

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

APO 500
28 June 1948

004.06 (28 Jun 48) ESS

SUBJECT: All-Japan Communications Workers' Union
TO: Military Government Team Labor Officers

1. Reference letter from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Economic and Scientific Section, to Military Government Team Labor Officers, dated 28 April 1948, subject: All Japan Electric Workers' Union.
2. Attached for information and guidance is a brief study of the structure and function of various union organs of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union.
3. This is the second of the series of trade union analyses which will be forwarded at intervals to Military Government Team Labor Officers for information and guidance.
4. Military Government Team Labor Officers are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the structure and function of the National Union described in the attached study, and to further study the structure and function of the regional and lower union levels with which they have direct contact. Scrutiny should be given to the procedures and regulations under which these bodies conduct union elections and other union business.
5. Techniques and materials for the use of Military Government Team Labor Officers in introducing and encouraging democratic union procedures have been suggested in earlier memoranda.

1 Incl
Trade Union Analysis No. 2,
dtd 28 June 48, subj: All-
Japan Communications Workers'
Union.

W. F. Marquat
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Major General, U. S. Army
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3 (Incl I)

28 June 1948

ALL-JAPAN COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS UNION

1. The All-Japan Communications Workers Union (Zen Nippon Teishin Jugyoin Kumiai) was formed in Tokyo in November 1945. In January 1946 the first general meeting was held with representatives from the Tokyo metropolitan area and from Saitama, Chiba and Kanagawa Prefectures. DOBASHI, Kazuyoshi, one of the founders, was unanimously elected first president, and since that time has remained the actual as well as titular leader of the union.

2. In March 1946 Zentei pledged itself to participate in the formation of the National Congress of Industrial Unions. From its modest beginning, Zentei has risen to a position of commanding importance on its own behalf and as a leader among Sanbetsu unions. In a little more than two years, Zentei has organized the overwhelming majority of workers in the postal, telephone and telegraph services along with the government life insurance, mail order service and communication training schools into one big union. Present membership represents more than 90% of the employees in these fields.

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

3. The fact that the present jurisdiction of Zentei includes all of the various communication industries, as well as other services, explains in part the rather complicated internal organization of the union. One vertical pattern of internal organization follows the familiar geographical lines common to many Japanese unions as well as to companies and government authorities. Another pattern of organization groups the various more or less distinct craft groups into functional councils. The situation is further complicated by the vertical organization of a Youths' and a Women's Section. Finally, the headquarters of each of the various geographical levels of the union has, in addition to the usual officials and committees, a secretariat consisting of several bureaus.

4. Geographical organization

The first sub-divisions are district federations, of which there are ten: Tohoku, Hokkaido, Kanto, Tokai, Hokuriku, Shinetsu, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu. The scope of these district federations corresponds with the jurisdictional scope of the local Communications Ministry Bureaus.

The district federations are composed of prefectural conferences. Fifty-two such conferences have been organized: six in Tokyo Prefecture, two in Kyoto, and one in each of the other prefectures.

Approximately 1300 local unions are grouped into the prefectural conferences. These local unions are the basic units of the union, although some of them are further subdivided into sections on the basis of different crafts represented at a single work place.

5. Functional Councils.

a. Zentei has set up twelve functional councils as follows: Special Post Office Council, Railway Post Office Council, Engineering Council, Postal Business Council, Telegraph Council, Telephone Council, Insurance Council, Postal Savings Council, Communication Education Council, Electric Laboratory Council, Administrative Council, and Medical Council. These councils operate on a national level through representation on the Central Executive Committee.

b. The basic units of these functional councils are either local unions or sections of local unions. For example, the Telegraph Council consists of the local unions of telegraph bureaus and of the telegraph section of local unions organized at ordinary and special post offices. Thus in the case of a single local union organized at a special post office, the telegraph section of the local may belong to the Telegraph Council, the telephone section may belong

TRADE UNION ANALYSIS NUMBER 2 (Cont'd)

c. Central Executive Committee. The highest executive organ of Zentei is the Central Executive Committee, scheduled to meet twice per week. This body also has quasi-legislative powers, exercised in emergencies when the Convention or Central Committee is not in session.

d. Officers. Headquarters proper consists of five officers: 1 chairman, 3 vice-chairmen, and 1 secretary-general. Largely because of the personality and history of Dobashi, he, as chairman, is the dominating figure rather than the secretary-general who directs the various bureaus. The officers do not have voting rights on the Central Executive Committee.

e. Auditors. These officials operate within the headquarters, but have no executive authority or duties or voting power.

f. Secretariat Bureaus. The Zentei constitution provides for the establishment of twelve bureaus in the national headquarters under the direction of the Secretary-General as follows: (1) General Affairs, (2) Organization, (3) Accounts, (4) Education, (5) Information and Publicity, (6) Welfare, (7) Publications, (8) Liaison and Negotiations, (9) Special Post Offices, (10) Research, (11) Business Study, and (12) Management Council. Similar bureaus are set up in the offices of the district federations. Some prefectural conferences have organized in the same fashion as the higher levels; others have only a small secretariat staff under the direction of the secretary-general in the prefecture. Most of the local unions have also set up a few bureaus to handle various functions at a local level.

The staff members of these bureaus on all levels are selected by the Central Executive Committees from among their own members. The staff, in turn, designates one of its number to act as chief of the bureau.

The Management Council, normally a very important body, was suspended last fall when Zentei went into dispute with the government. Prior to that time, it had functioned as a standing grievance committee meeting regularly with a committee from the Communications Ministry in an effort to discuss and adjust grievances before drastic action is taken. This Council may be resumed following the recent settlement of the Zentei dispute.

g. Central Struggle Committee. Zentei establishes a special "Struggle Committee" in times of crisis which takes over many of the functions of the national headquarters. This committee consists of the five top officers, certain of the bureau chiefs and others designated by the Central Executive Committee. Such a committee conducted the recent prolonged Zentei dispute, and has not as yet relinquished control over union activity.

MEMBERSHIP

8. Zentei national headquarters claimed a total membership of 363,807 as of December 1947. This union is the largest of the eighteen affiliates of the National Congress of Industrial Unions (Sanbetsu), having a bit less than two and one-half times the number of members claimed by the All-Japan Machine and Tool Workers Union as second largest. By itself, Zentei constituted nearly 31% of the total membership claimed by NCIU in 1947.

9. This membership is distributed among the ten district federations as follows:

Hokkaido	23,556	Hokuriku	12,704
Tohoku	35,465	Kinki	54,473
Kanto	80,124	Chugoku	32,116
Tokai	38,189	Shikoku	17,682
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FINANCE

10. Responsibility for the collection of all membership dues devolves upon the local unions. Both the methods of collection and the amounts vary among locals.

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union officials. Approximately 90% of the delegates to the national convention are reportedly designated by prefectural officials rather than elected by the rank-and-file members. The national convention, in turn, confirms the Central Executive Committee members who have been similarly designated rather than elected. The five top executive officers are elected by written secret ballot at the national convention. Having been elected or confirmed by an unrepresentative body, the national union officers and committee members can hardly be considered to represent the democratically expressed choices of the membership.

20. Similar results are reported at the prefectural and local levels. This situation is partly the result of ignorance and disinterest on the part of rank-and-file members, and the apparently calculated efforts of present union leadership to maintain the status quo.

21. In the past the only exceptions to the above-described procedures and results have been found among some of the District Federations and Women's Sections. Use of written secret ballot for the election of all officials and committee members has been more widely practiced by these groups. This fact does not alter the conclusion that Zentei is controlled by undemocratically selected officials, since neither the District Federations or the Women's Sections have any important part in formulation or control of union policy.

UNION LEADERSHIP AND CONTROL

22. The lines of authority which are described in the constitutions on various levels of Zentei have not in the past been strictly followed. The union has been able to shift responsibilities at will in accordance with changes in circumstance or strategy. Lower union bodies are allowed to formulate their own constitutions, rules and election procedures within the framework of national policy and with the approval of higher levels. At times the local levels are allowed some autonomy in framing and negotiating purely local issues. At other times, locals act under central direction on both local and national issues.

23. As a practical matter, however, actual control of the union rests with the Central Executive Committee and is further centered in the national officers and headquarters staff. In times of conflict, control is transferred to the Central Struggle Committee, as was done in September 1947 at the beginning of the recent dispute.

24. The fact of strong central control has repeatedly been evidenced. Zentei's leading part in the abortive 1 February 1947 general strike, and its subsequent plans to stage an independent nation-wide communications strike in late February of that year, rested upon the ability of national headquarters to coordinate and command local activities. This type of central control and direction is greatly facilitated by the union's control of communication channels, which enables it at all times to maintain the closest liaison among its branches and lower organs.

25. Further evidence of strong central control over seemingly independent local action was seen in the recent dispute involving Zentei, and other government unions, during the period September 1947 to April 1948. In latter August 1947 the national headquarters directed the branches to initiate their own struggle demands and strike activities centered around a standard of 2400 calories daily intake, and to immediately organize struggle committees to issue orders to sub-branches and to coordinate local activities directed toward a national struggle. Branches were informed then that union tactics would be directed by central union headquarters through informal verbal orders or other undercover methods. During the course of the dispute various directives from the national headquarters appeared at times to free the local levels of central control. This "freedom" was more nominal than real, with close central coordination and direction maintained throughout the entire period.

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TRADE UNION ANALYSIS NUMBER 2 (Cont'd)

to the Telephone Council, and the balance of the one local union may belong to the Special Post Office Council. Membership by local unions and sections of local unions in these functional councils is direct, since the councils do not have any district or prefectural organs or responsibilities.

c. The practice of allowing sections of local unions to belong to the various functional councils is not universal or consistent. Although local unions in post offices allow telephone and telegraph sections of the local to belong to their respective functional councils, they do not permit postal savings sections to belong to the Postal Savings Council, on the ground that to do so would disrupt the unity of the local union. Similar concern has been expressed by local unions in other fields.

d. In some quarters, fear has been expressed that the functional councils may operate to disrupt the solidarity of the entire national union. Some of them, including the Special Post Office, Engineering, Railway Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph, Postal Savings, and Insurance Councils, are strong and well organized. These 7 councils, as now constituted, have many of the features and functions of separate craft unions. Each has its own national convention, central and executive committees and headquarters officials.

6. Youth Section; Women's Section.

a. Each of these sections is organized vertically from the local to the national levels, along the same geographical pattern described above in paragraph 4.

b. In addition to structural separateness, these two sections enjoy a substantial degree of independence in function. Each holds separate meetings as it chooses at local, prefectural, district and national levels. Although subject to eventual control by the central executive bodies, these sections can, and have been allowed and encouraged to, take various actions and make public statements in their own names.

c. Each section has direct representation on the national Central Executive Committee through three persons selected at its annual separate national convention.

d. Of the two, the Youth Section has in the past taken considerably more independent action than has the Women's Section. A portion of the members of the Youth Section were formerly organized into the more militant Youth Action Corps, and used to spearhead strike and struggle activities. Although the Youth Action Corps, as such, has been disbanded, the Youth Section continues to take a major part in such matters.

7. Executive and Administrative Bodies. Each of the four geographical levels - national, district, prefectural and local - and seven of the Functional Councils have similar executive and administrative bodies. Details of the composition of these bodies are shown in Tables I to V inclusive. Although the time and frequency of meetings is slightly different on the various levels, the essential functional nature of these bodies is the same on all levels. Table VI shows these details for the national level.

a. National Convention. This is the basic legislative body of Zentei, and all national powers are vested in it. Since normally it only meets once a year, however, its functions chiefly are: (1) to elect the officers of the national headquarters, (2) to ratify or reject the executive acts of the national officers during the previous year, and (3) to debate and legislate on broad general policy.

b. Central Committee. This body consists of about 164 members, each representing 2,000 rank-and-file members. It normally meets three times a year, and possesses all the fundamental legislative power of the national convention when the latter is not in session.

TRADE UNION ANALYSIS NUMBER 2.(Cont'd)

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TRADE UNION ANALYSIS NUMBER 2 (Cont'd)

Some collect on the basis of a specified number of yen per month; others collect on the basis of a percentage of monthly basic wage.

11. The average amount collected is about ¥36 per month, or approximately 6% of basic wage. This amount is apportioned and remitted to higher union levels as follows: National Headquarters - ¥7 per month; District Federation - ¥2; Prefectural Conference - ¥2 to 2.5. The balance is retained by the local union. The union's estimated monthly income is thus calculated to be about ¥13 million, of which about ¥2.5 million is rendered to the national headquarters.

12. In addition to an income from membership dues of around ¥150 million annually, Zentei has received indirectly from its employer - the Japanese Government - approximately ¥69 million per year in the form of wage and salary payments to full-time union officials. Approximately 3,150 full-time union officials throughout the country each receive from the government average annual payments of ¥20,000, or approximately ¥1,660 per month.

OFFICIALS

13. The present constitution of Zentei provides that the term of office shall be one year. There is no bar to reelection and service for an additional term or terms of the same length. The term of office in the case of a vacated post is the remainder of the unfulfilled original term.

14. The executive officers and the members of the Central Executive Committee receive from union funds living allowances amount to ¥1500 for those whose homes are in Tokyo, and ¥3000 per month for those living outside the Tokyo area.

15. In addition to the above-described living allowances, the top executive officers are paid salaries out of union funds as follows: Chairman - ¥5000; Vice-Chairmen and Secretary-General - ¥3000 per month. The total monthly income of these officers from all sources approximates ¥10,000; they are sometimes referred to as "labor aristocrats."

16. The large number of full-time union officials paid wages by the government, at present around 3,150, has been a subject of discussion and controversy between the union and the government. The first agreement by the government to pay the wages of union officials did not restrict the number of such officials; the present ratio is one official to approximately 120 union members. The government first proposed to reduce this ratio to one official per 500 union members. It has further proposed that union members who become full-time officials resign their jobs and be given priority to return to their jobs upon conclusion of their service as union officials. The union has generally resisted these proposals, and has counter-proposed plans which would not materially reduce the number of officials. A more recent government proposal suggests a ratio of 1 official to 700 employees.

UNION ELECTIONS

17. Methods of selecting union officials are set forth in a list of rules apart from the constitution. In referring to these rules, and in the rules themselves, the Japanese word "senshutsu" is used, which, though ambiguous, is usually taken to mean selection rather than election. Full text of the rules applicable to the national level in Zentei is included in this study. Procedures followed by the lower union levels are established by them with the approval of higher headquarters, and are essentially similar to those on the national level.

18. These rules appear to require certain democratic practices. Reference is made to an election committee to supervise elections, provision for nominating candidates and being nominated, use of written secret ballots, and early vote for absentees.

19. However, use of the term and the practice of selection, coupled with the practices of allowing committees to designate smaller committees, staffs and chiefs of bureaus, etc., has effectively nullified democracy in these union elections. The practical result is dictatorial prerogative and control by incumbent

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union officials. Approximately 90% of the delegates to the national convention are reportedly designated by prefectural officials rather than elected by the rank-and-file members. The national convention, in turn, confirms the Central Executive Committee members who have been similarly designated rather than elected. The five top executive officers are elected by written secret ballot at the national convention. Having been elected or confirmed by an unrepresentative body, the national union officers and committee members can hardly be considered to represent the democratically expressed choices of the membership.

