3. KYUSHU ASAHI has issued SAKURA TSUBAME (Strife Directive which needs Confirmation) No. 1 on 7 June 1949 in order to find a way out of the present difficulties. The contents are the same as those of KIFIN AYAME TSUBAME (Central Headquarters General Directive which needs Confirmation) No. 1. Next we are going to form a SENJUTSU IINKAI (戦術委員会 , Tactics Committee) to make the object of our strife clearly understood by the general masses and to oppose the management with the strength of the masses."

Enclosures: 1

1 report

Secret

JP/TOS/5066

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS—MIS—GHQ—SCAP

INTERCEPT:

From: DENSAN
(National Electric Industry
Workers Union)
Central Headquarters
Tokyo-to (Japan)

X-76

LIST:

To: DENSAN
(National Electric Industry
Workers Union)
Asagaya Chapter
(Tokyo-to, Japan)

LIST:

Type: Telephone

Dated: 21 Jun 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Observed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 24 Jun 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-27-6

DISTRIBUTION:
CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
CGS
GB/TAR
DAI
ESS/IA
CIC TOK

TEXT

LABOR: DENSAN (LIST: X-76) ORDERS LOCALS TO USE FORCE WHEN NECESSARY AND TO ORGANIZE COORDINATED STRIKE FORMATION

Speaker stated:

CENTRAL HDQS: "Directive issued at 2100 hours on 20 June to various regional headquarters reads:

'With regard to the reorganization of the electric industy, a directive to descentralize the industry will be issued shortly; management attempts to suppress labor union activities by taking opportunity of the revision of the labor laws; labor conditions have become decadent due to the management's arbitrary interpretation of the labor contract, resulting in overall unemployment of workers in NIPPATSU (Japan Electricity Generation and Transmission Co., Ltd.) and other companies.

'In the case of the above adverse situation, the proposed mediation plan in regard to the retirement allowance will prove to be detrimental to the welfare of the workers.

'Central Struggle Headquarters hereby directs all locals to reaffirm the acquired right to strike, and all echelons are directed to be prepared to resort to force to deal with the impending crisis.

'1. All echelons are directed to organize a coordinated strike formation.

'2. All echelons are directed to employ every possible means to publicize the union's retirement demands, to the people and labor unions, and to enlist their support for the contentions of the union. At the same time, it is indispensable for all the echelons to educate the masses on the broad phase of the DENSAN (National Electric Industry Workers Union, List: X-76) issues that will result from the decentralization of the electric industry and other industries.

'At the time of execution of strikes, Central Headquarters will issue directives from time to time to cope with the existing situation.'"

Secret

CCD Form No. 1 A

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Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

JP/SAP/TOS/900

INTERCEPT:

From:
DENSAN
(All Japan Electric Industries Workers' Union)
Hokkaido Regional Headquarters
Higashi 1-chome, Odori,
Sapporo-shi, (Hokkaido, Japan)

LIST: X-76

To:
All Japan Electric Industries Workers' Union
Muroran Subbranch
9, Saiwai-cho, Muroran-shi,
(Hokkaido, Japan)

LIST:

Type: Letter

Dated: 29 Jun 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 5 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-11-7

DISTRIBUTION:
G-2 7 INF DIV
6TH CIC DIST

CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
✓GS
ESS/LA
ID/GSUSA

TEXT

LABOR: DENSAN IN HOKKAIDO SUPPORTS YUBARI MANUFACTURING COMPANY DISPUTE

(Note: DENSAN code words appear as underlined caps followed by the meaning in parentheses.)

Writer states:

"The Yubari Manufacturing Company Workers' Union has been carrying on a struggle against the dismissal of two hundred eighty-seven (287) employees and non-payment of wages. After the management shut down the plant at 1030 hours, 15 June, two hundred (200) unionists broke through a log barricade at the main gate, occupied it completely, and began operating the plant themselves.

It is said that the dismissed unionists are also helping run the plant. On the other hand, the workers' wives are devoting themselves to raising struggle funds by selling candy, etc. In support of this struggle, the Yubari and Heiwa Coal Mines Workers' Unions of HOKUTAN (Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.) have jointly gone on a sympathy struggle.

Enterprise readjustments and dismissals have spread throughout the country. In Hokkaido, NIPPON SEMENTO (Japan Cement Co.), TAKIKAWA KAGAKU (Takikawa Chemical Industries), and the small and medium mines are on the verge of a disastrous crisis.

This ASAHI (Regional HQ) requests that you support the Yubari Manufacturing Company's dispute in accordance with the resolution passed by the Standing Committee on 27 June, in conformity with KIRIN SAKURA TSUBAME (Central HQ, Strike Directive, Needing Confirmation) No. 1.

You are requested to start a sympathy struggle immediately, resorting to your own independent measures.

The following are a few concrete struggle examples.

1. Dispatch officers and Standing Committeemen to deliver a letter of encouragement.

(Continued)

Secret

CCD Form No. 1 A

03497

Secret

JP/SAP/TOS/900

2. Through the CHIKU ROKYO (District Labor Unions Council), develop a unified protest campaign. Carry out a funds raising campaign to give financial assistance to the Yubari Manufacturing Company dispute.

3. Representation opposing oppression against the Public Safety Committee. (The reason why we suggest you to do this is; the Committee will mobilize the municipal police to suppress the dispute, moreover, will request Public Safety Committees in neighboring cities, towns, and villages to dispatch an army of policemen.)

4. Propaganda bills and posters against enterprise readjustments and dismissals, and connect this with the struggle to protect industries."

Secret

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

INTERCEPT: JP/TOS/5122

From:
ETSUNAGA
ZENTEI (List: XH-76)
Kinki District Council
Osaka, Japan

To:
ZENTEI HOMBU
(ZENTEI Hdqs.)
Tokyo-to, Japan

LIST:

LIST XH-76

Type: Telephone

Dated: 1 Jul 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Observed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 1 July 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-1-7

DISTRIBUTION:
CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
CCS
✓GS
GB/TAR
DAI
CIC Osaka

TEXT

LABOR: ZENTEI (LIST: XH-76) OSAKA CHAPTERS CARRY OUT SYMPATHY STRIKE IN VIOLATION OF NATIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE LAW; ZENTEI MEMBERS JOIN IN BATTLE AGAINST POLICE

Speakers stated:

ETSUNAGA: "Telephone information from Osaka reads:

The NIHON TSUSHIN KOGYO ROKUMI (Nippon Telecommunication Industry Company, Ltd.) in Jyoto-ku, Osaka, carried out a lock-out at the factory on 30 June. The Joint Struggle Committee of the labor unions of Jyoto-ku immediately ordered one hundred twenty (120) members of ZEN KINZOKU (All Japan Metal Industry Workers' Union), ZEN KAGAKU (All Japan Chemical Industry Workers' Union) and other unions to conduct a walkout and support the dispute. Three hundred (300) members were also dispatched to the site of the dispute from CHUYU SHIBU (Central Post Office Workers' Union Chapter) and CHUDEN SHIBU (Central Telegraph Office Workers' Union Chapter) of ZENTEI (All Japan Communications Workers' Union, List: XH-76) Osaka Chapter. The supporters formed a BOEI TAI (Defense Corps) in the factory compounds and engaged in a 'free for all' fight with the arriving eight hundred (800) policemen of Jyoto-ku Police Station. Three (3) members of ZENTEI are reported to have been taken into custody by the police.

