Sakutaro	37	Former Staff of IKEGAI Co.
KITAUCHI Kanpei	56	Official of Machine Association
KASHIWAGI Inako	35	Health examiner for Insurance Co.
SHIMA Masahito	43	Farmer

INDEPENDENTS

EX-MEMBER

KAWAKAMI Ki	41	Former Finance Officer

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(Cont'd) INDEPENDENTS, EX-MEMBER

NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION
HANI Goro	49	Director, Liberal School
OGAWA Hisayoshi	50	Farmer
NEW-CANDIDATE		
Ono Yoshio	69	President Rasa Industry
MATSUYAMA Kenkichi	48	Animal husbadry
YAMAGUCHI Shigehiko	55	President, Bicycle Company
SUGIYAMA Shosaku	49	Former, director monopoly bureau
MIURA Tatsuo	49	Former, director, forestry bureau
TERAMITSU Tadashi	41	Former, director, House of Councillors
KOGA Kazu	55	President, fertilizer company
MURAKAMI Ikuro	46	Officer of union
YAMACHI Dosataro	71	President, Artic whalers
TAKAGI Masao	60	Director, Japan Express
YOSHIZAKI Chiaki	43	Union Chief, Reclamation Union
MASAJI Hiroshi	44	Director, Japan Korean Trade
TAKENAKA Inami	52	Pharmacist
FUKUDA Kazu	42	Officer, reclamation union
SASAKI Sakae	46	President, publishing company
SAKAMOTO Mitsugu	51	Inspector, Toyo University
HORIKI Kenzo	52	Chairman, Railway Mutual Aid
KUSHIDA Fuki	51	Officer, Women's League
KATO Masato	63	President, Yamato Spinning Co.
SHINMEN Misao	42	Director, Food Company
YAMAMOTO Hirayasu	40	Director, National Forestry Union
YOSHIDA Seiichi	47	President, Publishing Co.
KANO Masayoshi	38	President, Commerce & Industry Press
FURUKAWA Gan	35	Unemployed
OSHIMA Seiichi	64	Officer, Waseda University
ITO Kiyoshi	47	Officer, Health Insurance Union
YONEKURA Kitaro	62	Marine Industry
YASHI Otojiro	38	Lecturer, Meiji University
TAMARI Takaya	51	Chairman, Sericultural Cooperation
SHINTANI Yoshiyuki	44	Officer, religious association
NAKATOGE Kunio	47	President, Aichi Press
TAGUCHI Kyoichi	58	Officer, Animal husbadry union
MATSUDA Shoichi	65	Chairman, Mie Mutual-Aid Financial Guild
MORI Yosoichi	50	Officer, All Japan Selling Co-operation
KOCHI Mutsumi	41	Hotel operator
WAIZUMI Sei	49	Agrico-marine industry
KAWAMURA Naooka	57	President, Aoi Company
KUCHIKI Masami	50	Priest
ISOGAI Haruo	49	Pharmacist
KURODA Shinichiro	53	Chairman, purchasing coopera

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(Cont'd) INDEPENDENTS, NEW-CANDIDATE

NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION
YOJIMA Miyoshi	38	Unemployed
MURAI Seiichi	35	President, Meiwa Produce
NAWASHIRO Seitaro	46	Editor in Chief, Magazine
ITO Kentaro	44	Chairman, construction cooperation
KIKUOKA Yamozo	45	President, Political Economic Press
MIURA Tsuruzo	49	Farmer
YOSHIOKA Kaneichi	46	Publisher
HIRAO Ujiro	42	Officer, All Japan Agricultural Cooperative
INOUE Yasumasa	39	Member, Block Liberation Committee
FUKUCHI Shuzo	49	President, Industrial Co.
KANEDAKA Motoji	45	Unemployed
TAKAHASHI Ryonosuke	56	Dealer, Sporting goods
YAGI Hideji	64	Former President Engineering University
SAWADA Giichi	37	Antique dealer
KUROKAWA Zenjiro	54	Chairman, Prefectural Agricultural Cooperative
MATSUZAWA Hayato	46	Chairman, Saw Development Industry
TAKAMATSU Eijiro	49	President, Construction Company
TSUBOI Kensei	49	Priest, Sodosyu
KUROKI KOKUDO	50	Priest
IZUMI Kanjiro	46	President of a Company
MATSUBARA Shuichi	56	Medical practitioner
FURUKAWA Sakuma	46	President of Industry
HORIGUCHI Tadanobu	47	Writer, Judicial Documents
YAMANAKA Chosaku	62	Farmer
ICHIHASHI Mannosuke	42	Officer, Oda Express
KOMORI Kenji	54	Officer, Reclamation Enterprise
NISHI MORIKICHI	42	Farmer
AOTO Nobuo	37	Director, Food Company
MORIKAWA Shigeichi	46	Hotel Business
TAKAJEI Tsuneichi	46	Director, Kaiko Association
NOMA Seizo	43	Superintendent, Agricultural Science Bureau
ASAI Shigeichi	51	Unemployed
ARAKI Tokiji	41	Superintendent, Economic Bureau
ISHIDA Shigenari	35	Farmer
OKIDA Tadayoshi	43	Director, All Japan Agricultural Produce Cooperation
KASHIKI Hideo	53	Part-time instructor, of College
ONDA Anira	51	Director, Trade Company
FUJIKAWA Toshi	62	Officer of a union
SHIMIZU Tamaji	49	Officer of a union
KUROSE Yoshiga	67	Unemployed
NODA Yukio	48	Religionist
YAMAMOTO Yoshimatsu	68	Farmer
TAKANO Seihachiro	63	Officer of a union
YOSHIDA Tadashi	45	Musician
HAGIWARA Kumaoki	45	Publisher
OOKA Otomatsu	52	Dealer, Construction materials
YAMAGUCHI Seikichi	58	Fortune-teller