20. Similar results are reported at the prefectural and local levels. This situation is partly the result of ignorance and disinterest on the part of rank-and-file members, and the apparently calculated efforts of present union leadership to maintain the status quo.

21. In the past the only exceptions to the above-described procedures and results have been found among some of the District Federations and Women's Sections. Use of written secret ballot for the election of all officials and committee members has been more widely practiced by these groups. This fact does not alter the conclusion that Zentei is controlled by undemocratically selected officials, since neither the District Federations or the Women's Sections have any important part in formulation or control of union policy.

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23. As a practical matter, however, actual control of the union rests with the Central Executive Committee and is further centered in the national officers and headquarters staff. In times of conflict, control is transferred to the Central Struggle Committee, as was done in September 1947 at the beginning of the recent dispute.

24. The fact of strong central control has repeatedly been evidenced. Zentei's leading part in the abortive 1 February 1947 general strike, and its subsequent plans to stage an independent nation-wide communications strike in late February of that year, rested upon the ability of national headquarters to coordinate and command local activities. This type of central control and direction is greatly facilitated by the union's control of communication channels, which enables it at all times to maintain the closest liaison among its branches and lower organs.

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26. The patterns and practice of central control are both cause and effect of Communist influence in Zentei. Strong control and direction from top authorities is standard Communist technique. On the other hand, an organization subject to

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central control is usually per se more susceptible to Communist influence and domination.

27. Zentei has long had a deserved reputation of being one of the most strongly Communist influenced unions within the similarly influenced NCIU, and, in fact, in all Japan. The "fraction method" of placing a few influential Party members or sympathizers in positions of leadership where they can influence or control the policies of governing bodies has been cleverly used in Zentei, and accounts for much of the Communists' success there.

28. Communist domination of the union on the national level is established. Dobashi, the Chairman, although denying membership in the Party, consistently and openly follows the Party line. One of the three vice-chairmen is an open Party member; the other two are open sympathizers and probable secret members. The secretary-general is listed as a Socialist. Admissions of Party membership, coupled with the records of union decisions and action, make it clear that the Communists have maintained control at the top despite considerable criticism of Communist influence from within the union.

29. Until the recent organization of Democratization Leagues, there had been no organized opposition to Communist influence. Numerous scattered local protests, such as one proposal by the Kanagawa prefectural branch for withdrawal of Zentei from NCIU, were defeated by the ability of Communist leaders to command the votes of theoretically "neutral" members. It is unquestionably true that many union members are neither Communists nor Party sympathizers, who could, if better organized and properly led to take an active part in union affairs, bring about substantial changes.

30. Most important single step toward correcting existing undemocratic features of Zentei is reform of election procedures and practices and promotion of widespread rank and file participation in election of union officials. No improvement can be expected to develop or long endure until control of the union reverts to the membership.

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE UNION AND ITS ORGANS

TABLE I

Headquarters

Structural Chart				
Name of Group	Source of Candidate	Number of Members	Method of Selection	Confirmed by
Convention	General membership	1 per 700 members. 1 more for fraction of 351 at prefectural conference 1/	90% are not elected. Recommended by Committee of Local Union. 2/	Qualification Jury
Central Committee	General membership	1 per 2000 members in each prefectural conference. Total 164	Elected by prefectural conference	National Convention
Central Executive Committee	1 from each prefectural conference	52	Recommended by each body stipulated in the Constitution	National Convention
Officials	General membership	1 Chairman 3 V-Chairmen 1 Sec-Gen	Elected at the Convention	National Convention
Auditors	General membership	10	Recommended from each district federation	Appointed by Convention
Bureau Chief	Bureau members; namely, Central Executive Committee	11	Mutually elected by bureau members	Secretary-General
Bureau Staff Members	Central Executive Committee		Mutually elected by Central Executive Committee	Chief of Bureau

1/ Central Committee (164) and officials of Headquarters, Central Executive Committee, Auditor, attend to National Convention.

2/ There is no clause in the Constitution about election. The word used in the Constitution is selection (senshutsu).

TRADE UNION ANALYSIS NUMBER 2 (Cont'd)

TABLE II

District Federation

Structural Chart

Name of Group	Source of Candidates	Number of Members	Method of Selection	Confirmed by
Federation Convention	Rank and file in the district	1 per 400 members. One more for fraction of 201 at the Prefectural Conference with- in district	Elected by the Prefectural Conference	Qualification Jury
Federation Committee	Rank and file. Candidates recommended by local unions in district	1 more for fraction of 751 at each Prefectural Conference within district.	Elected at Federation Convention	Federation Convention
Executive Committee	Rank and file in the district. Candidates recommended by prefectural conference in the district	1 for 7000. 2 for over 7000. 2 from Women's Section 2 from Youth Section	Elected at Federation Convention. Recommended from each section	Federation Convention
Officials	Rank and file in district	1 president 2 V-Pres. 1 Sec-Gen	Elected at Federation Convention	Federation Convention
Auditors	Rank and file in district	3	Elected at Federation Convention	Federation Convention
Bureau Chiefs	Bureau Staff Members (Executive committee)		Elected by staff members of each bureau	
Staff Members of Bureau	Executive Committee		Mutual election by Executive Committee	

TRADE UNION ANALYSIS NUMBER 2 (Cont'd)

TABLE III

Prefectural Conference
(Tokyo Central)

Structural Chart				
Name of Group	Source of Candidates	Number of Members	Method of Selection	Confirmed by
Prefectural Conference Convention	Rank and file of locals with in the prefecture	1 per 30 for 300 members 1 per 50 for 300-1000 1 per 100 for over 1000 members of locals	Mostly recommended by Executive Committee of local unions	Qualification Jury
Committee (Hyogiin)	ditto above	40 The rate of allocation to each local union is decided according to number of representatives	Mostly recommended by Executive Committee of local unions. Some locals ask for approval of local conventions	Prefectural Conference Convention
Executive Committee	ditto above	1 from each local within prefecture	Mostly decided by local union Executive Committee	Prefectural Conference Convention
Officers	ditto above Candidates recommended by local union	1 President 2 V-Pres. 1 Sec.-Gen.	Elected by Prefectural Conference Convention	Prefectural Conference Convention
Auditors	ditto above	2	Elected by Prefectural Conference Convention	Prefectural Conference Convention
Bureau Chiefs	Executive Committee		Elected by Members of Bureau	
Bureau Members	Executive Committee		Mutually elected by Executive Committee	

1/ There is no clause in the Constitution of Prefectural Conference about election of representatives, Committee, and Executive Committee.

TABLE IV

Functional Council
(Postal Saving)

Structural Chart

Name of Group	Source of Candidates	Number of Members	Method of Selection	Confirmed by
Functional Council Convention	General membership of the Council	Number decided at each convention and allocated to each branch $\frac{1}{1}$	Decided by each branch committee $\frac{1}{1}$	Qualification Jury
Committee (Hyogin)	ditto above	1 for less than 1000 2 for more than 1000 at branch level	Selected by each branch committee (no election)	Functional Council Convention
Standing (Executive) Committee	ditto above	10	Elected at Functional Council Convention	Functional Council Convention & Committee
Officials	ditto above	1 president 2 Vice-Pres. 1 Sec.-Gen.	Elected at Functional Council Convention Recommended by president	Standing Committee
Auditing Committee	ditto above	2	Elected at Functional Council Convention	Functional Council Convention
Secretariat Bureau Members		some	Selected by Secretary-General	Appointed by President

1/ Branch constitutes a local union of Zentei. Local unions of the same craft are organized into a functional council. Branch committee is the committee in each branch.

TRADE UNION ANALYSIS NUMBER 2 (Cont'd)

TABLE V

Local Union
(Tokyo Central Post Office)

Structural Chart				
Name of Group	Source of Candidates	Number of Members	Method of Selection	Confirmed by
Local Union Convention	Rank and File	1 per 10 members at each division	Elected at local union rank and file	Qualification Jury
Committee	Rank and File	40 allocated to each division according to number 2/	Supposed to be elected but mostly no electing is done	Local Union Convention
Executive Committee	Committee	7 5 by mutual election 1 Woman Section Chief 1 Youth Section Chief	5 by mutual election Recommended respectively by Women and Youth Sections	Local Union Convention
Officials	Committee	1 President 1 Vice-Pres. 1 Sec.-Gen.	Elected by Committee	Local Union Convention
Management Council Committee 3/	Committee	12	Elected by Committee	Local Union Convention
Auditing Committee	Rank and file	2	Elected by Labor Union Convention	Local Union Convention

1/ Supposed to be elected, but in actuality election is neglected.

2/ Allocation of committee to each division of Post Office.

General Affairs Division	4	Custodian	1
Savings & Insurance	4	Telegraph	2
Foreign Postal Service	3	Postal Registry	2
Distribution	4	Ordinary Post	6
Special Post	6	Package	5
Welfare	2	Liaison	1

3/ The committee is now suspending functioning.

TABLE VI

Headquarters

		Functional Chart		
Name of Organ	Regular Meeting	Special Meeting	Duties & Responsibilities	Responsible to
National Convention	October annually	1. When demanded by 1/3 of rank & file. 2. When the Central Executive Committee requires it.	Highest authority policy resolution and formulation	General membership
Central Committee	3 times a year	1. When demanded by 2/3 of the Committee Members. 2. When the Central Executive Committee requires it.	Interim policy formulation. Planning for execution of policy	National Convention
Central Executive Committee	Twice a week	When it is necessary	Execution of policy. Routine business	National Convention and Central Committee
Bureau Chiefs			Execution of policy	Secretary-General

ELECTION RULES OF ZENTEI

I. General Rule.

Art. 1. These election rules are set up for the election of Central Committee and officials of Headquarters.

Art. 2. Regular election of officials and Central Committee is carried out in October every year.

II. Election Committee.

Art. 3. Central Executive Chairman and Vice-Chairman and the Secretary-General shall be elected from the nation-wide electorate. Central Committee shall be elected from prefectural electorate.

Art. 4. Election Committee shall be organized in each electorate. Election Committee in national electorate shall be set up by the decision of the Central Executive Committee, while that of the prefectural electorate shall be set up by the prefectural organ.

Neither candidates nor those who are recommended as candidates can be members of election committee.

Art. 5. The duties of election committee are as follows:

Item 1: To announce the election to rank and file members 30 days before the election date.

Item 2: To announce names of candidates and other necessary information to rank and file 15 days before the election date.

(Items 1 and 2 above do not apply in case of by-election.)

Item 3: To report the result of election to the Central Executive Committee and to the prefectural organ, and to publicize it to rank and file in the electorate.

Art. 6. Election committees shall screen the qualifications of candidates.

Art. 7. Election committee shall investigate a case of violation when the committee discovers one or a report of violation is made.

The Committee shall have the power to dispose of such cases, and shall request the approval of each decision making organ under which the violation happened.

III. Candidacy.

Art. 8. Union members who want to become candidates must fill in the regular candidacy form and register at the Election Committee Board to which they belong by 20 days before the election date.

Art. 9. In recommending candidates for Central Executive Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and Secretary-General, the consent of the person recommended and the consent of more than 20 other members is necessary. In case of recommending candidates for Central Committee, and for officials other than those named above, the consent of the person recommended and the consent of 10 additional members is required. Candidacy recommendation form must be filled in and registered at the Election Committee Board by 20 days before the election date.

Art. 10. Article 9 above does not apply to candidacy for by-election and recommendation of candidates for by-election.

ELECTION RULES OF ZENTEI (Cont'd)

IV. Election

Art. 11. Election shall be done by representatives selected by union members both in national electorate and in prefectural electorate.

Art. 12. Election must be done by written secret ballot.

Art. 13. Union members who are to be absent on the date of election can vote beforehand.

Art. 14. The candidate who receives the highest number of valid votes shall be elected first. In case of a tie vote, the younger candidate shall be elected.

Art. 15. If the vote for any candidate is less than 1/10 of the total valid votes divided by the number of posts to be filled, that candidate cannot be elected.

Example: Total valid votes.....950
Posts to be filled..... 2

$$950 \div 2 = 475$$

$$475 \div 10 = 47.5 - 48 \text{ votes required for election}$$

Art. 16. In case an elected person is disqualified, candidate who received the next highest number of votes shall be elected.

Art. 17. By-election shall be carried out by the recognition of the Election Committee.

Art. 18. If an elected person moves out of the electorate, he shall be disqualified.

Attached Rules.

Art. 19. Amendment of these election rules shall be made by the decision of the organ higher than the Central Committee.

Art. 20. These election rules shall be enforced from June 14, 1947.

Secret

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
CIVIL INTELLIGENCE SECTION
CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

APO 500
7 September 1948

SPECIAL REPORT

SUBJECT: Communications Workers Union Acts as Communist Satellite;
Communications Control Threat to Occupational Security

1. Summary:

a. Activities of the All Japan Communication Workers' Union (ZENTEI) prove that the union is completely dominated by the Communist Party.

b. The ZENTEI acts for the JCP and is the Communist Party's major front organization. Posing as a union and acting as the Communist Party, the union is able to accomplish Communist aims in places where support by the Communist Party would create opposition.

c. ZENTEI apparently exerts strong pressure on Communications Ministry officials as communications laws have not been enforced. ZENTEI continues to use free postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications, classed as official Communication Ministry material. No apparent attempt to halt this practice has been made by the Ministry. ZENTEI also offers free communications to friendly unions.

d. ZENTEI control over switchboards and transmission facilities, coupled with the anti-American attitude is a serious threat to the security of the United States Occupation Forces.

2. ZENTEI Follows Communist Propaganda Line.

Starting with the 1 February 1947 General Strike, the ZENTEI has unwaveringly followed the Communist Party line in its attempts to overthrow the duly elected sovereign government in Japan and has attempted to embarrass the Occupation Forces. Positive evidence of early ZENTEI-Communist cooperation was a letter, dated 8 Feb 47, from the Kanagawa Branch of ZENTEI to Communist Party Headquarters in Tokyo which states in part:

"Invitation.

"The greatest general strike in history of 2,600,000 organized workers was called off on account of MacArthur's order.

"However, our demands have not been met. Due to the blackmarket and inflationary policies of the decadent YOSHIDA cabinet, our daily livelihood becomes increasingly difficult. The rumbling of the March crisis is steadily growing louder"....."we (ZENTEI) shall take the lead in working for the reconstruction of a happy and prosperous nation.

"Toward this end, we have called a mass rally on 12 February 1947 (Wednesday) 10:00 A.M. at the Yokohama Public Park. (In case of rain, at the Kanagawa Post Office).

"Your (Communist Party) presence and cooperation will be greatly appreciated" (CCD/TOS/x-136).

(Incl 2) *Secret*

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Also immediately after MacArthur's order prohibiting general strikes, the ZENTEI took leadership in following the Communist Party plans to circumvent the order, claiming in a mimeographed petition submitted to the Allied Council of Japan on 3 February 1947, that "We think it is clear that General MacArthur's order prohibiting the February 1 general strike was intended for the projected general strike only and not for independent strikes"....."the authorities concerned intend to deny our right to strike by abusing General MacArthur's strike prohibition order. We will ignore such a reactionary announcement. We will fight to the end to protect our fundamental human rights" (CCD/TOS/x-150).