Osaka Chapter of ZENTEI has temporarily set up its headquarters at the Jyoto-ku Chapter and is drafting countermeasures against interference by the policemen. In the meantime, six (6) workshops out of twelve (12) Central Post Office Workers' Union are executing GYOMU KANRI (Production control). Central Telegraph Office Workers' Union is holding a Central Executive Committee Meeting. CHUWA (Central Telephone Office Workers' Union) has decided at the Central Executive and Struggle Committee Meetings to go on strike."

SAMBETSU: "I understand."

Examiner's note: Information similar to the above was given in an intercepted call on 1 July

FROM: HAMA
ZENTEI
Tokyo-to, Japan

TO : SAMBETSU
Tokyo-to, Japan

CCD Form No. 1 A

Secret

SECRET

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS—MIS—GHQ—SCAP

JP/FUK/TOS/4260

INTERCEPT:

From:
DOI Osamu 土居 修
14-banchi, Higashi-Yohano-cho,
Fukuoka-shi, (Fukuoka-ken, Japan)
東養已町一四番地

LIST:

To:
ASO Takakichi
House of Representatives Member,
Iizuka-shi, (Fukuoka-ken, Japan)

LIST: (L)X-77

Type: Letter

Dated: Postmark: 24 Jun 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 1 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-8-7

DISTRIBUTION:
CIOC/CH
~~GS~~
CIOC/GA
LS

TEXT

INTELLIGENCE: FUKUOKA-KEN DIET MEMBER WARNED OF PROBLEMS CONCERNING REHABILITATION LOAN AND SALE OF CEMENT; SCANDAL HINTED

Writer states:

"...I presume you are taking an active part in the national administration, but I feel sad that you have broken your iron rule. Please understand that I am not saying the following to stir up trouble:

1. The problem concerning the loan of more than six hundred million yen (¥600,000,000) from the FUKU GIN (Rehabilitation Bank), relative to national control (EX: Of coal mines).

2. The resale of industrial cement by the government: I feel that a scandal will emerge from the fact that the purchase price by the government at the time when the militarists were in power was six million four hundred thousand yen (¥6,400,000), while the present government sale price is six million two hundred thousand yen (¥6,200,000).

"I advise you to manage the matter carefully.

"P.S. Please be careful of your followers, as secrets are apt to leak out through them..."

Examiner's Note: According to previous record JP/FUK/25002, addressor is a broker. He is also a Standing Central Committee member of the NIPPON KAKUSHINTO (Japan Renovation Party) (List: X-72), and is engaged in diffusing an anti-communist paper. (Source: Previous record JP/FUK/TOS/3955.)

SECRET

CCD Form No. 1 A

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

JP/TOS/5157

INTERCEPT:

From:

MORI
ZENTEI (List: XH-76)
Headquarters
Tokyo-to, Japan

LIST:

To:

TSUMURA

LIST:

Type: Telephone

Dated: 5 July 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Observed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 8 July 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-8-7

DISTRIBUTION:
CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
CCS
~~GS~~
ESS/IA
CIC Tok

TEXT

LABOR: ZENTEI (List: XH-76) DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON 'SHOOT TO KILL' ORDER; APPEALS TO ALL LOCALS FOR ANTI-GOVERNMENT STRUGGLE

Speakers stated:

MORI: "Telephone Information No. 10 reads:

The declaration of the Central Struggle Committee of ZENTEI (List: XH-76) issued on 5 July, against the Government Statement, 'We may shoot to kill the KOKUTETSU (List: H-31) workers if the situation makes such action inevitable', reads:

'All local chapters of ZENTEI are requested to immediately announce these violent words expressed by the Government, through the wall newspapers or any other available media. The Government has finally disclosed its real intention through State Minister HIGUCHI's statement to the effect that they might kill our brothers in KOKUTETSU who are fighting and protecting the Government Railways from possible destruction by enforcement of the administrative adjustment. The Fascistic nature of the MINJTO (Democratic-Liberal Party) was first revealed at the TOKO (Tokyo Transport Workers' Union)incident, when Mr. HASHIMOTO was killed. Since then, their oppressive policies have been revealed successively at Hiroshima, Niigata, Osaka, Sendai, Fukushima and Kyoto. In short, the present Government is intending to kill the people with high taxes, low wages and personnel slash. MINJITO has intentions of using deadly weapons to murder our KOKUTETSU brothers who are fighting to protect our lives against such reckless attempts.

"In spite of all our efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the disputes in cooperation with KOKUTETSU, the Government is agitating us to resort to forceful tactics. We love peace. We long for the independence of our nation. We will destroy all political parties which try to enforce reactionary policies.

Down with the YOSHIDA (Ed: YOSHIDA Shigeru, List: XHVa-77) Cabinet! Down with Fascistic Government! Build up a Democratic People's Government which really protects peace!"

TSUMURA: "I Understand."

Examiner's note: Information similar to the above was given in an intercepted call from ZENTEI to:

1. ZENTEI
   Nagano District Chapter
   Nagano-ken, Japan

2. SUZUKI
   ZENTEI
   Tohoku District Chapter
   Miyagi-ken, Japan

CCD Form No. 1 A

Secret

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

JP/OSA/TOS/3735

INTERCEPT:

From:

TRANSPORTATION MINISTRY,
Railway Supervision Bureau
Government Railway Dept., Chief
(Tokyo-to, Japan)

LIST:

To:

MOJI RAILWAY BUREAU,
Kokura Superintendents'
Dept., Chief
Kokura-shi, Fukuoka-ken,
(Japan)

LIST:

Type:
Letter
RESSHA-BIN

Dated:
None

Language:
Japanese

Disposition:
Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner:
TOS

Prep. Date:
7 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc:
208-8-7

DISTRIBUTION:

Tokyo CIC
I G2
I CIC
Fukuoka CIC
III CIC
Osaka CIC

CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
GB/TAR
CIOC/GA
ESS/LA
GS
DAI

TEXT

COMMUNISM: COMMUNIST PARTY (List: X-76) DIRECTIVES REGARDING KOKUTETSU (List: H-31) PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT STRUGGLE

Writer in a letter being sent by RESSHA BIN (Transportation Ministry official communication) states:

"I will notify you of the recently-issued directives (Ex: apparently of the KYOSANTO (Communist Party. List: X-76) as follows:

Directive No. 311 (Date of issue unknown)

1. Perform duty inefficiently.

2. Adopt tactics which help in causing natural accidents.

3. Adopt new non-cooperative sabotage tactics at time of confusion.

4. Adopt tardy tactics at the time when above 3 items are enforced.

5. Adopt leave-requesting or absence tactics when accidents occur.

Directive No. 314 (1 July)

Fix the TOPPA BI (突破日 . day of break) on around 10 July

Place: Kozu (Ex: in Kanagawa-ken), Numazu (Ex: in Shizuoka-ken) and Tabata (Ex: in Tokyo-to) Locomotive Divisions. Tamachi, Shimojujo and Ikebukuro (Ex: all in Tokyo-to) Divisions out of 13 Electric Car Divisions.