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LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

LOCAL CONSTITUENCIES

Prefecture	Candidate	Political Party	Age	Occupation	Remarks
Okayama (2 members)	Kato, Takenori	Liberal	34	Secretary of Jiro Hoshijima	New
	Arata, Eichi	Liberal	55	Former Chairman of Prefectural Assembly. President of Company.	New
	Eta, Saburo	Socialist	42	Writer	New
	Kawai, Tatsuo	Ryokufu Kai	60	President of Australia-Japan Trade Society	New
	Ota, Binkei	Labor and Farmer	60	Professor of Meiji University	Present member
	Kobayashi, Kinichi	Ryokufu Kai	44	Public Accountant	New
	Toyota, Hideo	Communist	41	Lawyer	New
	Urata, Sekitaro	Independent	50	Lawyer	New

Authorized expenditure
* Approximately ¥ 450,500 (Local)
* Per Candidate 1,081,600 yen (National)

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CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

MAGAZINE FEATURE:

LABOR'S ROLE IN THE UNITED STATES

By William O. Douglas
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States

Labor in the United States-the great mass of the country's wage-earning people-has made great forward strides during the present century.

At the beginning of the century membership in United States labor unions totaled about 500,000. Today, this membership has risen to approximately 16,000,000.

At the beginning of the century, collective bargaining agreements, under which workers were able to bargain with their employers on a collective basis to promote their interests, existed in relatively few industries. Today, collective bargaining is the established and accepted practice, and agreements providing for it exist throughout every segment of American industry.

While labor made many gains during the first three decades of the century, it was under President Franklin D. Roosevelt that the forces of liberalism gathered a mighty momentum and brought into being conditions for which labor had struggled for many years.

Many laws designed to aid and protect the workers were enacted by the Congress. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness-the fundamental human rights stated in the American Declaration of Independence-became a part of the philosophy of factory management. Human rights--not property rights alone-became standards of industrial justice.

The Nation's gains from the evolution that accompanied these reforms have been enormous. The gains in a true sense were classless gains. They resulted in an increase of the standard of living that has vitalized the entire economy. They invigorated the whole body politic like a nutritious food in the blood stream.

These advances in the strength of labor have strengthened the American industrial system by removing sources of weakness. They have created in the factories of the United States, largely through the institution of collective bargaining, a wholesome and friendly atmosphere for workers. The rights even of the humblest worker are now recognized.

We have come a long way, and much has been done to put the ideals of fair play, justice and respect for human rights and dignity into actual practice throughout American industry.

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The human welfare state, which we have seen developing during the first half of this century, is the great political invention of the twentieth century. In such a state the whole economy is used for the security and well-being of all. In such a state the wealth created by modern technology is distributed among all the people in an increasingly equitable manner.

Labor was the prime promoter. It was the first group to feel most keenly the economic insecurity of the new industrial age. It was the first to acquire a mass consciousness of the sometimes ill effects of the modern factory system. And so it moved for protection on various fronts--from workmen's compensation to unemployment insurance, vacations with pay, free medical care and old-age pensions.

But while labor was the prime promoter of the new human welfare state, all groups in society--farmers, business and the professions--were its beneficiaries.