Responsible elements within the ZENTEI realized the necessity for attempting to run the labor union as a union for the workers and not as a political party advocating the overthrow of the government. These persons formed within ZENTEI a "Democratization League" (ZENTEI MINSHUKA RENGOEI). This league aims to point out the non-labor activities of Communist leaders. Some of the aims of the Democratization League are:

- a. Protection of labor unions from being utilized by the government and political parties.
- b. Ousting of Communist factions from labor unions which are attempting to stifle the laborers' independence.
- c. Elimination of all localized guerilla tactics and adopt lawful tactics for labor unions.
- d. Impeachment of high officials in ZENTEI upon their committing sabotage in the line of duty" (JP/TOS/2587)

Communist ZENTEI officials have asserted a great deal of effort to smash the activities of anti-Communist groups within the union. They have even gone outside their own union and been influential in attempting to discredit truly democratic elements within the Government Railway Workers' Union (KOKUTETSU) (JP/TOS/2955). The anti-Communist elements within ZENTEI and KOKUTETSU have recently suffered defeat in important union elections, namely because the individual workers do not understand their rights and power as union members and have allowed a pyramid system of organization to exist, which allows a few Communists to dominate the entire union. Recent proof of ZENTEI-Communist Party alliance is evident in CCD/TOS/x-402 covering a letter from ZENTEI to the Akahata Editorial Office, which states:

"We feel grateful to you for your constant toils. We, as members of the Communist Party, the All Japan Communication Workers' Union, and the workers at large, resolve to fight against reactionary attacks and reactionary forces to the end. We beg you for unstinted support and cooperation in the future.

"Please find inclosed herewith a petition. (Signed) NAKASHIMA."

The petition, signed by sixteen (16) individuals, requested increased newsprint allocation for AKAHATA, the official organ of JCP.

ZENTEI supported practically word for word the Communist Party Line during the Korean Incident in Osaka. A mimeographed leaflet issued by the ZENTEI Branch in Tokyo states in part:

"Are Korean nationals enemies of Japanese laborers?"

Secret

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"In a reply to a statement by Japanese laborers to the effect that, 'It is foolish for people to think that we Japanese laborers are going to spearhead an attack to help the Koreans', the Koreans state:

'The Japanese laborers do not know just who their oppressors are, and probably do not realize that their own enemy and that of the Koreans are one and the same, capitalists.'

"Let us consider where the Japanese laborers actually stand. As the English debilitated the natives of her colonies by setting one sect or race against another, so are certain elements in Japan scheming to create a split between the Japanese laborers and the Korean nationals and thereby weaken their powers. Now just who are the ones who rejected the demands of the Japanese laborers, made them lead a humiliating life, sold their racial independence and reduced them to a life close to slavery? Could it be that the ones who usurped basic powers from the Japanese laborers are the same ones who are trying to deny the Koreans their right of independence over their own education?

"The ZENTEI (All-Japan Communication Workers' Union) has entered into partnership with the Korean nationals in their activities. Japanese laborers, you must join hands with the Korean nationals! You must get together and conquer your common enemy, the capitalists who are scheming to create dissension between Korean and Japanese laborers and put a yoke over both of you." (CCD/TOS/x-413).

Further evidence that the ZENTEI is merely a satellite of the Communist Party is inherent in ZENTEI organization. Within ZENTEI is the Youth and Womens Construction Corps (KENSETSU-HAN), which is a violent group patterned after the Construction Corps (formerly Youth Action Corps) of the Communist Party. This corps in the JCP is considered to be personally directed by TOKUDA Kyuichi, Secretary General of the Communist Party. The violent nature of the Construction Corps is indicated by Instruction No. 11 from ZENTEI Headquarters, which states:

"As a result of struggles, unjust oppression has taken place openly and successive arrests are taking place at a number of places. Hereafter, in case such arrests occur anywhere, in or outside our organization, the KENSETSU-HAN (Construction Corps) is ordered to crush the enemy's violence by mobilizing our entire organization." (CCD/TOS/x-412).

The following appeared in RONDO TSUSHIN (Labor-Farmer News) 1 June 48:

"The ZENTEI must develop and lead a large scale struggle in the future. The party (JCP) members must come out in the open and lead the struggle instead of pulling strings behind the scenes as in the past." (JP/TOS/2955).

3. ZENTEI Acts for the Communist Party.

Analysis of Communist Party propaganda and directives, and instructions and propaganda put out by ZENTEI, indicates that they are identical except possibly for a slight slanting to emphasize the labor phase of the Communist revolution. When Communists were accused of being back of the Korean demonstrations concerning the closing of Korean schools, the Communists

Secret

Secret

denied their activities in spite of the fact that many Communists were arrested during the riots. Practically all propaganda then issued concerning the Korean problem was put out by ZENTEI. There are numerous censorship intercepts of material that ZENTEI has published or disseminated which is basically Communist Party propaganda. Important Communist projects supported by ZENTEI are the anti-taxation struggle, the anti-payment of tuition struggle and the opposition to importation of sugar. ZENTEI has supported strongly the Communist opposition to the introduction of foreign capital into Japan. Numerous examples of these are reported in CCD comment sheets JP/TOS/2754, 2900, 2942, 3149 and JP/OSA/TOS/1425, 1429.

4. ZENTEI Illegally Uses Government Communication Facilities.

The Communications Ministry of the Japanese government is authorized by law to send, without cost, necessary communications for conducting official communications business. This includes postal, telegraph and telephone messages. The TSUSHIN JIMU is a communication channel similar to the "Frank" mail privilege in the United States, maintained exclusively for execution of official business within the Communications Ministry. No other ministry has access to this special channel. Communications Law No. 165, Article 20, states that it is unlawful and illegal to use this channel for private, personal or unofficial business. Letters sent through this channel bear no stamps, and on the upper left hand corner of the envelope the words "TSUSHIN JIMU" are either stamped or printed in Kanji.

Japanese telegraphic laws authorize several classifications of telegrams for use by government agencies other than the Communications Ministry for official business and without cost. They are designated in the telegram as "RINU" (government official business, referred to as "KANPO") and "IRI" (urgent official business, referred to as "SHIKYU KANPO"). Two other classifications are available for exclusive use of the Communications Ministry. They are: "MURA" and "IRA" (urgent). These two categories are designated as the official Communications Ministry channel and bear no charge.

It was observed during censorship of telegrams that a category of telegrams designated "KUMI" was being used, which is not mentioned in the telegraph laws. Subsequent study of these messages and investigation revealed that the All Japan Communication Workers' Union created this category to send telegrams concerning union matters. That these are sent without cost was ascertained by studying the original filed messages. A large volume of these original messages or carbon copies thereof are now in CCD files and are available for any legal evidence. None of the KUMI messages indicate that any charges have been paid for their transmission. The priority rating for KUMI telegrams has been ascertained to be very high. JP/TOS/2657 states that "directive telegrams of ZENTEI (SHIREI DEMPO) will be handled after emergency wires; other union messages will be given the highest priority ratings possible." It has been estimated, based on the known traffic, the average length of messages and the priority-cost rate of the messages that ZENTEI utilized, without cost, in the neighborhood of eight million (8,000,000) to nine million (9,000,000) yen worth of telegraphic and telephonic messages to conduct a series of coordinated "piston-tactics" twenty-four (24) hour strikes during February and March 1948. The bulk of this traffic was used to further Communist Party objectives in overthrowing the Japanese government and in opposition to SCAP Occupation policies. In other words, non-enforcement of the existing Japanese law has allowed subversive elements to utilize, without cost, government facilities to fight the government itself.

-4-

Secret

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DOBASHI Kazuyoshi, militant chairman of ZENTEI (purportedly a secret member of the Communist Party) threatened TOMIYOSHI Eiji, Communications Minister, to the effect that if demands of ZENTEI are not met, a critical situation would occur during March (Yomiuri dated 13 March 48). There are many other examples of non-democratic pressure tactics by ZENTEI.

On 11 March 48 ZENTEI conspired with the Independent Newspaper Workers' Union to suppress transmission of press news unfavorable to Communist dominated unions (CCD/TOS/x-383). In a telephone call from YAMADA of the Independent Newspaper Workers' Union to ZENTEI, YAMADA stated: "All the union workers are anxious to know what steps are to be taken regarding newspaper reports." ZENTEI replied: "Mr MURAKAMI advised us to refuse handling any unfavorable reports on the strike." YAMADA: "We are ignoring the unfavorable reports to prevent their publication on the newspaper." Another telephone call made the same day from YAMAMOTO of the Central Japan Press of Nagoya to NAGAOKA, ZENTEI Headquarters, Tokyo, was intercepted as follows: YAMAMOTO: "Our newspaper report to the main office in Nagoya regarding tomorrow's strike of ZENTEI was detained by the report and records investigation section of ZENTEI; the classifier refused to handle the report. Aren't there some new instructions issued from either the labor section of ZENTEI or Allied GHQ?" NAGAOKA: "Yes. New instructions as to the censoring of newspaper reports have been issued." Analysis shows clearly that ZENTEI, which exercises control (illegally) over Communications channel, is willfully violating SCAP regulations which limit censorship to designated SCAP agencies, by refusing to transmit news reports unfavorable to their subversive program.

During the June 1948 conference of ZENTEI held in Kanazawa Prefecture, the union made an attempt to use government communication facilities without charge for reporting the activities of the conference. Three (3) telephone intercepts indicated that when denied use of government facilities by Communications Ministry officials, the ZENTEI actually tapped in on a government line with a three-way plug in violation of Ministry disapproval. An unidentified person by the name of NITOBE inferred that he had utilized pressure on Communications personnel to get allocation of direct lines from Kanazawa to Tokyo. He stated: "If the union has more eagerness and desire, its communications can be handled even though interrupting other communications, but the union does not place much emphasis on the subject. Consequently, I gave up pressing for its allocation" (CCD/TOS/x-448). A subsequent telephone call revealed that Communications Ministry traffic was interrupted by union calls. An unknown speaker from Kanazawa Communications office, stated in a call to SHIMODA of the Communications Ministry about ZENTEI's action: "Since the line has been cut off, nothing could be done about it. You must have been taken for a ride. Do you wish us to complain to ZENTEI?" SHIMODA replied: "The complaint has been already made. We are embarrassed by frequent cutting of the circuit." At the time of this violation of Japanese government orders by ZENTEI, the ZENTEI had frequently stated in their propaganda line that the Japanese government is only a "tool of SCAP" (references numerous); therefore, in the minds of ZENTEI personnel this action constitutes a tacit defiance of SCAP authority. If ZENTEI workers can cut a Japanese communications line in this manner, it indicates the relative ease by which trunk lines used by the U.S. Army could be monitored or disrupted.

CCD has studied carefully over a period of seven (7) months the use of communications by the All Japan Communications Workers' Union. In spite of constant complaints on the lack of operating funds, ZENTEI has

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sent extensive and voluminous telegraph messages and makes large numbers of long distance telephone calls each day. It is also apparent that Communications Ministry accounting sections do not attempt the collection of tolls and fees from ZENTEI. A typical example of ZENTEI misuse is a recent telegram of 1133 words which, if sent at priority rate, would cost 4420 yen. This message was sent simultaneously to numerous chapters of ZENTEI (TOS District I August Report). The total cost of one such telegram, when not paid, constitutes a serious daily loss in revenue to the financially pressed Japanese government, particularly the Communications Ministry. CCD cannot compute accurately the cost of communications used by ZENTEI, but based on the thousands of "KUMI" telegrams intercepted and the percentage covered by CCD, the total must be a staggering loss in revenue to the government.

CCD has documentary proof in the form of numerous photographs of repeated violation of the postal laws by ZENTEI in their use of the Tsushin-Jinu mail privilege.

Not only has ZENTEI illegally used Communications Ministry channels for transmission of ZENTEI information, but they have extended telegraphic and telephonic service to those unions friendly to the ZENTEI or to the Communist cause. Examples are: A telephone call from Tokyo Headquarters of the All Japan Coal Miners' Union to the Hokkaido branch states: "In case of emergency calls arrange so that you can use the ZENTEI telephone. By all means secure the permission so that you will be prepared hereafter" (JP/TOS/2857). On 4 May 1948 an official of the Mitsubishi Mining Company Labor Union used a ZENTEI trunk line from Nagasaki to Tokyo (JP/FUK/TP/11558). The Japan Stage and Screen Workers' Union stated in a call on 3 May 1948: "Our demand for collective bargaining has been granted on condition that collective bargaining be made by each section separately. Details will be telephoned to you by ZENTEI on the 27th" (JP/TOS/2804). In a telephone call made 18 June 1948 from NICHU-EI-EN HONBU (Japan Screen and Stage Workers' Union) to ZENTEI Headquarters, Tokyo, the following was observed: NICHU-EI-EN: "The Toho Studio Branch will hold a cultural meeting at Sendai, to where some freight must be sent. What we wish to do is to ask ZENTEI to make out an authorization for us to load the freight on a mail-car." ZENTEI: "Please call Mr. ONO at the ZENTEI TETSUDO YUBIN KYOGI KAI HONBU (ZENTEI Railway Postal Council Headquarters) about the matter. The telephone number is 66-4342, Mansei-bashi Kanda." This communication denotes the irregular use of mail-cars by the ZENTEI for private purposes. It also is an indication that the use of the same facility is accorded friendly unions. It is presumed that goods loaded directly on the mail-car receive expeditious handling and are free from inspection and/or censorship or freight charges (CCD/TOS/x-443).

On 1 June 1948 the Monopoly Bureau Workers' Union relayed a message by ZENTEI channels. The classification of the telegram was "BATA", a commonly-used special classification within the Communications Ministry only. The term means "GOGAI" (literally, "outside of number"), or not to be included in the running series of numbers of messages. This means the message will have no number, thus will bear no charge (CCD/TOS/x-433).

ZENTEI's autonomous control of communication facilities, coupled with their anti-American attitude threatens the security of the Occupation Forces. ZENTEI has constantly attempted to subvert or circumvent instructions of the Occupation Forces. An example of this was a telephone call made 15 April 1948 from the Nagano Chapter of ZENTEI to ZENTEI Headquarters,

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Tokyo, which was the telephonic transmission of Telephone Information Bulletin No. 125-3 and reviewed ESS Labor Chief's instructions in calling off a strike scheduled by the Osaka ZENTEI on 15 April 1948. Quoting Mr. Killen, the Bulletin stated: "It is requested that ZENTEI endeavor to call off tomorrow's Osaka local strikes of four branch unions. This is merely a request to call off the strike; however, if this wish is not complied with an order will be issued to cease the strike.....contact DOBASHI immediately and reply to Mr Harold by tomorrow morning." The bulletin went on to say the Central Struggle Committee, after consulting with DOBASHI by phone, decided to leave the matter of the strike to the discretion of the Osaka branch unions.

ZENTEI is, and has been in the past, completely mobilized to direct a general strike through control of communications. The following incident was related by Mr Tapper, DAC, telephone specialist of Eighth Army PSO, and is summarized as follows:

"A few days prior to the attempted general strike in February 1947, ZENTEI personnel established a command post in the subterranean cable vaults under the Tokyo Central Telephone Office. They had field phones in the vaults, connected to long distance trunk panels in the exchange. When found by the Signal Officer in charge (Col P A Wakeman), they were forced to disband. The ZENTEI men then moved to another part of the building where they could be kept under surveillance."