Recently the KYOSANTO Headquarters is sending its written directives only to the regional committeemen and verbal messages at the fraction meetings. Therefore, it is difficult for me to obtain these directives as I can obtain only the directives which are connected with Tokyo and its vicinity. The number of persons dismissed from Shimbashi Labor Union was announced today (5 July). Yesterday's dismissal included many Communists. They are raising a big commotion...."

Secret

CCD Form No. 1 A

SECRET

127563

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

JP/FUK/TOS/4208

INTERCEPT:

From:

Not Disclosed

LIST:

To:

Kumamoto Prefectural Police Forces,
Chief,
Tenjin-cho, Kumamoto-shi,
(Kumamoto-ken, Japan)

LIST:

Type: Letter

Dated: Postmark: 21 Jun 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 29 Jun 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-8-7

DISTRIBUTION:

I CIC DIS
KUMA CIC

CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
CTS
24th Div G-2
CIOC/GA
GS
GB/TAR
GB/OB
DAI

TEXT

COMMUNISM: KYOSANTO SECRET DIRECTIVE ORDERING SETTING FIRE TO MAJOR R.R. STATIONS IN KUMAMOTO-KEN REPORTEDLY ISSUED

Inclosed carbon copy of report, dated 20 June 1949, issued by the Yatsushiro Municipal Police Station, Kumamoto-ken, reads:

"Re Movement of the KYOSANTO (Japan Communist Party) (List: X-76)

"KUMABE Shuichi (隈部秀一), Labor Administration official of the Yatsushiro Labor Administration Office, address: Shiro-machi, Nishimatsue, Yatsushiro-shi.
西松江城町

"At this time, when storms are raging about the anti-capitalist and the personnel retrenchment issues, we are on careful guard as the above individual mentioned that the following secret KYOSANTO directive was issued regarding government railway facilities:

1. From August to September 1949, after personnel retrenchment is enforced in the government railways, launch a vigorous fraction movement among the dismissed and endeavor to expand Party influence.

2. Set fire to the four (4) major stations in Kumamoto-ken, namely, Yatsushiro, Kumamoto, Hitoyoshi and Arao Stations."

Inclosures: 4

3 reports
1 receipt

SECRET

CCD Form No. 1 A

03488

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

INTERCEPT:

JP/OSA/TOS/3722

From:

ZENTEI
(All-Japan Communications Workers' Union)
Central Headquarters
4 Shiba-koen, Minato-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

LIST: XH-76

To:

ZENTEI
(All-Japan Communications Workers' Union)
Osaka District Headquarters
c/o OSAKA CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE
Osaka-shi, (Japan)

LIST: XH-76

Type:
Letter
TSUSHIN-JIMU

Dated:
None

Language:
Japanese

Disposition:
Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner:
TOS

Prep. Date:
6 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc:
208-7-7

DISTRIBUTION:
Tokyo CIC
III CIC
Osaka CIC
CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
CCS
GS

TEXT

LABOR: ZENTEI (List: XH-76) SHIFTS CODES USED IN ORGANIZATION, PROPAGANDA AND EDUCATION

Mimeographed leaflet "ZENTEI KUMI KO (Zentei A)" #1, issued by the ZENTEI Organization Department and enclosed in an envelope marked "TSUSHIN-JIMU (Official Communication)", reads:

"1. Following the coordination of business in the Secretarial Board, the letter identification code 'KUMI SEN', which was used in the letters concerning organization, propaganda and education, will be changed as mentioned below. Consequently the local headquarters are requested to readjust their documentary business along this line.

'ZENTEI KUMI KO (ZENTEI A)' ..... letters concerning the reports on struggles, the guidance to struggles, and the practice of the directives and instructions.

'ZENTEI KUMI OTSU (ZENTEI B)' .... letters concerning propaganda activities and public opinion.

'ZENTEI KUMI HEI (ZENTEI C)' .... letters concerning spot check of working places, improvement in business, workshops and their surroundings.

'ZENTEI KUMI TEI (ZENTEI D)' .... letters concerning the organizations and changes in organizations such as affiliation, secession, establishment of branch, and dissolution, etc.

2. All reports demanded by the letters bearing the now defunct 'KUMI SEN' code shall be submitted continuously.

3. The report concerning educational activity requested in the 'KUMI SEN No. 17' will be transferred to the Education and Culture Department; reports for June, therefore, will be submitted to the same."

Inclosures: 6

6 leaflets

Secret

CCD Form No. 1 A

Tok

Secret

127538

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP

INTERCEPT

CCD/TOS/x-542

From:

SAITO Kinji (斉藤欣滋)
c/o MATSUBARA
100, Minami-cho, Kawasaki-shi,
(Kanagawa-ken, Japan)

LIST:

To:

ISOMURA Akio (磯村明夫)
89, Ogigaya, Kamakura-shi,
Kanagawa-ken, (Japan)

LIST:

Type: Letter

Dated: C-19 Jun 49
P-20 Jun 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: PA4 J-3689
TOS 5

Prep. Date: 6 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-7-7

DISTRIBUTION:

GB/POL
GB/TAR
CIOC/GA
CIOC/JPPB
GS
ESS/IA
G-2,8th A
G-2, 9th Corps
CCD In 0
DAI
CIC Yok

TEXT

COMMUNISM: ANTI-GOVERNMENT TACTICS OF COMMUNIST PARTY (LIST: X-76) REVEALED IN SECRET DIRECTIVE TO GOVERNMENT RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION (LIST: H-31)

Writer states:

"On 8 (Jun 49) we held the first (1st) research meeting for the reconstruction of the SANGYO RODO CHOSAJO (Industrial Labor Investigation Office) and had a discussion on the subject, 'Prospect of Sino-Japanese Trade and Present Aspect of the Labor Movement.' The participants were ten (10) executives of representative factories in this city. The meeting was very successful. On that occasion, I hinted that a railway strike would break out on 11 (Jun 49), but the operators in general appeared to have a wrong idea of the situation.

"The labor trouble at TOSHIBA (TOKYO SHIBAURA DENKI K.K., Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd.) here in our city is now headed toward a crisis. There will be second (2nd) and third (3rd) serious incidents.

"In this connection, I want to suggest that your ISOMURA SANGYO (Isomura Industrial Company) hold a meeting with reliable relatives of your president in the near future for the purpose of grasping the real situation and future course of the labor movement. If you are willing to hold such a meeting, I am ready to do my best to cooperate with you.

"For your reference, I enclose here a copy of the secret directive issued by KYOSANTO (Communist Party, List: X-76)."

Writer incloses a mimeographed circular signed by SE.KI.YO. seven (7) (セ.キ.ヨ.7). The circular is stamped 'secret' and reads as follows:

"SEIIN SAHO HANKAN SHIREI (正員サホ反カン指令, Anti-Government Directive to Regular Members' Cells).

"1. This is one of the directives issued to all regular members and labor unions throughout Japan. (This is a directive issued to the KOKUTETSU (国鉄, Government Railway Workers' Union, List: H-31).

- 1 - (Continued)

CCD Form No. 1 A

Secret

03467

Secret

"The results of the election of Central Committee members of the KOKUTETSU for 1949 were as follows:

Regular members: Thirty-four (34)

Leftist members: Thirty-eight (38)

Total: Seventy-two (72)

Our opponents number fifty-eight (58). So there is no reason why we should not be able to carry out our policies. A thorough execution of the directives is demanded.