The achievements of American labor and its strength today are due in large measure to the idea of equality that has always existed in the United States. The idea of class is foreign to us. We are unable to function on a class basis for the simple reason that it is no part of our tradition.

Part of this attitude is due to our history. We did not build this country on class lines. Nor did we have to displace a "class society" when we cleared the forests and built our cities and highways. Consequently, the notion of equality has always been open. If it becomes closed, we recognize the responsibility of government to reopen it.

Man is born in the United States not to class, but to opportunity. He stands on his own. There is no tradition that limits his potentialities.

This philosophy permeates United States politics. The aim of our political parties has been not to divide but to unite divergent groups into one. That means compromise of various ideas and ideologies and the doctrinaire acceptance of none. It means the elimination of extremists--both Right and Left--and the development of middle-of-the-road policies.

This lack of class consciousness has other influences in America's national life. It explains why we examine the man who stands for political office not for his origin but for what he has done, for what he believes, for what his program is. If we are satisfied with his character and philosophy, it is immaterial whether he comes from a mansion in Virginia like George Washington, a log cabin in Illinois like Abraham Lincoln, a manor house in New York like Franklin Roosevelt, or a farm in Missouri like Harry Truman.

That is why a goodly number of millionaires in public office today are widely recognized as active supporters of labor and exceedingly sympathetic to its hopes and causes. That is why many self-made men who started with nothing and worked their way to positions of power, have been repudiated because of their hostility to the great tide of liberalism that sweeps the world.

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It is largely because of the lack of class consciousness in the United States that the American people and primarily American Labor, have not been captured by the propaganda of class warfare or a dictatorship of any class. They know that the promised substitution of one class for another in control of government or business is a highly theoretical proposal. It is merely a proposal for a different means to achieve public welfare. And that means, wherever it has been tried, has not only failed to provide a higher standard of living than we enjoy; it has meant a great sacrifice in liberty and freedom which men everywhere cherish.

American labor prefers to operate directly on its problems such as wages, hours, and housing. It can do this at the bargaining table, at the polls, through organization, and through education and communication. These are the techniques that work; and they work immediately, directly, and fairly. They are clean, hard-hitting, practical ways to a wholesome result.

The approach of American labor to its problems and to national problems, is not to destroy, it is to pull and push and drive--with tremendous energy. American labor knows that it has a responsibility not only to its own members, but to the whole community.

And American labor knows, too, that the obligation to respect the rights of others and to develop cooperative techniques in human relations is not merely a moral and patriotic duty. American labor knows it is hard common sense. It is in that way, and not by crushing all those who are outside of its own ranks, that labor can secure a vigorous economy and a higher standard of living.

Labor's role in our National progress is unique and paramount. It is labor, organized and independent labor, that can supply much of the leadership, energy and motive power which we need today.

The power labor has today constitutes a great leverage on our economy. The power it holds in the councils of nations will become increasingly great. Responsibility inevitably follows power. When the power is one over society and its welfare, the power is indeed a power in trust.

So it is that labor, no less than management, has an obligation that transcends narrow, selfish interests. It is an obligation to turn its energies and resourcefulness not to protect vested interests, not to seek some temporary advantage, but to promote every known device which will lead to maximum production and full employment.

These are fateful days for all peoples of the world. Powerful ideological forces are pitted against each other. There is an increasing polarization to the Left and to the Right. But the great middle group in all nations are the democrats. They are the ones who have nourished freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of conscience. They have built systems of government under which diversity among men is encouraged and glorified. They have refused to cast and mould man into one ideological pattern. They have

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proclaimed the great spiritual values of the Brotherhood of Man. They believe that the dignity and freedom of man are the ultimate aims of society.

It is essential that the democrats of the world stand united. The polarization to the Left and Right must not continue. It derives from despair and discord--often minor in character--that prevents unity and undermines strength.

Labor can contribute mightily to the fusion of the various democratic groups of the world into a harmonious whole.

About the author: William O. Douglas has been an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States since 1939. He was nominated for this position by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Born in 1898, Douglas served as a private in the United States Army during World War I. Following the war, he became a high school teacher and later studied law. He was admitted to the bar in New York State in 1926, and practiced law in New York City, at the same time serving as a member of the law faculty of Columbia University.

In 1928 he became a member of the law faculty of Yale University, and retained this post until 1934. During this time he also aided the United States Department of Commerce in making special studies of the causes of bankruptcies.

In 1934 he was appointed a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, a Federal Government agency that supervises and regulates trading in securities. He was elected chairman of the Commission in 1936, and retained that position until he was appointed to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States.

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