It is of historical interest that this overt action was stopped by the "No General Strike" order of the Commander-in-Chief. The danger in the situation still exists, particularly with the increased anti-American feeling of labor unions over the MacArthur-Ashida Letter which sheared them of ill-gained power.

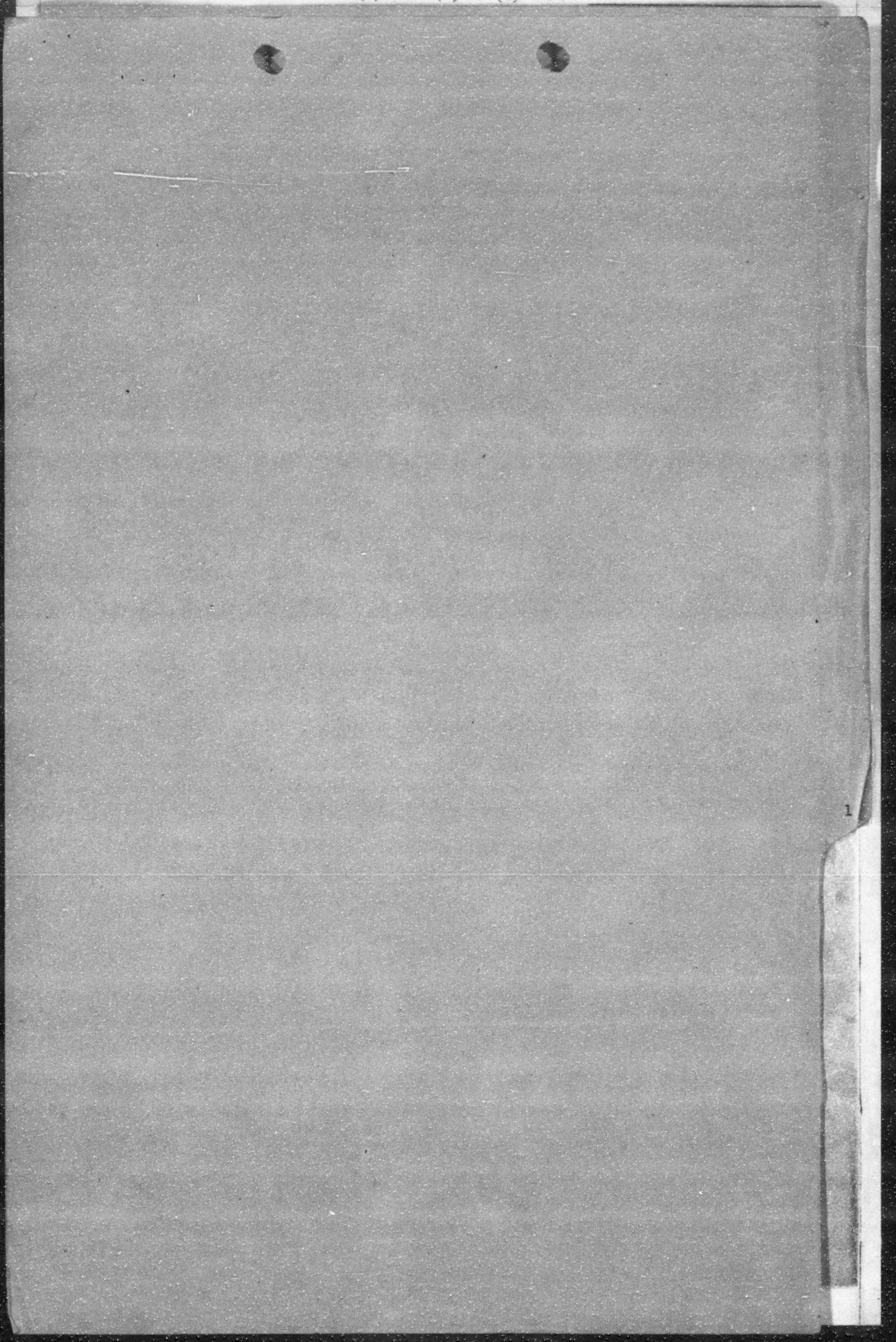
5. Analysis:

a. Non-enforcement of existing Japanese laws concerning illegal use of communications has aided and abetted a Communist satellite to carry out a subversive program inimical to Occupation policy and to the welfare of the Japanese public.

b. The uncontrolled willfull lawlessness of the All Japan Communications Workers' Union encourages them to carry out more serious objectives for the Communist Party, often in violation of the feeling of the "rank and file" union members.

c. Legal action against ZENTEI to stop misuse of official government communications would allow more democratic elements within the unions to free themselves from a Communist controlled ZENTEI Headquarters.

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CCD/TOS/X-150

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT, CIS, MIS, GHQ, SCAP

— CENSORSHIP INTERCEPT —

APD 500

Date: 21 Feb 47

SUBJECT: LABOR I ALL-JAPAN COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS UNION PLANS
INDEPENDENT STRIKE

II SEE BELOW

In a letter, dated 17 Feb 47,

From: ZEN TEISHIN JUGYOIN
KUMIAI HONBU (All-Japan
Communications Workers'
Union Headquarters)
7-1, Ote-machi, Kojimachi-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

To: TSUSHINBUNKA SHINKOKAI
SHOKISHITSU (Association for
Promotion of Communication
Culture, Secretariat)
c/o COMMUNICATION MINISTRY
Azabu-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)

Writer, enclosing a mimeographed bulletin titled "TOSO NYUSU (Dispute News) No. 91" and issued by the central dispute headquarters of ZEN TEISHIN JUGYOIN KUMIAI (All-Japan Communications Workers Union) on 17 Feb 47, reveals that, at the general meeting of the central dispute committee of the union held on 16 Feb 47, it was decided that the union would conduct a 24-hour strike on 24 Feb 47 and a 48-hour strike from the 27th to the 28th of Feb 47, in order to attain the demands of the four hundred thousand (400,000) communications workers for guarantee of their livelihood. The dispute headquarters of the union will continue negotiations until 21 Feb 47, the date set for the formal announcement of the strikes.

II. CHIEF OF INFORMATION DEPARTMENT OF ALL-JAPAN COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS UNION SAYS INDEPENDENT STRIKE NOT PROHIBITED BY SCAP

Enclosed also is a mimeographed copy of a petition which was submitted to the Allied Council for Japan on 3 Feb 47, to which the following is added as the remark made by the chief of the information department of the union on 1 Feb 47:

"We think it is clear that General MacArthur's order prohibiting the Feb 1 general strike was intended for the projected general strike only, and not for independent strikes. Nevertheless, the announcement made by the Chief of the Police Bureau revealed that the authorities concerned intend to deny our just right to strike by abusing General MacArthur's strike prohibition order. We will ignore such a reactionary announcement. We will fight to the end to protect our fundamental human rights".

Enclosures: 3
1 Mimeographed copy of "Dispute News"
1 Mimeographed copy of a petition submitted to the Far Eastern Commission
1 Mimeographed copy of a petition submitted to the Allied Council for Japan.

Distribution:	Disposition	Language	Previous Records
CIS/OPMS 4 c	Passed	Japanese	None
Ex. GP 2 c			

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CCD/TOS/X-136

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT, CIS, MIS, GHQ, SCAP

-- CENSORSHIP INTERCEPT --

APO 500

Date: 14 Feb 47

SUBJECT: LABOR: KANAGAWA COUNCIL OF JAPAN COMMUNICATION WORKERS UNION
CALLS MASS RALLY AIMED TO GAIN SUPPORT FOR ITS STRIKE

In a communication dated 8 Feb 47,

From: ZENTEI KANAGAWA CHIKU KYOGIKAI (Kanagawa Local District Council of the Japan Communication Workers Union) To: NIPPON KYOSANTO HONBU (Japan Communist Party, Hdq.)
Yoyogi, Sendagaya-ku,
Tokyo-to (Japan)
List: 3881

Writer states:

"Invitation"

"The greatest general strike in history of 2,600,000 organized workers was called off on account of MacArthur's order.

"However, our demands have not been met. Due to the black market and inflationary policies of the decadent YOSHIDA cabinet, our daily livelihood becomes increasingly difficult. The rumbling of the March crisis is steadily growing louder.

"We members of the ZENTEI KANAGAWA CHIKU KYOGIKAI (Kanagawa Local District Council of Japan Communication Workers Union), 80,000 strong, have resolved to strike to the end to achieve our demands. We shall take the lead in working for the reconstruction of a happy and prosperous nation.

"Toward this end, we have called a mass rally on 12 Feb 47 (Wed) 10:A.M. at the YOKOHAMA PUBLIC PARK. (In case of rain, at the Kanagawa Post Office).

"Your presence and cooperation will be greatly appreciated."

Examiner's note: No stamp nor postmark was on the envelope, but in the upper left hand corner, where the stamp is normally placed, were written the words TSUSHIN JIBU (Communications Business), which normally indicates that the contents are concerned solely with official postal business, such as the transmittal of money order duplicates, surveys of mail, etc.

Distribution	Disposition	Language	Previous Records
CIS/OPNS 4 c	Passed	Japanese	None
WDI 6 c	TOS/MF/1460-62		

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAP

APO 500

FROM: KATO Taizo (加藤 泰三) Shinsno-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)		LIST:		TO: MACHIDA Seichi (町田 政一) 24, Goten-machi, Kanagawa- ku, Yokohama-shi, (Kanagawa-ken, Japan)		LIST:	
DISTRIBUTION: GB/POL CIS/OP/SA ESS/LA DAI	STA LOCAL: CIC 25	Date of Commun: Postmark: 1 Jun 48	Dispos of Commun: Passed	Eval-Alloc: 210-11-6			
		Type of Commun: Letter	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None			
		Prep. Date: 10 Jun 48	Comment by: T03				

COMMENT

LABOR: COMMUNIST PARTY (LIST: X-76) REPORTED TO HAVE INSTRUCTED ZENTEI FACTION TO LEAD AND GAIN COMPLETE CONTROL OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN COMING NAT'L CONVENTION

Writer, member of the Democratization Alliance Headquarters, encloses a copy of a report appearing in RONO TSUSHIN (Labor-Farmer News) which states:

"The extraordinary national convention of the ZENTEI (All-Japan Communications Workers Union, List: X-76) which is scheduled to start on 20 June is already being watched with keen interest, and a decisive battle for the control of the executive committee is now in progress within the union. It is said that the KYOSAN TO (Communist Party, List: X-76) summoned its one hundred twenty (120) fraction members of the ZENTEI to its headquarters and gave them the following instructions:

1. The failure of the last struggle was due to the attitude of the KOKUTETSU (Gov't Railway Workers Union).
2. The ZENTEI must develop and lead a large-scale struggle in the future.
3. The party (Ex: Communist Party, List: X-76) members must come out in the open to lead the struggle instead of pulling strings behind the scenes as in the past.
4. The party membership has increased ten per cent (10%) during the last struggle.

- 1 - (Continued)

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JP/TOS/2955

"As mentioned above, the party members have recently become bold in leading labor struggles. It seems that the KYOSANTO and the radical elements are trying to elect the following persons to be the union officers. .

Chairman of Executive Committee: DORASHI Kazukichi
(土橋 一三 ; re-elect)

Vice-chairman of the Executive Committee:
TAKAHARA Shinichi (List: XB-76; re-elect), Communist; EBIHARA Tetsu (List: XB-75,76; re-elect), Communist; and IGO Kikuji (List: XB-75, 76; member of the Negotiation Department), Communist.

Secretary General: HAMA Takeshi (List: XB-75,76; chief of Information and Propaganda Department), Communist.

"The MINDOHA (Democratization Alliance Faction) is supporting YAMAGUCHI (山内 ; Kyoto) and MITSUMURA (光村 ; Osaka). However, the coming convention seems to be favorable to the radical elements, and an overwhelming victory for the radical elements is predicted. The Alliance is expected to try a come-back at the October convention."

Examiner's Note: (1) The above communication originated from the anti-Communist Democratization Alliance, and the information about the Communist meeting is presumed to be from an intelligence source.

(2) The ZENTEI national meeting is stated to be scheduled for 20 June; however it has been subsequently revealed that the meeting will be held on 22-23 June at Oyama Club in Kanazawa, Ishikawa-ken. (Reference: Examiner's knowledge).

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CCD/TOS/x-402

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT, CIS, MIS, GHO, SCAP

APO 500

— CENSORSHIP INTERCEPT —

Date: 16 April 48

SUBJECT: LABOR: ZENTEI COMMUNIST CELL IN OTSU-SHI (Shiga-ken) USES
'TSUSHIN JIMU' CHANNEL TO AKAHATA EDITORIAL OFFICE
(List: X-76), PLEDGING FIGHT TO THE FINISH FOR
JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY (List: X-76)

In an undated communication, via TSUSHIN JIMU channel,

From: ZENTEI OTSU SHIBU SAIBO
(Otsu Branch Office Cell of
All-Japan Communication Workers'
Union)
(Otsu-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan)

To: NIPPON KYOSANTO AKAHATA
HENSHUKYOKU
(Japan Communist Party Red
Flag Editorial Office, List:
X-76)
7th, 4 Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

writer states:

"We feel grateful to you for your constant toils. We, as members of the KYOSANTO (Communist Party, List: X-76), the All-Japan Communication Workers' Union, and the workers at large, resolve to fight against reactionary attacks and reactionary forces to the end. We beg you for unstinted support and co-operation in the future.

"Please find inclosed herewith a petition.

Signed: NAKASHIMA (中島)"

Inclosure: 1

1 Petition, signed, sealed and addressed by sixteen (16) individuals, requesting increased newsprint allotment for AKAHATA (Red Flag, the official organ of the Japan Communist Party)

- Examiner's Note: (1) The inclosed petition is a part of the movement begun by the AKAHATA Newspaper to secure an increased allotment of newsprint. Previous movement ended disastrously as all the petitions were destroyed in a fire. (Reference: Examiner's knowledge).
- (2) Above communication has been photographed and filed under TOS/MF/2251-53.

Distribution	Disposition	Language	Prev. Records
CIS/Opns 4 c	Passed	Japanese	None relevant

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT ^{TOS/2857}
CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAP
APO 500

FROM: ZEN SEKITAN (All-Japan Coal Miners' Union) Central Hdq Shibuya-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)	LIST:	TO: ZEN SEKITAN (All-Japan Coal Miners' Union) Hokkaido Hdq Nishi, 5-chome, Minami-Odori Sapporo-shi, (Hokkaido)	LIST:
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DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL: HOKKAIDO MG Reg 2 CIC 37 CIS/OP/SA ESS/LA CCS NRS	Date of Commun: 9 May 48	Dispos of Commun: Post-censored Approved	Eval-Alloc: 210-12-5
	Type of Commun: Telegram	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records:
	Prep. Date: 12 May 1948	Comment by: TOS	

COMMENT

LABOR: TOKYO HDQ OF COAL MINERS' UNION INSTRUCTS HOKKAIDO BRANCH TO SECURE PERMISSION TO USE ZENTEI TELEPHONE LINES IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

Communication states:

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALLS (Fx: telephone calls), ARRANGE SO THAT YOU CAN USE THE ZENTEI (All-Japan Communication Workers' Union) TELEPHONE. BY ALL MEANS SECURE THE PERMISSION SO THAT YOU WILL BE PREPARED HEREAFTER.