"2. Carry out the 'divide and defeat' tactics thoroughly. This movement should be carried out in working places and families of workers. An external propaganda movement must be conducted and measures must be taken to overthrow the cabinet. The following methods should be used.

"A. Expansion of the party influence should be your objective.

"B. Conduct a movement advocating unification of the labor front.

"C. Start a skilful anti-tax movement and a democratic cultural movement.

"D. Keep close relations with Chinese Communists residing in Japan.

"E. Exercise caution when conducting activities of the BOEI KYODO TAI (防衛行動隊, Defense Action Corps).

"F. Be specially careful when carrying out illegal activities.

"3. In workshops and elsewhere:

"A. Drive the chief and leading staff of the opposition faction from their posts by using various tactics.

"B. Occupy all the official positions of the unions.

"C. Spread topics which would create unrest among the union members.

"D. Strive to create a situation under which people will speak ill of the KOKUTETSU after the completion of the administrative reform.

"E. Increase the number of secret members of the Party.

"F. Visit various homes and conduct exaggerated propaganda about the authorities' plot.

"4. Be mentally prepared for the August offensive.

"5. Future members of the Party, not to mention present members, should cast aside all connections with their relatives as soon as possible. Secret members are especially required to do so without fail.

Secret

"6. When a very important movement is conducted, do not fail to assemble at the secret meeting place.

"7. The KODOTAI (Action Corps) must take proper measures against deserters of the party hereafter. Be ready to carry out all directives in perfect shape. (ZENKOKU BOEI KODOTAI, (全国防衛行動隊 National Defense Action Corps)).

"8. Unite all SAHO (サホ Presumably 細胞 Cell) in the labor unions.

"The oppression of the authorities will be intensified hereafter, so be very careful in all affairs in order to accomplish our important objectives."

Examiner's Note: The writer is presumably one of the executives of the TOKYO SEISEN K.K. KAWASAKI KOJO (Kawasaki Factory of the Tokyo Electric Wire Manufacturing Co., Ltd.). Source: Letterhead.

Inclosures: 1
1 mimeographed circular

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT JP/OSA/TOS/3781
CIS—MIS—GHQ—SCAP

INTERCEPT:

From:
NIPPON DENKI SANGYO RODO KUMIAI
(Japan Electric Industries Workers' Union)
1 Tsukiji 5-chome, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

LIST: X-76

To:
DENSAN Kansai Regional Hdqs.
UJIDEN Bldg., 146 Umegae-cho,
Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, (Japan)

LIST: X-76

Type: Letter

Dated: C: 29 Jun 49
P: 29 Jun 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 18 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-14-7

DISTRIBUTION:
CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
ESS/LA
GS
GB/EC
GB/TAR
ID/GSUSA

CIC TOK
CIC OSAKA

TEXT

LABOR: DENSAN (List: X-76) URGES GOVERNMENT TO AMEND BLOC PLAN; NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN POWER GENERATION & TRANSMISSION COMPANY RUPTURED

(Note: DENSAN code appears in underlined caps followed by the meaning in parenthesis.)

Mimeographed leaflet states:

"KIKU (Information) No. 26, (marked: 24-44, dated 29 June)

Sender - KIRIN, (Headquarters) 25 Jun 49, 1130 hours

Receiver - All ASAHI (Branches)

1. On 24 June, KIRIN called on the Trade & Industry Minister, who had very little time to converse due to the Extraordinary Cabinet Meeting.

2. The Minister said he would persuade the Government to alleviate conditions now that quarters have passed decisions for the bloc plan.

3. He further promised to devote sufficient time on the 27th to hear the union's opinion on the matter.

4. KIRIN then called on the chairman of the Democratic Party Political Investigation Committee, KOSAKA (小坂).

5. The Democratic Party (Coalition Clique) is in favor of the bloc system.

6. We explained the situation in the electric industry and urged their reconsideration.

7. We desire all locals to approach political parties with a strong attitude.

KIKU No. 27

Sender - KIRIN 28 Jun 49, 1530 hours

Receiver - All ASAHI

1. The NIPPATSU (Japan Power Generation & Transmission Co., Ltd.) issued dogmatic instructions regarding treatment of discharged employees on 18 June.

2. KIRIN conducted c llective negotiations on 27 & 28 June.

3. KIRIN's opinions on this problem:

a) At a time when the Central Labor Committee is negotiating for

Secret

CCD Form No. 1 A

Secret

retirement funds and no conclusion has yet been reached, the fact that NIPPATSU dared to take such independent action is clearly a challenge to us and absolutely lacking in common sense.

b) Those reaching the age-limit may have retired once, but the fact that they were re-employed points to the existence of a contract.

c) Therefore, the company will not be permitted to settle the matter arbitrarily.

4. The above three points were concentrated and presented in a firm manner, demanding the cancellation of the instruction.

5. Against this, the company retained its obstinate attitude and the negotiations were ruptured.

KIKU No. 28

Sender - KIRIN 28 Jun 49, 1700 hours

Receiver - All ASAHI

1. KIRIN called on Trade & Industry Minister INAGAKI (Heitaro, List: XH-77) on the afternoon of 27 Jun with a NIPPATSU Management Council Committeeman who was in Tokyo at the time.

2. To the query on later developments in the reorganization, INAGAKI replied that GHQ's attitude was still unknown, but that some order would be issued soon.

3. Regarding governmental policy on the division, he added that its course remained unchanged. Concretely,

a) Japan's electric power is not distributed parallel with power charges;

b) division would cause impediment of the 5-year Economic Plan; and

c) the order, method and time for division should be given due consideration.

The above reasons explain why the division would cause turmoil in the economic world and why it should wait until economic stabilization. Related circles are still being contacted for appropriate reorganization methods.

4. Replying on what the government would do when the order for division is issued, he said:

a) it would depend on the nature and contents of the order, but if issued in the form of a suggestion, the government would exert efforts to maintain the status quo; and

b) an order would have to be carried out under the Occupation, but the Government would attempt to insert its views as much as possible.

5. Regarding the development of power resources.

a) This is a problem apart from the division.

Secret

b) NIPPATSU is not the only company to engage in the development.

c) We would like the funds to be appropriated from the counterpart funds.

d) Materialization of the development of resources is now under study and will be enforced as soon as the question of funds is settled.

6. Regarding rationalization of enterprise.

a) The industry must be rationalized in line with the boosting of current charges and the company's accounts must be improved.

b) This includes cancellation of pending wages and discharge of personnel.

7. Regarding the above, we will approach the retrenchment problem by:

a) preventing the company from carrying out the retrenchment.

b) urging the government to manifest absolute opposition to the division;

c) pointing out that monism in the electric industry following the division of NIPPATSU is a violation of the Decentralization Law; and

d) implying that we now have the greatest concern over the issue and possess strong determination.

8. The article in the DENSAN (Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union, List: X-76) News No. 86 regarding the seven sub-divisions of NIPPATSU was not definite and is hereby cancelled. Part revisions will be made in the future.

9. Although the order for division is issued, it will not be final. There will still be room for revision, so we must remain staunch and struggle to the end."