MISHIMA WILL LEAVE ON THE TENTH FOR THE SORACHI (Fx: Coal mining area in western Hokkaido) AFFAIR. LAWYER OKABAYASHI, MEMBER OF JIYU HOSO DAN (Liberal Lawyers' Association, List: X-76), WILL DEPART ON THE 13TH. WE EXPECT YOU TO FIGHT TO THE FINISH. REQUEST THAT YOU NOTIFY US YOUR TELEPHONE NUMBER IMMEDIATELY.

Examiner's Note: OKABAYASHI presumably refers to OKABAYASHI Tatsuo (List: X-76), a prominent member of the JIYU HOSO DAN. (Reference: Examiner's knowledge).

NOTICE: Distribution of the information contained in this document obtained from private communication will be confined solely to those officials military and or civilian who are specifically authorized to receive such information.

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JP/FUK/TP/1158

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAP

APO 500

FROM: ZENNIPPON TEISHIN JUGYOIN
 KUMIAI (All Japan Communica-
 tions Workers Union)
 Nagasaki Branch
 Tel. No. 1094,
 Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken,
 (Japan)

TO: All Japan Communications
 Workers Union Headquarters
 Tel. No. Marunouchi, 2670
 Tokyo-to, (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION: CIS/JF/SA ESS/LA CCS	STA LOCAL: CIC 2	Date of Commun: 2 May 48	Dispos of Commun: Passed	Eval-Alloc: 213-10-5
		Type of Commun: Telephone	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None relevant
		Prep. Date: 4 May 48	Comment by: T-29 053	

COMMENT

LABOR:

NAGASAKI LABOR UNION OF RESTRICTED
 MINING CONCERN REQUESTS INFORLATION
 VIA ZENZAI HEADQUARTERS CHANNELS

Nagasaki: This is the Labor Union of the MITSUBISHI KOGYO K.K. (Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.), Takamashima Mining Office. The situation here is still the same. We are waiting for the results of the negotiations in Tokyo. The company has corrupted the post office here, and any information passing through the post office is revealed to the company. Therefore, please make arrangements with ZENNIPPON SEKITAN SA. JO RODO KUMIAI (All Japan Coal Industry Workers Union) to send us the information from the All Japan Communications Workers Union Headquarters as though it were ZENZAI (All Japan Finance Bureau Workers Union) information.

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAP

APO 500

FROM: NICHII EIEN (Japan Stage and Screen Workers Union) Tokyo-to, (Japan)		LIST:		TO: NICHII EIEN (Japan Stage & Screen Workers Union) Tohoku Chapter Atten: SAWAKI Morio 1, Higashi, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken, (Japan)		LIST:	
DISTRIBUTION:		Date of Commun:		Dispos of Commun:		Eval-Alloc:	
STA LOCAL:		27 Apr 48		Post Reviewed		210-3-5	
CIS/OP/SA ESS/LA CIE		TOK MG TM CIC 25		Type of Commun:		Language:	
		Telegram		Japanese		Prev. Records:	
		Prep. Date:		Comment by:		None	
		8 May 48		TOS			

COMMENT

LABOR: JAPAN STAGE AND SCREEN WORKERS UNION USES ZENTEI TELEPHONE CHANNEL TO TRANSMIT REPORT

"OUR DEMAND FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING HAS BEEN GRANTED ON CONDITION THAT COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BE MADE BY EACH SECTION SEPARATELY. DETAILS WILL BE TELEPHONED TO YOU BY ZENTEI ON THE 27TH."

NOTICE: Distribution of the information contained in this document obtained from private communication will be confined solely to those officials military and or civilian who are specifically authorized to receive such information.

CONFIDENTIAL

Secret

CCD/TOS/x-443

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT, CIS, MIS, GHQ, SCAP

AFO 500

-- CENSORSHIP INTERCEPT --

23 June 1948

SUBJECT: LABOR: TOHO STUDIO UNION REQUESTS ZENTEI (List: X-76) FOR IRREGULAR USE OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITY FOR SHIPPING GOODS TO SENDAI

In a telephone call made 18 June 1948

From: NICHU-EI-EN HOMBU
(Japan Screen and Stage Workers' Union)
(Tokyo, Japan)

To: ZENTEI HOMBU (List: X-76)
(All-Japan Communication Workers'
Union Headquarters)
4 Shiba Park, Minato-ku, Tokyo
(Japan)

the following was observed:

NICHU-EI-EN: "The Toho Studio Branch will hold a cultural meeting at Sendai, to where some freight must be sent. What we wish to do is to ask ZENTEI to make out an authorization for us to load the freight on a mail-car."

ZENTEI: "Please call Mr. ONO at the ZENTEI TETSUDO YUBIN KYOGI KAI HOMBU (ZENTEI Railway Postal Council Headquarters) about the matter. The telephone number is 66-4342, Mansei-bashi Kanda."

Analysis: Above communication suggests the irregular use of mail-cars by the ZENTEI for private purposes. It also is an indication that the use of the same facility may be accorded friendly unions. It is presumed that goods loaded directly on the mail-car receive expeditious handling and are free from inspection and/or censorship.

Distribution	Disposition	Language	Prev. Records
CIS/Opns 4 c	Observed	Japanese	None relevant
CCS/Ch 1 c			
ESS/IA/Ch 1 c			

Secret

Secret

CCD/TOS/x-433

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT, CIS, MIS, GHQ, SCAP

APO 500

— CENSORSHIP INTERCEPT —

Date: 4 June 48

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS: MONOPOLY BUREAU WORKERS' UNION RELAYS MESSAGES VIA ZENTEI CHANNELS; CLASSIFICATION 'GOGAI' USED

A telegram dated 1 June 48

From: ZENTEISHIN JUGYOIN KUMLAI FUKUOKA SHIBU (ZENTEI Fukuoka Chapter, List: X-76) Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken, (Japan) To: ZENTEI TOKYO CHUDEN SHIBU (ZENTEI Tokyo Central Telegraph Chapter, List: X-76)

states:

PLEASE RELAY THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO THE UNDER-MENTIONED ADDRESSEE BY TELEPHONE: ADDRESSEE: ZENKOKU SENBAI RODO KUMLAI HONBU (Government Monopoly Bureau Workers' Union Headquarters), c/o TOKYO DISTRICT MONOPOLY BUREAU.

'SINCE KYUSHU FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY BUREAU WORKERS' UNION WILL HOLD A MEETING ON JUNE 4TH, PLEASE DISPATCH SOMEONE FROM HEADQUARTERS WHO IS WELL-INFORMED ABOUT THE NEW WAGE SYSTEM, OR AN EXPERT ON THE WAGE PROBLEM; TO LEAVE TOKYO ON THE 2ND AND ARRIVE IN KYUSHU THE 3RD. PLEASE REPLY BY WIRE.'

Fukuoka Chapter of ZENTEI

- Analysis: (1) Subject telegram is unmistakably a 'KUMI' type telegram, but the term 'KUMI' is not used; instead, just the expression 'BATA' (バタ), a commonly-used special classification within the Communications Ministry only. The term means 'GOGAI' (literally, 'outside of number'), or not to be included in 'running numbers of messages'. This implies that the message will not have a number, and hence, will bear no charge.
- (2) This is further evidence of misuse of government facilities by the All-Japan Communication Workers' Union and extension of this service to friendly unions.

Distribution	Disposition	Language	Prev. Records
CIS/Opns 4 c	Post-censored	Japanese	None relevant
DAI 4 c	Approved		
CCS 1 c			

Secret

SECRET

4 Sept 48

STATEMENT:

A few days prior to the Japanese General Strike schedule to take place in February, 1947, Col P. A. Wakeman, Post Signal Officer, Tokyo Area and George O. Tapper, DAC, P-6 (the undersigned) in the course of an inspection of the group of buildings which comprise the Tokyo Central Telephone Office in Otemachi, Tokyo, found several Japanese installing five field telephones in the subterranean cable tunnel that parallels the north side of the dial equipment building.

When questioned as to the intended use of the telephones, the Japanese said that they were repairing cable. Their attention was called to the fact that no cable work was in progress or required at that point. After questioning, these Japanese admitted that the telephones were intended for use in forwarding strike instructions and information to various parts of Japan. Temporary wiring was being installed for connecting these telephones to long distant telephone lines on the floors above.

The Japanese were ordered to remove the telephones from the cable tunnel as their activities were considered to be a threat to the security of the Occupation force communications. These Japanese then moved to a point in the cable vault near the entrance where their activities could be kept under surveillance. When the strike was called off in accordance with instructions from SCAP, these Japanese promptly left the cable vault.

(Signed) George O Tapper (DAC, P-6)

Tokyo Post Signal Office
APO 181

Note: The original handwritten, signed statement is on file in G-2/CIS/CCD.

SECRET



Secret

CCD/TOS/x-413

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT, CIS, MIS, OHQ, SCAP

AF0 500

CENSORSHIP INTERCEPT

Dated: 30 Apr 48

SUBJECT: CIVIL AFFAIRS: OSAKA ZENTEI (All-Japan Communication Workers' Union) PLEDGES SUPPORT OF KORFANS; AIMS FOR UNITED FRONT OF KOREAN AND JAPANESE LABORERS; KORFANS CLAIM UNDUE OPPRESSION BY CAPITALISTS, THE ENEMY OF KOREAN AND JAPANESE LABOR

In a communication, mimeographed leaflet dated 19 April 48 issued by the Osaka District Council of ZENTEI,

From: ZENTEI OSAKA CHIKUZYOGI-KAI
HOMBU JOHO SENDEN-BU
(Osaka District Council Headquarters
Information Department of All-Japan
Communication Workers' Union)
c/o OSAKA CHUO DENSHIN KYOKU
(Osaka Central Telecom Bureau)
Doshimahama-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi
(Osaka-fu, Japan)

To: ZENTEI IBARAGI CHIKYO
(Ibaragi District Council of
All-Japan Communication Workers'
Union)
Mito-shi, (Ibaragi-ken, Japan)

it is stated:

"Are Korean nationals enemies of Japanese laborers?"

When Korean nationals from more than fifteen (15) Korean organizations in Osaka gathered at Otensae Park on April 23 and marched into the prefectural governor's office to demand their right of independence over Korean education, about two thousand (2,000) policemen, using violence, surrounded them. During the fracas five (5) were killed, two hundred (200) wounded and more than one hundred fifty (150) were detained by the police. Nine (9) members of the All-Japan Communication Workers' Union (ZENTEI) were also arrested. The facts of the case are being withheld from the general public.

In a reply to a statement by Japanese laborers to the effect that, 'It is foolish for people to think that we Japanese laborers are going to spearhead an attack to help the Koreans', the Koreans state:

"The Japanese laborers do not know just who their oppressors are, and probably do not realize that their own enemy and that of the Koreans are one and the same, capitalists!"

"Let us consider where the Japanese laborers actually stand. As the English debilitated the natives of her colonies by setting one sect or race against another, so are certain elements in Japan scheming to create a split between the Japanese laborers and the Korean nationals and thereby weaken their powers. Now just who are the ones who rejected the demands of the Japanese laborers, made them lead a humiliating life, sold their racial independence and reduced them to a life close to slavery? Could it be that the ones who usurped basic powers from the Japanese laborers are the same ones who are trying to deny the Koreans their right of independence over their own education?"

"The ZENTEI (All-Japan Communication Workers' Union) has entered into partnership with the Korean nationals in their activities. Japanese laborers, you must join hands with the Korean nationals! You must get together and conquer your common enemy, the capitalists who are scheming to create dissension between Korean and Japanese laborers and put a yoke over both of you.

(over)

Distribution	Disposition	Language	Prev. Records
CIS/Opns 4 c	Letter - Passed	Japanese	None relevant

Secret

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT/TOS/3149

CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAP

APO 500

FROM: SAITO ZENTEI (List: X-76) Information Section Tokyo-to, Japan Tel: 43-2970	LIST:	TO: HARA ZENTEI (List: X-76) Tokai Regional Federation	LIST:
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DISTRIBUTION: GB/POL CIS/OP/SA CIE ESS/LA GS	STA LOCAL: CIC 25	Date of Commun: 13 July 48	Dispos of Commun: Observed	Eval-Alloc: 213-16-7
		Type of Commun: Telephone 13-14-056	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records:
		Prep. Date: 15 Jul 48	Comment by: TOS	

COMMENT

LABOR: ZENTEI (List: X-76) TO SUPPORT STUDENTS' TUITION STRUGGLE; LEADING LEFTISTS PROMISE BACKING

Speaker states:

- SAITO:**
1. As regards the summer office hours - half-day holiday system for Government Offices - it has been decided to demand that the half-day office hours be adhered to and that full-day pay be given.
 2. At today's Central Struggle Committee meeting, the issue of union officials seniority has been decided upon.
 3. As regards the struggle (school tuition issue), the union decided to coordinate its struggle with ZENKOKU GAKUSEI JICHI RENMEI (National Students' Self Government League).
 4. Today, Messrs. KURCIA (Hisao, List: XB-77) and SUZUKI Seiichi (List: X-77), seceders from the Socialist Party, visited the Headquarters (Ex: ZENTEI, List: X-76) and spoke emphatically on their future plans."

NOTICE: Distribution of the information contained in this document obtained from private communication will be confined solely to those officials military and or civilian who are specifically authorized to receive such information.

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CCD/TOS/x-448

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT, CIS, MIS, GHQ, SCAP

APC 500

— CENSORSHIP INTERCEPT —

Date: 25 June 48

10. SUBJECT: LABOR; COMMUNICATIONS: ZENTEI (List: X-76) ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE FREE DIRECT LINE TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS FOR KANAZAWA CONFERENCE; REFUSED BY ITO OF COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY; ZENTEI PLANS TO SUBVERT MINISTRY'S RULING

Three telephone calls, from or to ZENTEI (All-Japan Communication Workers' Union, List: X-76), give a running account of the union's attempt to utilize free government communications for reporting the activities of their conference on a line free of charge and free from censorship coverage.

The first call dated 21 June 48 from Mr. ITO, Communications Ministry Telephone Bureau, Business Section, Telephone No. 48-1520, to ZENTEI Tokyo Headquarters, Telephone No. 43-2970, states:

ITO: "We were asked to install a direct line between Kanazawa and Tokyo for communication of information. The line can be installed immediately if paid for."

ZENTEI: "The line will be in use from 21 June to the day after the rally ends, for about eight (8) or nine (9) days. How much would it cost?"

ITO: "One hundred eighty (180) times the ordinary call fee per day, that is, about five thousand yen (¥5,000)."

ZENTEI: "I understand. I will contact you later as all the personnel in charge of the matter have left for the rally at Kanazawa."

The second call dated 21 June 48 from Mr. MATSUDA of ZENTEI Tokyo Headquarters, Telephone No. 43-2581, to Mr. TSUKAMOTO, TOKYO SHIMBUN, states:

MATSUDA: "Mr. MASUI said he would send special dispatch on tomorrow's rally to ZENTEI Headquarters (List: X-76) but we have not heard of any special arrangement with your paper as to that."

TSUKAMOTO: "Unless the news were of extraordinary nature, we call on you for the news of the rally. We wish to borrow your line twice daily at 1100 hours and 1400 hours as ours is an evening newspaper."

MATSUDA: "I do not know who arranged for such press communications. Until yesterday, there existed a prospect of being able to install one direct line for our use but it came to naught. We ourselves now must borrow the direct line of the Ministry, leaving our communications unsecured. Though we have no circuit of our own that can be loaned for press reporting, the Ministry's line can be used for the press reporting between 1800 hours and 0800 hours next morning."

TSUKAMOTO: "A reporter went to Kanazawa yesterday. If an arrangement with Kanazawa Communications Office was made and a press report came in, let us receive it."

MATSUDA: "We will contact Kanazawa Communications Office but will not promise you anything."

(over)

Distribution	Disposition	Language	Prev. Records
CIS/Opns 4 c	Observed	Japanese	None relevant
DAI 4 c			
CCS/Ch 1 c			

Secret

Secret

CCD/TOS/x-413

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT, CIS, MIS, OHQ, SCAP

AFD 500

--- CENSORSHIP INTERCEPT ---

Dated: 30 Apr 48

SUBJECT: CIVIL AFFAIRS: OSAKA ZENTEI (All-Japan Communication Workers' Union) PLEDGES SUPPORT OF KOREANS; AJMS FOR UNITED FRONT OF KOREAN AND JAPANESE LABORERS; KOREANS CLAIM UNIQUE OPPRESSION BY CAPITALISTS, THE ENEMY OF KOREAN AND JAPANESE LABOR

In a communication, mimeographed leaflet dated 19 April 48 issued by the Osaka District Council of ZENTEI,

From: ZENTEI OSAKA CHIKU KYOGI-KAI
HOMBU JOHO SENDEN-BU
(Osaka District Council Headquarters
Information Department of All-Japan
Communication Workers' Union)
c/o OSAKA CHUO DENSHIN KYOKU
(Osaka Central Telecom Bureau)
Doshinohama-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi
(Osaka-fu, Japan)

To: ZENTEI IBARAGI CHIKYO
(Ibaragi District Council of
All-Japan Communication Workers'
Union)
Mito-shi, (Ibaragi-ken, Japan)

it is stated:

"Are Korean nationals enemies of Japanese laborers?"

When Korean nationals from more than fifteen (15) Korean organizations in Osaka gathered at Otemae Park on April 23 and marched into the prefectural governor's office to demand their right of independence over Korean education, about two thousand (2,000) policemen, using violence, surrounded them. During the fracas five (5) were killed, two hundred (200) wounded and more than one hundred fifty (150) were detained by the police. Nine (9) members of the All-Japan Communication Workers' Union (ZENTEI) were also arrested. The facts of the case are being withheld from the general public.

In a reply to a statement by Japanese laborers to the effect that, 'It is foolish for people to think that we Japanese laborers are going to spearhead an attack to help the Koreans', the Koreans state:

'The Japanese laborers do not know just who their oppressors are, and probably do not realize that their own enemy and that of the Koreans are one and the same, capitalists!'

"Let us consider where the Japanese laborers actually stand. As the English debilitated the natives of her colonies by setting one sect or race against another, so are certain elements in Japan scheming to create a split between the Japanese laborers and the Korean nationals and thereby weaken their powers. Now just who are the ones who rejected the demands of the Japanese laborers, made them lead a humiliating life, sold their racial independence and reduced them to a life close to slavery? Could it be that the ones who usurped basic powers from the Japanese laborers are the same ones who are trying to deny the Koreans their right of independence over their own education?"

"The ZENTEI (All-Japan Communication Workers' Union) has entered into partnership with the Korean nationals in their activities. Japanese laborers, you must join hands with the Korean nationals! You must get together and conquer your common enemy, the capitalists who are scheming to create dissension between Korean and Japanese laborers and put a yoke over both of you.

(over)

Distribution	Disposition	Language	Prev. Records
CIS/Opns 4 c	Letter - Passed	Japanese	None relevant

Secret

Secret

CGD/TOS/x-413

1. Form a united democratic racial front.
2. Oppose oppression of minority groups.
3. Down with the ASHIDA Cabinet - the enemy of the people!
4. Wipe out terrorism by government officials.
5. Down with low wage system in a class society!"

Reverse side of same sheet has the following statement, issued by the Struggle Committee for Acquisition of Independent Administration Over Education in the Osaka Korean Normal School:

"TO ALL JAPANESE

"We Korean nationals are being suppressed by the reactionary Japanese government over the issue of independence of Korean education. In infringing upon our rights of education, the reactionaries hope to reduce us to a slave-like status. We are determined to resist such oppression to the very end. We trust that the progressive-minded Japanese will come to our aid and help us attain our ends. We believe that all races have the right to teach their offspring in their native tongue. When Korea was subjected to severe oppression at the hands of Japanese imperialism, she was forced to relinquish her rights over Korean education. We hope the Japanese people have not forgotten that the same reactionary forces which drove them to war is now suppressing the Korean nationals over their rights of education. We hereby announce that we will stoutly resist all suppression which is detrimental to our freedom of culture and education. If the Japanese and Korean nationals wish to have brilliant and righteous politics, the Korean nationals must win this test. In closing, we trust the progressive-minded Japanese will answer our pleas for help."

- Examiner's Note:
- (1) Above communication is being sent through the privileged and expeditious TSUSHIN JIMU channel which is reserved exclusively for official Communications Ministry business.
 - (2) It is to be noted that the usual TSUSHIN JIMU envelope is not used; instead, the mimeographed sheets are inclosed by a small wrapper which is open on both ends. The words 'TSUSHIN JIMU' and 'Special Delivery' are stamped on the left-hand side of the wrapper.
 - (3) Entire communication and wrapper have been photographed and filed under TOS/WF/2576-78.

Secret

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT/TOS/3149
CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAP
APO 500

FROM: SAITO ZENTEI (List: X-76) Information Section Tokyo-to, Japan Tel: 43-2970	LIST:	TO: HARA ZENTEI (List: X-76) Tokai Regional Federation	LIST:
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DISTRIBUTION: GB/POL CIS/OP/SA CIE ESS/LA GS	STA LOCAL: CIC 25	Date of Commun: 13 July 48	Dispos of Commun: Observed	Eval-Alloc: 213-16-7
		Type of Commun: Telephone 13-14-056	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records:
		Prep. Date: 15 Jul 48	Comment by: TOS	

COMMENT

LABOR: ZENTEI (List: X-76) TO SUPPORT STUDENTS' TUITION STRUGGLE; LEADING LEFTISTS PROMISE BACKING

Speaker states:

SAITO: "1. As regards the summer office hours - half-day holiday system for Government Offices - it has been decided to demand that the half-day office hours be adhered to and that full-day pay be given.

2. At today's Central Struggle Committee meeting, the issue of union officials seniority has been decided upon.

3. As regards the struggle (school tuition issue), the union decided to coordinate its struggle with ZENKOKU GAKUSEI JICHI RENMEI (National Students' Self Government League).

4. Today, Messrs. KURODA (Hisao, List: XB-77) and SUZUKI Seiichi (List: X-77), seceders from the Socialist Party, visited the Headquarters (Lx: ZENTEI, List: X-76) and spoke emphatically on their future plans."

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CCD/TOS/x-448

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT, CIS, MIS, GHQ, SCAP

— CENSORSHIP INTERCEPT —

APO 500

Date: 25 June 48

10. SUBJECT: LABOR; COMMUNICATIONS: ZENTEI (List: X-76) ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE FREE DIRECT LINE TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS FOR KANAZAWA CONFERENCE; REFUSED BY ITO OF COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY; ZENTEI PLANS TO SUBVERT MINISTRY'S RULING

Three telephone calls, from or to ZENTEI (All-Japan Communication Workers' Union, List: X-76), give a running account of the union's attempt to utilize free government communications for reporting the activities of their conference on a line free of charge and free from censorship coverage.

The first call dated 21 June 48 from Mr. ITO, Communications Ministry Telephone Bureau, Business Section, Telephone No. 48-1520, to ZENTEI Tokyo Headquarters, Telephone No. 43-2970, states:

ITO: "We were asked to install a direct line between Kanazawa and Tokyo for communication of information. The line can be installed immediately if paid for."

ZENTEI: "The line will be in use from 21 June to the day after the rally ends, for about eight (8) or nine (9) days. How much would it cost?"

ITO: "One hundred eighty (180) times the ordinary call fee per day, that is, about five thousand yen (¥5,000)."

ZENTEI: "I understand. I will contact you later as all the personnel in charge of the matter have left for the rally at Kanazawa."

The second call dated 21 June 48 from Mr. MATSUDA of ZENTEI Tokyo Headquarters, Telephone No. 43-2581, to Mr. TSUKAMOTO, TOKYO SHIMBUN, states:

MATSUDA: "Mr. MASUI said he would send special dispatch on tomorrow's rally to ZENTEI Headquarters (List: X-76) but we have not heard of any special arrangement with your paper as to that."

TSUKAMOTO: "Unless the news were of extraordinary nature, we call on you for the news of the rally. We wish to borrow your line twice daily at 1100 hours and 1400 hours as ours is an evening newspaper."

MATSUDA: "I do not know who arranged for such press communications. Until yesterday, there existed a prospect of being able to install one direct line for our use but it came to naught. We ourselves now must borrow the direct line of the Ministry, leaving our communications unsecured. Though we have no circuit of our own that can be loaned for press reporting, the Ministry's line can be used for the press reporting between 1800 hours and 0800 hours next morning."

TSUKAMOTO: "A reporter went to Kanazawa yesterday. If an arrangement with Kanazawa Communications Office was made and a press report came in, let us receive it."

MATSUDA: "We will contact Kanazawa Communications Office but will not promise you anything."

(over)

Distribution	Disposition	Language	Prev. Records
CIS/Opns 4 c	Observed	Japanese	None relevant
DAI 4 c			
CCS/Ch 1 c			

Secret

Secret

CCD/TOS/x-448

A third call dated 21 June 48 from MITOBE (Address Unknown) to ZENTEI Tokyo Headquarters, Telephone No. 43-2581, states:

MITOBE: "An understanding on the Tokyo and Kanazawa telephone communication was obtained and the direct line between Kanazawa Communications Office and the Communications Ministry was extended to the ZENTEI Headquarters (List: X-76) and is ready for use. As we are expecting a complaint soon from the Ministry regarding the usage of its line, maintain a close contact with the authorities. Yesterday I called at the Central Telephone Office and asked them to allocate one of the Kanazawa lines to ZENTEI. Of the total five (5) lines, two (2) lines are taken by the occupation forces, leaving three (3) lines to handle all the communications between Tokyo and Kanazawa. In ordinary times there is no trouble in allocation of special lines', said the superintendent at the office, 'but when the rally opens, the newspaper reports will crowd the line. Then, when asked for an explanation for our incapability of handling the communications, we will be held responsible for allocating the line solely for the use of ZENTEI without justifiable reasons.' If the union has more eagerness and desire, its communications can be handled even though interrupting other communications but the union does not place much emphasis on the subject. Consequently, I gave up pressing for its allocation."

ZENTEI: "Will it be possible to limit the subscribed telephone communications to three (3) to four(4) times daily, and to limit one (1) conversation to fifteen (15) minutes?"

MITOBE: "Subscribed telephone communications are acceptable without any restriction, though too frequent communication will cause difficulty. The Ministry's direct line is open anyway from 1600 hours to 0800 hours daily and can be left open for the use of ZENTEI Headquarters. The problem is how to smuggle the daytime communications into the direct line. Find out about it by contacting Kanazawa."

ZENTEI: "We will contact Kanazawa as well as the Ministry."

MITOBE: "A 'three-way socket' has been installed on the direct line, leaving the line open for a two-way communication. If objected to for interference with the communication by the Ministry however, the installation must be removed. Do contact the Ministry immediately."

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8

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAF JP/OSA/TOS/1429
APO 500

FROM: Unidentified c/o AKAHATA SHIMBUN (Akahata Newspaper, List: X-76) Tokyo-to, (Japan)	LIST:	TO: KAFAI (See ex: note) c/o AKAHATA SHIMBUN (Akahata Newspaper, List: X-76) Kansai Hdq. Tel. No: Minami 3636 Osaka-shi, (Japan)	LIST:
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DISTRIBUTION: CIS/OP/SA ESS/LA CCS CTS	STA LOCAL: 25 CIC 1 CIC 9 CIC 25 G2 1 IG Osa IG	Date of Commun: 18 Jun 48 (1655)	Dispos of Commun: Passed	Eval-Alloc: 210-25-6
		Type of Commun: Telephone	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: JP/OSA/TOS/1327 JP/OSA/TOS/1352 JP/OSA/TOS/1426
		Prep. Date: 23 Jun 48	Comment by: TOS	

COMMENT

LABOR: ALL JAPAN COMMUNICATIONS STRIKE CONDITIONS REPORTED BY
AKAHATA; COMMUNISTS INCITE LABORERS AT MEETING

From: "Is this Minami 3636?"

To: "Yes."

From: "Is there any news?"

To: "Yes. The KOKUSAI BUSEN SHIBU (International Wireless Branch Office) of the ZENREI (All Japan Communications Workers' Union, List: X-76) commenced its 24 hour strike on 17 June by announcing the following:

1. Desire the overthrow of the ASHIDA Cabinet.
2. Oppose the rationing of sugar for staple food.
3. Oppose the partition of the communications enterprises.
4. Oppose the grade system.

The employees of the OSAKA CHUYU (Osaka Central Post Office) branch offices received only half of their pay on 11 June and expected to receive the balance on 26 June, but with the recent increase in the distribution of sugar ration, the members of the Labor Assoc. of the Osaka Central Post Office requested the balance in advance, because the employees couldn't continue their work. The company, however, didn't pay their wages, so on the following day, they started to use their annual leave. At the

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Ordinary Mail Section, out of 130 employees, only 20 showed up. In the Foreign Section, one third of the employees were absent. The majority of the employees who came to work brought sugar for their lunches. Efficiency dropped over 50 per cent due to the sudden increase in absentees.

The Parcel Post Section also had many absentees. The postmen were taking a vote to find out whether they should leave their working place or not.

The Special Mail Section, General Affairs Section and the Welfare Section are now holding their workshop meeting. The SHUDAN KEKKIN (absence in groups) seems to be spreading rapidly throughout the Sections. The SHITETSU KANSAI CHIRIN (Private Railways Company of the Kansai Labor Assoc.) confirmed the fundamental agreement for their salaries at the KAKUDAI IINKAI (Expansion Committee Meeting) which was held on 11 June. On 12 June, the Associations opened their individual negotiations by claiming their wages. The other associations besides the NOSE (Nose Electrical Railway Co., Ltd. Net Income ¥4,144) and the SHINKI IKOMA DENKI K. K. (Shinki Ikoma Electric Distribution Company, Net Income ¥4,604) made their demands, but it is as yet unsettled. Therefore, the associations continued negotiations on 16 June, stating that if the company doesn't accept their demands by 1200 on 20 June, the following six companies will commence their strikes as of 20 June:

The KEIHANSHIN (Keihanshin Electric Railway Co., Ltd.)

The KEIFUKU (Keifuku Electric Railway Co., Ltd.)