Secret

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JP/OSA/TOS/3773

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP

INTERCEPT:

From:
OKUYAMA Tsutomu
2 Umegaeda, Kita-ku,
Osaka-shi, (Japan)

LIST: (L) X-70

To:
NAKAE 中江
Chief of Personnel Section
c/o KAWASAKI JUKO (Kawasaki Heavy Industries Co.) Shipbuilding Plant
Higashi-Kawasaki-cho, Ikuta-ku,
Kobe-shi, (Hyogo-ken, Japan)

LIST:

Type: Letter

Dated: C: None P: 7 Jul 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records: JP/OSA/TOS/ 3647, 3667, 3701, 3735, 3744

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 13 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-14-7

DISTRIBUTION:
CIOC/CH
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ESS/LA
GS
GB/TAR
ID/GSUSA

CIC OSAKA
CIC TOK

TEXT

COMMUNISM: STRUGGLE POLICIES OF KYOSANTO (List: X-76) CONCERNING KOKUTETSU (List: H-31) PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT, INDUSTRIAL DEFENCE AND 15 JULY FUND-RAISING CAMPAIGN; LABOR COUNCIL INAUGURATED IN KYOTO-OSAKA-KOBE AREA FOR AUGUST-SEPTEMBER OFFENSIVE

Mimeographed leaflet "JOHO-N (News N)", marked "Confidential", reads:

"Struggle Policies against Personnel Retrenchment of KOKUTETSU (Government Railways Wokers' Union, List: H-31) Proposed by KYOSANTO (Communist Party, List: X-76) Central Committee

I) Intensification of Shop and Local Struggles

a) Struggles should be fought for economic demands of individual members so that firm unification may be effected. Then in the course of the struggle, emphasis should be shifted from procurement of profit to dealing decisive blows on the enemy.

b) Struggle should be expanded into local strifes to be jointly fought by farmers, citizens and small and medium entrepreneurs under the leadership of laborers.

c) In the course of such development, a united labor front should be achieved and reactionary forces should be forced to collapse in their rank and file so that state operation and popular management may be brought nearer to materialization.

II) Winning Over of Workship Chief

An active move should be made to win over workshop chiefs, and at the same time expose illegalities and corruptions of the bureaucratic structure.

III) Production Rehabilitation Struggle

a) If YOSHIDA's (Shigeru, List: XHVa-77) policy of transferring KOKUTETSU to foreign capital should materialize, we would be turned into colonial slaves. We should emphasize our insistence on defence of KOKUTETSU for the people and their popular management.

b) In order to materialize this, our struggles should be conducted for procurement of materials and equipment as well as reasonable personnel against the negative attitude of the authorities.

- continued -

Secret

c) In the course of our struggle to obtain control of shops, an emphasis should be placed on detecting collusion of bureaucrats with monopolistic capital and consequent illegalities.

IV) Mobilize the Employees' Family Members.

V) Inaugurate Citizens' Counter-Measure Department and Strengthen its Mechanism.

VI) Organize KOKUTETSU Commutors

VII) Unconditional Unification of Labor Front

a) The principle of 'Union First' should be discarded.

b) A joint labor front should be effected on demands common to all laborers so that a safer unity of the Union may be achieved.

c) We shall win by combining our strifes with members of other unions and general masses and a single labor political party will emerge from such process.

d) The prerequisite for materialization of a united labor front is exposure of the present situation of Japan and the enemy of the people.

VIII) Conclusion

a) In regard to the KOKUTETSU's discharge of workers, scientifically examine how the shops are in need of more workers by stating their job classification and perform struggle.

b) Expose the fact that the mass dismissal will put a stop to KOKUTETSU operation, bring domination by foreign capital, and be divided among blackmarket capitalists.

"Resolutions Passed at the 16th Session of KYOSANTO Osaka Prefectural Standing Committee

I) Struggles Against the Local Authorities and in the Defence of Industry

1) An open letter should be presented to Osaka Prefectural Governor and Mayor of Osaka by the representatives of Prefectural Committee (MIZUNO (Susumu, List: X-76), ITANAMI (Takeo, List: X-76), YAMANAKA (Sadako 山中定子), KAMIZAKA (上坂), HORIGUCHI (堀口), ARABORI (apparently Hiroshi, List: (L) X-76) and UEKI (植木) on 11 June. It should include the following demands:

a) In order to take measures against wages and dismissals, the authorities should authorize purchase of staple food on credit, apply fully 'Living Relief Act', complete measures for absorbing the unemployed into new jobs and publish the contents of public enterprises.

b) They should also declare themselves opposed to any attempt on the part of the Central Government for curtailment of appropriations for construction works regarding KOKUTETSU and enforcement of concentrated production system.

Secret

JP/OSA/TOS/3773

II) c) They should also file a protest with FUSO SEIKO (Fuso Steel Works), KISHA KAI (Rolling-Stock Co.), and Tanagawa Plant of KAWASAKI JUKO (Kawasaki Heavy Industries Co.) against their personnel retrenchment.

2) An appeal for cooperation should be made to labor unions now fighting delays in payment of wages and dismissals.

3) The representatives should meet at the front door of Municipal Government Office at 1000 hours on the day slated for the move mentioned in Item 1.

4) KAMIZAKA should represent the Prefectural Committee and attend the inaugural ceremony for Minami-Osaka Industrial Defence Council to be held at 1000 hours on 10 July at the Sumiyoshi Park.

5) MIZUNO should attend the Toyono District Industrial Defence Council slated to open at 1000 hours on 10 July.

II) 'OSAKA MINPO (Osaka People's Newspaper)'

1) Editorial policies for the seventh issue

a) Food problem (expose illegalities committed by Democrat-Liberals regarding rice-cleaning mills, barley-cleaning mills and flour mills).

b) Destruction of industry (break up disillusioned wishes of those who want to retire).

c) Publish news regarding our representatives to Governor and Mayor on 10 Jun.

d) Publish the history of the party in Osaka in order to promote the fund-collecting campaign slated for 15 Jul.

e) Prefectural Standing Committee should formulate fundamental principles which the Organ-Paper Department, after elaboration, should communicate to local correspondents to intensify their activities.

2) The financial status of 'MINPO' is getting worse. Efforts should be made to secure regular subscribers and establish the system of payment in advance.

"Resolutions Passed at the 17th Session of KYOSANTO Osaka Prefectural Committee

I) Regarding the 15 Jul Fund-Collecting Campaign

a) Chief objectives should be the formation of a Communist-Socialist joint front and mass enrollment of new members.

b) The significance of this campaign should be openly publicized through all the struggles. Especially the 'SEI-ROKU-SHA (正不和) should take the initiative in soliciting resident Koreans and Chinese to join the Party.

- 3 - (continued)

Secret

Secret

c) Operation teams should be dispatched to villages in both woodland and farming districts where the conditions for mass enrollment are ripe.

d) 'MINPO' should publish news on discussion meetings regarding history of Osaka Chapter to be held by old-timers of our Party.

e) Directives should be issued (by GESHI (Junkichi, 下司順吉).

II) Discussion meetings on industries should be held, centering around data regarding commercial and industrial policies. Also a CHUNICHI BOEKI SOKUSHIN KAI (Sino-Japanese Trade Promotion Society) should be inaugurated.

III) Regarding Korean Problems

a) In view of the growing importance of the Korean problems, Korean Communists should be elected as District Committeemen or District cooperators from each area.

b) The CHOREN (League of Koreans Residing in Japan, List: XBC-76) should hold trade research meetings in order to fight for Japan-Korean trade as part of Sino-Japanese trade.