The KEIFUKU KISEN (Keifuku Steamship Co., Ltd.)

The TAIKO KISEN (Taiko Steamship Co., Ltd.)

The KEIHANSHIN BASU (Keihanshin Bus Co., Ltd.) and

The HANKYU BASU (Hankyu Bus Co., Ltd.).

The KINTETSU (Kinki Railway Co., Ltd.) and the NARA (Nara Railway Co., Ltd.) have a slight possibility of settling their problems. Following the first strike which commenced on 20 June, the following thirteen associations decided to commence their second 24-hour strike on 24 June:

NANKA, HANSHIN, SANYO, SHINYU, WAKI, GOBO, ARITA, NOGAMI, HANKOKU Bus Co., Hanshin Bus Co., Nankai Bus Co., AWAJI KOTSU (Awaji Transportation Co.) and WATETSU (Wakayama Railway Co.).

Minister of State ICHIMATSU held a JIKYOKU SHINSO HOKOKUKAI (meeting to report on the facts of the present situation) at Abeno (Osaka-shi), and said that the Government cannot pay the wages to the employees unless they raise the postal and the railway fees. If the Government tries to raise the fees, the laborers oppose it by waving the red flags. When the ASHIDA Cabinet decided to readjust the administrative system in order to give less responsibilities, the laborers will commence their strike to oppose the Government. When the audience heard this, they immediately opposed his speech. Among the crowd, a person stood up and said that a certain Minister received ¥1,000,000 by bribery to purchase his home. Why doesn't the Government collect the taxes from the rich people, instead of raising the Railway and Postal fees. If they did this, no one

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JP/OSA/TOS/1429

would voluntarily commence a strike, nor wave flags against the Government. When he was through with his speech, the audience began to laugh at him, so the chairman begged to close the meeting for 30 minutes."

Examiner's Note: KAWAI Yasuo, 35 Kita Momodani-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, is listed as List: XC-76.

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAP JP/OSA/TOS/1425

APO 500

<p>FROM: 全盛関西無線 管理本部 通信省国際電業 通信施設部 大阪市阿倍野区 住吉町二丁目二番</p> <p>LIST: X-76 ZENTEI KANSAI MUSEN KANRISHO SHIBU (All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, Kansai Wireless Administration Office Branch) c/o Communication Ministry, In- ternational Electric Communica- tion Provision Dept., 2003 Sumi- yoshi-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka-shi</p>	<p>TO: 大阪通信 病院支部 阿倍野区</p> <p>LIST: OSAKA TEISHIN BYOIN SHIBU (Osaka Communications Hospital Branch) Tennoji-ku, (Osaka-shi, Japan)</p>
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DISTRIBUTION (Man)	STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/SA	25 G2	16 Jun 48	Passed	210-25-6
ESS/LA	1 CIC	Type of Commun : Letter	Language : Japanese	Prev. Records : None relevant
GS	9 CIC			
	1 MG Osa MG			
		Prep. Date : 22 Jun 48	Comment by : TOS	

COMMENT

LABOR: ALL-JAPAN COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS' UNION STRIKE MOTIVE OF 17 JUNE STRIKE

Mimeographed leaflet, issued by the Struggle Committee of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, Kansai Wireless Administration Office Branch, states in its declaration of strike:

"First of all, we must indicate to the Government that we can not feed ourselves. Even our ¥2,920 base pay is made in instalments, and the pay for the working hours that we spent on strike is deducted from our payroll. What are we to do?"

"What's more, the government is going head over heels in protecting the capitalists by raising railway fees, postal charges, and commodity prices. They reject our minimum wage system and contrive to strengthen their own bureaucratic power. It is due to the fact that the bureaucrats are in conspiracy with the capitalists that they discharge the workers with their own one-sided idea of the reformation of employment system. Citizens, farmers, and middle-class enterprisers, let us fight together with the following objectives!

1. Establishment of minimum wage system.
2. Opposition to the dismissal of workers under the reformation of employment system.
3. Opposition to raising of railway fees, postal charges, and fixed prices.
4. Opposition to sugar as a substitute staple food.
5. Opposition to illegal oppression.

(continued)

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JP/OSA/TOS/1425

6. Opposition to illegal taxation.

"We will absolutely protest by striking. ASHIDA Cabinet will turn the lives of the people into more miserable state than that of militaristic days.

"We gave this a thought over. We don't want our wages to be deducted. We must strike, however, because we don't want to starve to death. If we do not accomplish our objectives, what is going to happen to you? Everybody think! We will go on a 24 hour strike effective 0001 hours, 17 June 1948. Let us fight till the end!"

Inclosure: 1

1 leaflet

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

JP/TOS/2942

CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAP

APO 500

FROM:		LIST: X-76	TO:	LIST:
ZENTEI HOKKAIDO CHIKYO (All-Japan Communications Workers Union Hokkaido District Council) Hokkaido, Japan			SHIRASE ZENTEI HONBU (List: X-76) (All-Japan Communications Workers Union) Tokyo, Japan Tel. 43-2970	
DISTRIBUTION:	STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/SOC CIS/OP/SA ESS/LA GS	11 A/B DIV IX CORPS HOKKAIDO MG T# REG 2 CIC 37	2 Jun 48	Observed	210-10-6
		Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
		Telephone 02-03-024	Japanese	None relevant
		Prep. Date:	Comment by:	
		8 Jun 48	TOS	

COMMENT

LABOR: ANTI-COMMODITY PRICE INCREASE STRUGGLE COMMITTEE
FORMED IN HOKKAIDO; ZENTEI HOKKAIDO DISTRICT COUNCIL
PROPOSES NATIONAL MOVEMENT TO HEADQUARTERS

Following conversation was partially observed:

Hokkaido: "From the 5th of May, NICHIROSO (Japan Congress of Labor Unions), democratic associations, and the Communist Party (List: X-76) of Hokkaido have been directing their combined efforts against the rise of commodity prices. On the 1st of June, thirty (30) democratic associations united to form the HOKKAIDO BUKKA NEAGE HANTAI KYODO TOSO IINKAI (Hokkaido Anti-Commodity Price Increase Joint Struggle Committee). A declaration will be announced and a full-scale activity will be launched immediately. We request the headquarters to expand our movement on a national basis."

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAP

APO 500

FROM: KATO Taizo (加藤 泰三) Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)		LIST:		TO: MACHIDA Seiichi (町田 政一) 24, Goten-machi, Kanagawa- ku, Yokohama-shi, (Kanagawa-ken, Japan)		LIST:	
DISTRIBUTION: GB/POI CIS/OP/SA ESS/LA DAI	STA LOCAL: CIC 25	Date of Commun: Postmark: 1 Jun 48	Dispos of Commun: Passed	Eval-Alloc: 210-11-6			
		Type of Commun: Letter	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None			
		Prep. Date: 10 Jun 48	Comment by: T03				

COMMENT

LABOR: COMMUNIST PARTY (LIST: X-76) REPORTED TO HAVE INSTRUCTED ZENTEI FACTION TO LEAD AND GAIN COMPLETE CONTROL OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN COMING NAT'L CONVENTION

Writer, member of the Democratization Alliance Headquarters, encloses a copy of a report appearing in RONO THUSHIN (Labor-Farmer News) which states:

"The extraordinary national convention of the ZENTEI (All-Japan Communications Workers Union, List: X-76) which is scheduled to start on 20 June is already being watched with keen interest, and a decisive battle for the control of the executive committee is now in progress within the union. It is said that the KYOSAN TO (Communist Party, List: X-76) summoned its one hundred twenty (120) fraction members of the ZENTEI to its headquarters and gave them the following instructions:

1. The failure of the last struggle was due to the attitude of the KOKUTETSU (Gov't Railway Workers Union).
2. The ZENTEI must develop and lead a large-scale struggle in the future.
3. The party (Ex: Communist Party, List: X-76) members must come out in the open to lead the struggle instead of pulling strings behind the scenes as in the past.
4. The party membership has increased ten per cent (10%) during the last struggle.

- 1 - (Continued)

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JP/TOS/2955

"As mentioned above, the party members have recently become bold in leading labor struggles. It seems that the KYOSANTO and the radical elements are trying to elect the following persons to be the union officers.

Chairmen of Executive Committee: DORASHI Kazukichi
(工橋 一吉; re-elect)

Vice-chairman of the Executive Committee:
TAKAHARA Shinichi (List: XB-76; re-elect), Communist; EBIHARA Tetsu (List: XB-75,76; re-elect), Communist; and IGO Kikuji (List: XB-75, 76; member of the Negotiation Department), Communist.

Secretary General: HAMA Takeshi (List: XB-75,76; chief of Information and Propaganda Department), Communist.

"The MINDORA (Democratization Alliance Faction) is supporting YAMAGUCHI (山内; Kyoto) and MITSUMURA (光村; Osaka). However, the coming convention seems to be favorable to the radical elements, and an overwhelming victory for the radical elements is predicted. The Alliance is expected to try a come-back at the October convention."

Examiner's Note: (1) The above communication originated from the anti-Communist Democratization Alliance, and the information about the Communist meeting is presumed to be from an intelligence source.

(2) The ZENTEI national meeting is stated to be scheduled for 20 June; however it has been subsequently revealed that the meeting will be held on 22-23 June at Oyama Club in Kanazawa, Ishikawa-ken. (Reference: Examiner's knowledge).

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS--MIS--GHQ--SCAP
APO 500

FROM:		LIST:	TO:	LIST:
ZENKOKU SEMENTO RODO KUMIAI KYOGIKAI (National Council of Cement Workers Unions) c/o NIPPON SEMENTO K.K. (Japan Cement Co., Ltd.) Research Laboratory, 9-1, Kiyozumi-cho, Koto-ku, *			IWAKI SEMENTO RODO KUMIAI (Iwaki Cement Workers Union) Yotsukura Branch, Yotsukura-machi, Iwaki-gun, Fukushima-ken, (Japan)	
DISTRIBUTION:	STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/POL CIS/OP/SA ESS/LA GS CIE DAI	TOK MG TM CIC 25	Postmark: 8 May 48	Passed	210-27-5
		Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
		Letter	Japanese	None relevant
		Prep. Date:	Comment by:	
		25 May 48	TOS	

* Tokyo-to, (Japan)

COMMENT

LABOR: COMMUNIST PARTY (List: X-76) HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH NATIONAL LIAISON COUNCIL OF LABOR UNIONS TO ADVOCATE DEMOCRATIC RACIAL FRONT AND ANTI-IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

Writer encloses a pamphlet issued by the ZENKOKU RODO KUMIAI HENRAKU KYOGIKAI (National Liaison Council of Labor Unions), which reads in part as follows:

*In response to the proposal of the KYOSANTO (Communist Party), the ZEN-RO-REN (National Liaison Council of Labor Unions) held a round-table conference to discuss the MINSHU MINZOKU SENSEN (Democratic Racial Front) on 12 April. The council was represented by members of the KOKUTETSU (Government Railway Workers Union), ZEN SEKITAN (All-Japan Coal Industry Labor Union), JICHI ROREN (Japan Federation of Self-Governing Group Workers Unions), TO SHOKURO (Tokyo Metropolitan Office Employees Union), CHUKYO (Middle School Teachers Union), ZEN JIDOSHA (National Automobile Industry Workers Union), ZENKA ROREN (National Federation of Chemical Workers Unions), SEMENTO (National Council of Cement Industry Workers Unions), ZEN SEKIYU (Council of All-Japan Petroleum Industry Workers Unions); and the Communist Party (List: X-76) was represented by NOZAKA (Ex: NOZAKA Sanzo, List: XVa-76), MIYAMOTO (Ex: MIYAMOTO Kenji, List: X-76), ITO (Ex: ITO Ritsu, List: XVa-76), KAMIYAMA (Ex: KAMIYAMA Shigso, List: X-76) of the central committee, and KIKUNAMI (Ex: KIKUNAMI Katsuni, List: X-76). At the Central Committee Meeting in February, the Communist Party decided to launch a movement for the formation of a Democratic Racial Front and proposed round-table conferences concerning this problem to the SHAKAITO (Socialist Party), and to labor, farmer and cultural organizations. Already, round-table conferences have been held between the Communist Party and the SAN-BEPSU (NCIO), KIKI (All-Japan Machine & Tool Workers Union), INSATSU SHUPPAN (All-Japan Printing & Publication Workers Union), SHITETSU SOREN (Japan Federation of Private Railway Workers Union),

- 1 -

(Continued)

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DENKO (All-Japan Electric Engineering Workers Union), DENSAN (Japan Electric Industry Workers Union), NICHIRO (Japan Congress of Labor Unions), ZEN SUIREN (All-Japan Federation of Fishing Workers Unions) and the NITTETSU SOREN (General Federation of Japan Iron Mfg. Co. Workers Unions).

"Mr. YODA of the ZEN-JIDOSHA was the chairman of the day, and active discussion was held mainly on the 'Democratic Racial Front' and on the introduction of foreign capital which went as follows:

MIYAMOTO: 'The cabinet has adopted all its policies for the introduction of foreign capital, and is going to eliminate the regulations on dividend distributions, cut the corporation tax and revise the labor laws. But, the present plan for the introduction of foreign capital from one country alone will threaten our national independence. Therefore only the formation of 'Democratic Racial Front' engulfing all the working people who comprise ninety-five per cent (95%) of our population, can maintain a complete independence of the nation and the living rights of the people.'

BUN-REN (Japan Democratic Cultural League, List: X-76): 'Some people think that the 'Democratic Racial Front' will not be established because the Socialist Party refused the Communist Party's proposal...'

MIYAMOTO: 'The unification of political parties alone does not mean the 'Democratic Racial Front'. Our party is going to proceed with the policy of establishing the 'Democratic Racial Front' groups in factories, homes, prefectures and districts.'

JICHI-RO-REN (Self-governing Groups): 'The present policy of the Government, the object of which is to expand overseas markets, is to form an industrial structure centered around light industries. But, we think our independence will not be maintained unless we lay emphasis on heavy industries and the domestic market.'

MIYAMOTO: 'That is right. As Japan has such basic resources as electricity and coal, she has a good possibility of self-reconstruction. If foreign aid is still necessary for its accomplishment, the import of materials and capital must be done equally from many countries under the supervision of the people.'

A union representative (Union name unknown): 'Some say that if a popular democratic government is realized, America will cease to support our country, and so rehabilitation will be hopeless...'

MIYAMOTO: 'The Potsdam Declaration is not at all against the establishment of a popular democratic government in Japan. Besides, America expanded its production to such an extent during the war that she is now facing an economic crisis, and she has to seek her market in foreign countries. Therefore, whatever democratic government may be born in Japan, it is unimaginable that America would break off her economic relations with us.'

ITO: 'The present system of introduction of foreign capital works only to the detriment of the workers. Even STALIN accepted American capital during the war, but his firm attitude in borrowing it made it impossible for America to take advantage of it. Why is the Government going to carry out the revision of labor regulations, administration adjustment and enterprise adjustment? It is to make preparations for the influx of foreign capital. To borrow capital or to invite foreign capital is fine. But, the cabinet's policy based on cheap labor is wrong, and here is the significance of the people's supervision method

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JP/TOS/2900

which the Communist Party advocates.'

ZEN-JIDOSHA: 'I think the labor unions must take the leading part in the formation of the 'Democratic Racial Front' and what do you think about the present conflict in the labor front between the SAN-BETSU and the SODOMEI (JFL).'

KIKUNAMI: 'Labor's interests are in common regardless of whether it is the JFL or the NCIO. The true unification of a labor front can be seen where workers carry out a joint movement with just demands without distinction of the organizations they belong to. Furthermore, labor must work together with citizens and farmers, generally speaking, in finding the solution to the tax problem, and must surmount the present deadlock faced by the union movement.'

NOZAKA: 'The Communist Party thinks the unification of labor unions must be done under the leadership of the ZEN-ROREN'.'

Inclosures: 2

- 1 mimeographed memorandum
- 1 printed movement plans of the National Council of Cement Workers Unions

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CCD/TOS/x-412

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT, CIS, MIS, OHQ, SCAP

APD 500

-- CENSORSHIP INTERCEPT --

Date: 30 Apr 48

SUBJECT: LABOR: ZENTEI HEADQUARTERS ORDERS BRANCH UNIONS TO FIGHT
'UNJUST OPPRESSION' ANYWHERE

Communication, telegram dated 27 April 48

From: ZENTEI HOMBU
(Headquarters of All-Japan
Communication Workers' Union)
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

To: HOKKAIDO CHIREN SEIFU KENSETSU
HANCHO
(Chairman of Youth and Women's
Construction Corps, Hokkaido
Federation of ZENTEI)
Hakodate-shi, (Hokkaido)

(sent by the Chairman of the Youth and Women's Construction Corps of ZENTEI Headquarters) states:

"INSTRUCTION NO. 11 -- CONSTRUCTION CORPS OF ZENTEI (All Japan-Communication Workers' Union)

AS A RESULT OF STRUGGLES, UNJUST OPPRESSION HAS TAKEN PLACE OPENLY AND SUCCESSIVE ARRESTS ARE TAKING PLACE AT A NUMBER OF PLACES. HEREAFTER, IN CASE SUCH ARRESTS OCCUR ANYWHERE, IN OR OUTSIDE OUR ORGANIZATION, THE KENSETSU HAN (Construction Corps) IS ORDERED TO CRUSH THE ENEMY'S VIOLENCE BY MOBILIZING OUR ENTIRE ORGANIZATION."

Examiner's Note: Above message was sent via the "KUMI" classification.

Distribution	Disposition	Language	Prev. Records
CIS/Opns 4 c	Post-censored Approved	Japanese	None relevant

Secret

CONFIDENTIAL P/TOS/2754

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAP

APO 500

FROM: ZEN TEISHIN JUGYOIN KUMIAI (All-Japan Communication Workers Union) Tohoku Public Works Council c/o SENDAI COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU 2 Bancho 55, Higashi-Sendai-shi, (Japan)		LIST:		TO: KANSAI KOMU KYOGIKAI (Kansai Public Works Council) c/o OSAKA CONSTRUCTION BUREAU 2, Hamadori, Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, (Japan)		LIST:			
DISTRIBUTION: GB/POL CIS/OP/SA ESS/LA CIE		STA LOCAL: Reg 2 CIC 33		Date of Commun: 9 Apr 48		Dispos of Commun: Passed		Eval-Alloc: 210-20-4	
		Type of Commun: Letter		Language: Japanese		Prev. Records: None			
		Prep. Date: 20 Apr 48		Comment by: TOS					

COMMENT

LABOR: ZENTEI BRANCH IN SENDAI SPREADING COMMUNIST LINE IN OPPOSING IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

Communication, mimeographed TOHOKU KOKYO NYUSU (Tohoku Public Works Council News) No. 40, states:

"The governing class of Japan is all in favor of foreign capital aid. For this reason the authorities are suppressing the labor unions. Although the Democratic Liberal Party, Democratic Party, People's Cooperative Party and Socialist Party claim that they are working for the reconstruction of peace and democracy, they are actually deceiving the people and traitorously making this country into a colony, a battlefield, a scorched earth.

"Secret' Propaganda Instructions.

1. It is expected that the basic materials necessary for the rehabilitation of this country will be through foreign aid.
2. Exports will be manufactured goods chiefly made from imported raw materials. However, the tendency to rely wholly on foreign aid is dangerous.

"There are tons of hoarded rails which could be used for the badly needed repairing of the KOKUTETSU (Government Railways). At the end of hostilities there were 500,000 tons of iron and steel at Kure (Ex: Hiroshima-ken) Arsenal and 530,000 tons in Tokyo. This, if put into production will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the rehabilitation plan. However, the government abandoned its efforts and is trying to purchase huge quantities of expensive materials through foreign aid. The result of this will again

- 1 - (Continued)

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lead to capitalistic monopoly control of the economy of Japan."

Examiner's Note: Above communication is being sent through the
TSUSHIN JIMU (Official Communications Ministry Business) channel.

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAP
APO 500
JP/TOS/2657

FROM: FUKUSHIMA CHIHO KYOGIKAI (Fukushima District Council) of ZENTEI (All Japan Communication Workers' Union)	LIST:	TO: ZENTEI (All Japan Communication Workers' Union) Tokyo, (Japan)	LIST:
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DISTRIBUTION: CIS/OP ESS/LA CCS 8th A MG	STA LOCAL: CIC 25	Date of Commun: 22 Mar 48	Dispos of Commun: Observed	Eval-Alloc: 213-25-3
		Type of Commun: Telephone	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: none relevant
		Prep. Date: 24 Mar 48	Comment by: TOS	

COMMENT

LABOR: ZENTEI DIRECTIVE ON PROPER ORDER OF HANDLING TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH MESSAGES; IRREGULAR USE OF FACILITIES HERETOFORE INTIMATED

ZENTEI
(All Japan Communication Workers' Union):

"Directive No. 16 dated March 19 reads as follows:

"Hereafter, all instructions, notices and information issued by the various organs of ZENTEI will be handled in the following order:

1. Telegrams:

- (a) 'SHIREI DEMPO' (Directive telegrams, ex: of ZENTEI) will be handled after 'JIMMEI KYUJO DEMPO' (emergency telegrams).
- (b) Notice and information telegrams will be given the highest priority ratings possible.

2. Telephone:

- (a) Directive calls will be stated as such at the time of application and will be connected at once, except when emergency calls are waiting.
- (b) The calls reserved by the union will be made strictly within the reserved time."

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT, MIS, CIS, GPO, SCAP

APO 500

-- CENSORSHIP INTERCEPT --

Date: 15 Mar 48

SUBJECT: CENSORSHIP: I. ZENTEI AND NEWSPAPER CONSPIRACY TO PREVENT PUBLICATION OF UNFAVORABLE STRIKE NEWS
II. ZENTEI HEADQUARTERS CENSOR UNFAVORABLE NEWSPAPER REPORT ON STRIKE

I. In a telephone intercept made on 11 Mar 48,

From: YAMADA
SHINBUN TANITSU
(Independent Newspaper Workers Union)

To: ZENTEI
(All Japan Communication Workers Union)
Tel: 23-0006

YAMADA: "All the union workers are anxious to know what steps to be taken regarding the newspaper reports."

ZENTEI: "Mr. MURAKAMI advised us to refuse handling any unfavorable reports on the strike."

YAMADA: "We are ignoring the unfavorable reports to prevent their publication on the newspaper. Do you advise us to refuse handling the reports altogether?"

ZENTEI: "No definite plan has been formulated at the Central Struggle Committee meeting regarding it. TOKYO HANSO (Ex: Tokyo Chapter of Transportation and Communication Construction Bureau of ZENTEI) however, is saying to cut off all the communication. Today a member of Local Council called on us to see Mr. DOBASHI, the Chairman of the Committee. I informed him however, that Mr. DOBASHI who has returned from Ito went to Yokosuka. The visitor said, then that he would come again to the ZENTEI Central Struggle Committee meeting tomorrow. He seemed to have some important information to report. The situation is taking an unexpected turn. The members of the Tokyo branch unions which decided to strike have been instructed to remain at their respective working places. The whole affair bears a strange out look."

Examiner's note: DOBASHI Kazuyoshi chairman of ZENTEI has threatened Tomiyoshi Fuji, newly appointed Communication Minister to the effect that if the demands of ZENTEI are not met, a "critical" situation will occur during middle of March. (Source: Yomiuri dated 13 Mar 48)

II. In another telephone intercept made on 11 Mar 48,

From: YAMAMOTO
CHUBU NINON
(Central Japan Press of Nagoya)
Labor Reporter
Tokyo Office

To: NAYOKA
ZENTEI
(All Japan Communication Worker's Union)
Tel: 23-0006

YAMAMOTO: "Our newspaper report to the main office in Nagoya regarding tomorrow's strike of ZENTEI (All Japan Communication Worker's Union) was detained by the SHIZAI (Report and records investigation Section of ZENTEI) the classifier refused to handle the report. Aren't there some new instructions issued from either the Labor Section

Distribution	Disposition	Language	Previous Records
CIS/OPN - 4 c	observed	Japanese	None
ESS/LA - 2 c			

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of ZENTEI or Allied G.H.Q.?"

NAGAOKA: "Yes. New instructions as to the censoring of newspaper reports have been issued."

Analysis: It appears that the Tokyo correspondent for the CHUBU NIPPON (the largest paper in the Nagoya area) is inquiring about the non-transmission of his strike dispatches to his head-office. ZENTEI which controls communication channels is over-stepping its legal bounds by censoring all newspaper dispatches found unfavorable to them.

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

CIS-MIS-GHQ-SCAP

APO 500

JP/TOS/2587

FROM: ZENTEI MINSHUKA REMMEI KESSEI JUMBI KAI (Democratization League's Preparatory Committee of the All-Japan Communi- cation Workers' Union) Yotsuya Post Office, Tokyo-to, (Japan)	LIST:	TO: YUIKE Wahei (湯池和平) 2-59-2, Suehiro-machi, Miyazaki-shi Miyazaki-ken, (Japan)	LIST:
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DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL: GB/POL CIS/OP ESS/LA 8th A MG TOK DET MG CIC 25	Date of Commun: 26 Feb 48	Dispos of Commun: Passed	Eval-Alloc: 210-11-3
	Type of Commun: Letter	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: none relevant
	Prep. Date: 10 Mar 48	Comment by: TOS	

COMMENT

LABOR: DEMOCRATIZATION LEAGUE WITHIN ZENTEI (Communication Workers' Union) SEEKS TO OUST COMMUNISTS; SECESSION FROM NCIO

Mimeographed circular of the ZENTEI MINSHUKA REMMEI (Democratization League of the All Japan Communication Workers' Union) states:

"I. Our Aims

- A. Protection of labor unions from being utilized by the government and political parties, and to gain independence for the labor unions.
- B. Ousting of Communist fractions from labor unions which are trying to stifle the laborers' independence.
- C. Abolishment of localized guerilla tactics and adoption of lawful tactics for labor unions.
- D. Secession of ZENTEI from the SAMBETSU (National Congress of Industrial Unions) and a united front of independent labor unions.
- E. Acquirement of actual wage increases instead of customary wage hikes.
- F. Impeachment of high officials in the ZENTEI upon their committing sabotage in line of duty.
- G. Due respect to authority of the KEIEI KYOGI KAI (Management Council). Democratization and reconstruction of enterprises in the communication field.

"II. General outline of All Japan Communication Workers' Union Democratization League movements:

A. Organization:

- 1. All Communication Workers' Union members pledging to take an active part in our movements are eligible for membership.

(Continued)

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2. The organization set-up will be identical to that of the All Japan Communication Workers' Union.

B. Problems at Hand:

1. The ousting of Communists from labor unions because they aim to prevent democratization of labor unions.

2. Immediate secession of the All-Japan Communication Workers' Union from the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

"III. Finances:

Expenditures of this organization will be paid from voluntary contributions."

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Mr. Kades - 266238
Mr. Hoover - 268925

Labor Relations in Japanese
Government Transportation Enterprises

Govt Sec

CTS

14 Sept. 1948

- 2. 1. The following confirm conversations with Mr. Ogden of CTS.
- 2. Criteria for classification of labor relationships in transportation units listed, Tab "A", are contained in reference letter, Supreme Commander, Allied Powers.

- i As applied to present situation: "No person holding a position by appointment or employment in the public service of Japan or in any instrumentality thereof should resort to strike or engage in delaying or other dispute tactics which tend to impair the efficiency of governmental operations," and again, quoting former President Franklin D. Roosevelt, "all government employees should realize that the process of collective bargaining as usually understood, cannot be transplanted into the public service." Cabinet Orders of 31 July (Cabinet Order #201) implemented these statements.
- ii As applied to a situation in which public corporations have been set up removing railways, salt, camphor and tobacco from the public service: "So far as the railways, salt, camphor, and tobacco activities presently under government ownership are concerned, I believe that employees thereof might well be excepted from the regular civil service....Proper provision should be made for standards, policies, and procedures of employment and while substituting mediation and arbitration measures for the protection accorded others under the civil service, safeguards should be provided to the public interest against any interruption of operations resulting from failure of employees faithfully to discharge their responsibilities of employment."

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3. Reference to Tab "B".

- i Essentially the same.
- ii Presently: only to conform to Article II of the National Public Service Law.
- iii Yes
- iv A matter of policy to be decided by the Diet consistent with 2-ii above.
- v Same as iv.
- vi Yes.

4. Questions 1, 2 and 4 in Tab "C" relate to matters which are within the province of the Japanese Diet to resolve, after taking into consideration the proposals made by the Japanese Cabinet and the technical advice

2

Mr. Kades - 266238

Mr. Hoover - 268925

Labor Relations in Japanese
Government Transportation Enterprises

Govt Sec

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14 Sept. 1948

2. (Cont.) offered by the proper staff sections of GHQ. As to question 3, it is believed that competent legal advice concerning the form and organization of publicly owned corporations is obtainable in the Legal Section and competent technological advice in the Civil Transportation Section. As to paragraph 5, it is believed that the proper agencies to advise Civil Transportation Section are the Legal Section and the Civil Service Division of this Section. It is suggested that the answers to the questions raised in paragraphs 3 and 6 of Note #1 which involve mixed questions of law and labor policy should be secured from the Legal Section and the Civil Service Division of this section to the extent that they have not been covered in this note.

-----C.W.-----

ON

Per telephone conversation to Kris Lawrence, Govt Sec, 12 August 48, PM, Col. Kurtz' office in Labor Division, Yokohama, gave us the following information:

"Government Railway Works, Kosu Branch, reported they had a directive from Tokyo Hdqts. in the future:

1. General agitation of the public.
2. The coastal branch will meet 15 August, at which time they will decide 8,000 employees of the Coastal Railway Branch, re strike.
3. Starting a general slow down.
4. Revolution will start in October."

"Transportation Ministry

Nakagomi in Nagano Prefecture. The union decided their attitude at a strike meeting as follows:

- a. We will support the act of Nakagomi and Shintoku Union.
- b. We absolutely oppose the New National Service Law.
- c. As present counterplot, we will fulfill the following act:
 1. All engine shed workers will submit letters of resignation on 13 August and at the same time will leave their positions.
 2. On October 15, the union will go on an indefinite strike that will involve about 150 workers. The Ministry is preparing to avoid suspension of trade by sending workers from other Divisions. "