IV) Regarding Open Letters Addressed to Chairman of Prefectural and Muncipal Assemblies, Governor and Mayor

a) Reports made by MIZUNO.

b) Prefectural Committee should urge entrepreneurs now involved in strifes to hold conferences and participate in it.

c) These conferences should be developed in to tactic conferences. Masses should be mobilized to force local authorities to yield.

d) The open letters should be fully publicized to Fuso Metal Works.

e) Guidance of local assemblymen should be intensified.

V) Regarding 'AKAHATA'

a) The circulation should be doubled in accordance with the requests of the Headquarters.

b) The above should be effected by utilizing evening-paper sellers and newspaper carriers, pending the increase in regular circulation.

"Directive No. 1 dated 17 Jun 49, Issued by Headquarters of ZEN-TEI (All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, List: XH-76)

I) Suppressions attempted by the ruling classes, as revealed in strifes against 'Public Assembly and Demonstration Regulations', KOKUTETSU struggles and NIKKO (Japan Steel Co.) Hiroshima Plant struggle have become unbearable.

II) Central Strife Committee has decided to commence counter-offensives in accordance with the resolution passed at the National Convention.

Secret

III) All union organs, high and low, should fight to frustrate all attempts for the next personnel retrenchment detected at workshop centers. They should also take up local issues regarding taxation, budgets, the 6-3 educational system, destruction of industries and unfair pressures based on Public Assembly and Demonstration Regulations, as targets for local strifes and concentrate their efforts on overthrow of local authorities as well as the YOSHIDA Cabinet.

IV) 1) Various moves, such as the new working system, the new examination system, and the telegram delivery and insurance contracts quota system which will pave the way for personnel retrenchment, should be demolished one by one.

2) These retrenchment policies are of the same nature as the new shift system of KOKUTETSU. Similar moves can be seen in local civil services and private enterprises. A joint strife combining all this is necessary.

3) The Government is plotting to utilize shifts in personnel, due to the division of Communications Ministry into two new offices, to suppress union activities. All our members should be cautious not to answer questions concerning positions desired by individual employees, for they are designed to germinate disruption within the Union. The Union should act in a body in forestalling the authorities to conduct negotiations on our own terms.

4) Masses should be mobilized in strifes against discharge of patients now under treatment at hospitals and sanatoriums.

"KEIHANSHIN CHIHO ROGUMI KYODO TOSO KYOGIKAI (Joint Struggle Council of Osaka-Kyoto-Kobe Regional Labor Unions)

The above-mentioned council was inaugurated on 24 Jun at the basement dining-hall of the Hanshin Electric Railways Building to serve as an operation center for Aug-Sept offensives which is to be staged centering the personnel retrenchment. Those who attended the meeting were as follows:

AOKI, (青木) ITAHASHI (板橋) of HANSHIN DENTETSU (Hanshin Electric Railway Labor Union); MIBANI (Hideji, List: X-76) and MORITA (森田) of OSAKA SANBETSU (Osaka MCIU, List: (L) XMVa-70); also representatives from Hyogo SANBETSU, Amagasaki Chapter of Socialist Party, RONO-TO (Laborer-Farmer Party, List: X-76), ZENKINZOKU (All-Japan Metal Workers' Union, List: (L) C-76), and ZENTEI.

It was resolved that an extensive joint strife should be staged following the rally of Miyahara Electric Railway Division of KOKUTETSU and that KOKUTETSU, HANSHIN, and Osaka and Hyogo SANBETSU should lead the movement."

Examiner's Note: 1. JP/OSA/TOS/3701, dated 1 Jul 49, refers to KIDA Yoshitaro's leaflet "News-J" which states: "The nature of the Sino-Japanese Trade Promotion Society appears to be a campaign for KYOSANTO funds."

2. JP/OSA/TOS/3744, dated 8 Jul 49, refers to an agree-

Secret

ment made by CHUNICHI BOEKI SOKUSHIN GIIN RENMEI (Sino-Japanese Trade Promotion Diet Members' League) meeting to promote Sino-Japanese trade.

3. JP/OSA/TOS/3735, dated 7 Jul 49, refers to KYOSANTO directives regarding KOKUTETSU personnel retrenchment struggle.

4. JP/OSA/TOS/3667, dated 24 Jun 49, refers to ZENTEI's plan to overthrow the Government by prolonging release of KOKUTETSU workers till September.

5. JP/OSA/TOS/3647, dated 20 Jun 49, refers to ZENTEI directives opposing KOKUTETSU personnel retrenchment.

Secret

SECRET

127182

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP

JP/FUK/TOS/4387

INTERCEPT:

From:
ISHIKAWA Isamu
18 Nishi, 10 Minami,
Sapporo-shi, (Hokkaido, Japan)

LIST: X-7)

To:
MORIYAMA Hideo
c/o KYUSHU SEKITAN KOGYO RENMEI
(Kyushu Coal Mining Industry League)
30-3, Funa-machi, Fukuoka-shi,
(Fukuoka-ken, Japan)

LIST: (L)X-70

Type: Letter

Dated: Postmark: 30 Jul 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 11 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-13-7

DISTRIBUTION:
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CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
GB/TAR
ESS/LA
GS
CTS
CCS
ID/GSUSA

TEXT

LABOR: COAL MINE MANAGEMENT'S SPECULATIONS ON AUGUST-SEPTEMBER LABOR OFFENSIVE ENUMERATED; EQUILATERAL INDUSTRIAL INSURGENCE EXPECTED

Inclosed mimeographed report No. A-32, dated 28 June 1949, reads in part:

"...It has been often rumored that the labor offensive will be carried out in August and September 1949 and it is said that it will be launched by the KOKUDEN (Government Electric Railway Workers' Union). From the fact that, at its Central Committee meeting held at Atami (EX: Shizuoka-ken) for four (4) days beginning the 23rd (EX: June 1949), it was decided to resort to actual force against personnel retrenchment, the KOKUDEN is expected to commence the above offensive in early July. Electric industries, such as the TOSHIBA (Tokyo-Shibaura Electric Appliance Co.), NICHIDEN (Japan Electric Appliance Co.) and OKIDEN (Oki Electric Appliance Co.) are expected to follow, in opposition to discharges. Then the dispute of the free workers who are demanding employment will develop from Tokyo to the major cities, subsequently arousing the struggle for a wage increase for the miners, seamen and textile workers. (According to reports, it is said that the KYOSANTO (Japan Communist Party) (List: X-76) has directed coal mine cells to stage a general strike in August. It is aimed to prolong the wage negotiations of July until August and arise in joint formation with the other industries fighting against personnel retrenchment.) The government and public workers will rise against the Government Personnel Quota Law and, lastly, the uprising is expected to be the great offensive of all industries, with the insurgence of the ZENTEI (All-Japan Communications Workers' Union) (List: XH-76) and DENSAN (All-Japan Electric Industries Workers' Union) (List: X-76).

"It is thought that various rumors are caused by the expected advance of the Chinese Communists in August-September, in addition to the above internal situation, but it can be presumed that a serious labor offensive, such as that of the 1 February strike, will be launched this summer. At this time, it is particularly noteworthy what course the coal mine labor unions, which are delaying the determination of their movement policy, will take amid such conditions..."

Inclosures: 1

1 report

SECRET

CCD Form No. 1 A

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG #

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS—MIS—GHQ—SCAP

JP/SAP/TOS/905

INTERCEPT:

From:

ONUKI Raiji
Nishi 16, Minami 9,
Sapporo-shi, (Hokkaido,
Japan)

LIST: (L)X-72

To:

TAGUSARI Shigeo
Sumizome, Yubari-shi,
(Hokkaido, Japan)

LIST: (L)X-70

Type: Letter

Dated: 30 Jun 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 6 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-12-7

DISTRIBUTION:

G-2 7 INF DIV
6TH CIC DIST
CICC/CH
CICC/JPPB
ESS/IA
✓GS
NRS
GB/TAR

TEXT

LABOR: COMBINED STRUGGLE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS ANTICIPATED; SCALE COMPARABLE TO FEBRUARY 1947 STRIKE

Inclosed mimeographed report FU (Ordinary) A-32, reads in part:

"General Labor Situation.

The August and September labor offensives will be executed as generally anticipated, but it is said that the initial break through will be made by KOKUDEN (Electric Railway Division of the Government Railway Workers' Union)(List: H-31). Judging from the decision of the Central Committee (EX: of the Government Railway Workers' Union), which met at Atami (Shizuoka-ken), to resort to the use of force to fight the personnel retrenchment measure, it appears that the Government Electric Railway workers will touch off the fuse in early July.

We can, furthermore, anticipate a gigantic offensive covering all industries and including the free laborers' 'Give Us Jobs' struggle, which will spread to the six (6) major cities from Tokyo, which will be carried out in connection with the joint struggle opposing personnel cuts in TOSHIBA (Tokyo-Shibaura Electric K. K.), NICHIDEN (Japan Electric Co.), OKI DEN (Oki Electric Co.), etc.; the wage hike dispute by the Seamen, TANRO (Japan Coal Miners' Union)(List: (L)XVa-76), SENI (Textile Workers' Union); the ZEN KANKO (General Federation of Government and Public Workers' Unions) dispute opposing the Government Employee Quota Bill; and finally the disputes to spring up in ZENTEI (National Communications Workers' Union)(List: XH-76) and DENSAN (List: X-76).

(According to information we have received, it is said that NIPPON KYOSANTO (Japan Communist Party) (List: X-76) has instructed its coal mine factions relative to a general strike in August, aiming to delay until August the negotiation for wages from July and to firmly establish the structure for the combined struggle of all industries against personnel retrenchment before launching the struggle.)

The international situation, particularly the probable debouche of the Chinese Communists possibly in August or September, together with the domestic situation is the reason for the rumors being circulated. At any rate, we can anticipate a vast offensive this summer on as large a scale as the 1 February (EX: 1947) Strike."

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DECLASSIFIED UNDER PROVISIONS OF SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNAO #

125131

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

INTERCEPT: JP/TOS/5289

From: ZENTEI
Fukuoka-ken District Hdqs.
14 Nakaza-cho
Fukuoka-shi (Fukuoka-ken, Japan)

LIST: XH-76

To: ZENTEI
Liaison Dept.
Shiba Park, Minato-ku
(Japan)

LIST: XH-76

Type: Letter
TSUSHIN JIMU

Dated: 23 June 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed JP/TOS/A0876-877

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 25 July 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-26-7

DISTRIBUTION:
CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
CCS
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ID/GSUSA
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TEXT

LABOR: ZENTEI (List: XH-76) CONSTRUCTION SQUAD IN CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS DIRECTS LOCAL SQUADS TO LAUNCH DEMONSTRATIONS AND EXPAND STRUGGLES

Inclosed mimeographed KENSETSU HAN (Construction Squad) Instruction No. 5 issed by the SEIFU KENSETSU HAN (Young Men's and Women's Construction Squad) of ZENTEI (National Communications Workers Union, List: XH-76) Central Headquarters, dated 23 June 49, reads:

"All Construction Squad chapters will immediately hold a Construction Squad rally and execute the following:

1. Thoroughly discuss how the youths themselves may protect their own workshops by using the struggle methods and policies adopted at the national convention as a basis for their activities.

2. Discuss struggle methods stated in Central Struggle Committee Directive No. 1. While on this subject, discuss the cultural, economic and educational grievances of the youths in the workshops. Upon getting each individual to air at least one grievance, consolidate the grievances and launch an intensified collective bargaining, stage a mass demonstration in the communications industry bureaus, post leaflets and expand struggles until the demands of the youth are met.

3. Each squad member will post at least one (1) leaflet, bearing demands, both inside and outside the bureau, and make door-to-door calls to get the public and the families of union members to sign petitions for a joint struggle.

4. Expose malfeasances of government officials and carry out large scale propaganda in regard to this.

5. Discuss struggle methods to cope with the ever increasing violences of the police and subject the young policemen and the members of their families to an intensified propaganda attack."

Examiner's note: (1) The youth construction squads are known to be communist-led youth action corps within ZENTEI.
(2) Subject communication has been microfiled under JP/TOS/A0876-877.

Inclosures: 2
2 mimeographed news flashes

Secret

CCD Form No. 1 A

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Okura

12825 B

JP/SAP/TOS/967

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS—MIS—GHQ—SCAP

INTERCEPT:

From: DENSAN
(All Japan Electric Industries Workers' Union)
Hokkaido Regional Headquarters
Higashi 1-chome, Odori,
Sapporo-shi, (Hokkaido, Japan)

LIST: X-76

To: All Japan Electric Industries Workers' Union
Kushiro Subbranch
4-chome, O-machi, Kushiro-shi,
(Hokkaido, Japan)

LIST:

Type: Letter

Dated: 13 Jul 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 18 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-25-7

DISTRIBUTION:

G-2 7 INF DIV
6TH CIC DIST
CIOC/CH
ESS/LA
CIOC/JPPB
GS
ID/GSUSA

TEXT

LABOR: HOKKAIDO DENSAN TO JOIN KOKUTETSU STRUGGLE

(Note: DENSAN code words appear as underlined caps followed by the meaning in parentheses.)

Addressor's carbon copy report marked ASAHI (Regional HQ) AYAME (General Directive) TSUBAME (Directive which needs confirmation) No. 8, dispatched at 1130 hours on 9 July 1949, addressed to each HOSHI (Star) (See: EX) reads:

"1. It is of the utmost importance for the DENSAN and for the future of the entire Japanese labor movement that a victory be scored in the examination of ten (10) witnesses (including ONISHI (大西), president of the NIPPATSU (Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Co., Ltd.), on 29 July, at the Tokyo District Court, by judges from the Abashiri (EX: Hokkaido) Court.

2. Today, ASAHI has decided to start a campaign seeking donations of more than ten yen (¥10) per unionist by appealing to other labor unions, democratic organizations and citizens. These funds will be utilized for the reconstruction of the electric industries and for promotion of DENSAN propaganda glorifying their mission protecting the working man's livelihood against onslaughts by the traitorous YOSHIDA Cabinet; and for a campaign to enforce true democratic procedures in court trials.

3. In concert with the KOKUTETSU (Government Railway Workers' Union)(List: H-31) rehabilitation struggle, each HOSHI is requested to start action immediately and set up extensive propaganda machinery to oppose this unreasonable suppression. The campaign will close on 20 July, and the money donated will be reported to the ASAHI by 23 July."

ASAHI FUJI (Liaison) No. 19, dispatched at 1130 hours, 11 July 1949, addressed to each HOSHI:

"1. Dismissal of ninety thousand (90,000) brothers of KOKUTETSU will destroy the rehabilitation of the Government Railway industry; consequently, it exerts great influence upon the livelihood and conditions of train commuters.

(Continued)

Secret

2. At the motion of the HOKURO (Hokkaido Labor Union Council)(List: (L)X-76), a TSUKINSHA DOMEI (Commuters' League) was decided to be established centering around the organized laborers. Every branch is requested to participate in preparatory meetings for it.

3. It was decided to hold a meeting for the establishment of the Commuters' League at the Labor Hall, Nishi 4-chome, Kita 5-jo, Sapporo-shi, on 12 July, attended by the representatives of commuters of each Union Executive Department and those of general unionists. Taking up as agenda, the improvement of commuting conditions (ticket gate, girder-bridge, passenger car, and commutation-ticket fee, etc.), the meeting will take immediate action for the settlement of concrete problems. Every HOSHI in Sapporo is requested to participate in this meeting."

ASAHI FUJI No. 20, dispatched at 1400 hours, 11 July 1949, addressed to HAIDEN (Power Generation and Distribution K. K.) HOSHI:

"1. As to the handling of the attendance list, negotiations have been held several times. The details of the negotiations have already been reported in KIKU (Information) 724 and 729.

2. The handling of the attendance list can be interpreted in several ways. The company, which held its section chief council beforehand, is intending to adopt its policy based on the attendance list (for example, nature of overtime work, etc.).

3. Every HOSHI is requested to meet the situation independently along the line of local branches mentioned in KIKU No. 724 and 729, in order to frustrate the company's intention."

ASAHI FUJI No. 21 dispatched at 1430 hours, 11 July 1949, addressed to every HOSHI:

"1. Though it was said that the Retirement Allowance Mediation Draft Plan will be presented in a day or two, actually no notification has yet been received here from the Central HQ. This plan must be adopted as a question related to the mass dismissal of KOKUTETSU members.

2. Every HOSHI is requested to inform us promptly on the state of formation of the League for Promotion of Retirement Allowance Regulations. If not yet organized, try your best to form it immediately."

(Continued)

JP/SAP/TOS/967

ASAHI KIKU No. 46 dispatched at 1500 hours, 11 July 1949, addressed to every HOSHI:

"1. The Otaru Branch is requested to start a powerful joint collective bargaining on wage demands concentrating all Branch Chairmen, as local negotiations are progressing very slowly.

2. ASAHI arrived at the following conclusions today at its Standing Committee meeting:

a. The gist of request from the Otaru Branch was understood well.

b. Vigorous struggle in every Branch workshop must be carried out before entering into such collective bargaining.

After discussing on points above-mentioned, it was decided that every Branch will agitate at once with every means at its disposal toward a workshop struggle, as joint collective bargaining has not yet developed sufficiently to afford the desired result."

Examiner's Note: The code word, HOSHI possibly means 'Chapter or Local' (reference, JP/TOS/3662).

Secret

A2809

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

INTERCEPT: JP/TOS/5245

From:
ZENTEI (National Communications Workers Union)
Tokyo District Headquarters
c/o Shiba Post Office
Minato-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)

LIST: XH-76

To:
Chiyodamaru Chapter (Ex: of ZENTEI, List: X-76)
c/o Underwater Cable Construction Work
Dept. of TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY
Onomichi-shi Suburb, (Hiroshima-ken, Japan)

LIST:

Type: Letter (TSUSHIN JIMU)

Dated: 2 July 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed TOS/MF/A0855-57

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 18 July 49

Eval-Alloc: 225-19-7

DISTRIBUTION:
GB/POL
CIOC/GA
CIOC/JPPB
✓GS
PSD
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G-2, IX CORPS
G-2, 1st Cav
HIROSHIMA CA
CIC TOKYO

TEXT

LABOR: ZENTEI (List: XH-76) ISSUES DIRECTIVE NO. 2 ORDERING ALL ECHELONS TO COMPLETE PREPARATIONS FOR JOINT STRUGGLE WITH KOKUTETSU (List: H-31); CONTROL OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PRESS FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES ORDERED

Inclosed mimeographed Directive No. 2 issued by Central Struggle Committee of ZENTEI (List: XH-76), dated 2 July 1949, reads:

"1. On 1 July, the Government announced its declaration of oppression on us and its rate of personnel retrenchment for the various government agencies. The KOKUTETSU (Government Railway Workers Union, List: H-31) has launched a nationwide revolt against these personnel retrenchment notices. This Government action also concerns us. Militaristic oppression is already being carried out by the police in the Hiroshima, Osaka and Fukushima prefectures.

"2. The Central Struggle Committee (Ex: of ZENTEI), on the basis of the decision adopted at the recent national conference , entertains the belief that the time for defending our workshops with force, has come.

"3. Organs of all levels will carry out instructions given in Directive No. 1 as follows:

a. Complete preparations for joint struggle with KOKUTETSU, immediately.
b. Strengthen propaganda warfare for appealing the industrial crisis to the public. Use all available means to gain leadership over communication facilities of the bourgeoise newspapers and the police, so we can secure a vantage point for carrying out our nationwide propaganda warfare.
c. Thoroughly expel all corrupt officials who hamper the progress of reconstruction by intensifying the move to uncover illegal practices.
d. Appeal fraudulent practices in management of the communications industry to the people.
e. Intensify joint struggles with workers of affiliated industries.
f. Exert every last effort to bring the workshops under union control."

Inclosures: 4
4 mimeographed bulletins.

Examiner's note: Directive No. 2 has been midrofiled as TOS/MF/A0855-57.

Secret

CCD Form No. 1 A

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JP/SAP/TOS/986 128308

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS—MIS—GHQ—SCAP

INTERCEPT:

From:
TOKYO SHIBAURA DENKI K. K.
(Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.)
Labor Division,
16, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-Honcho,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)

LIST:

To:
SUZUKI Tametada 鈴木為忠
326, Aza Kotoni, Kotoni-machi,
Sapporo-gun, (Hokkaido,
Japan)

LIST:

Type: Letter

Dated: 14 Jul 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 21 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-26-7

DISTRIBUTION:
G-2 7 INF DIV
6TH CIC DIST
CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
ESS/LA
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TEXT

COMMUNISM: TACTICAL CHANGES FOR JCP GENERAL LABOR OFFENSIVE DISCLOSED; NCIU'S 4TH EXPANSION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ADOPTS NEW LEFTIST STRUGGLE POLICIES; SODOMEI AFFILIATED STEVEDORES' UNION ISSUES ANTI-COMMUNIST DIRECTIVE

Inclosed mimeographed information circular, dated 7 July 1949, classified "Secret," reads:

"NIPPON KYOSANTO's (Japan Communist Party) (List: X-76) Revised Instructions for the General Labor Offensive.

On 6 July, JCP HQ called an emergency conference of the Political Bureau and issued the following instructions after reviewing the plans for the next labor offensive.

1. Matters confirmed.

a. The first (July) offensive failed.

(1) Lack of struggle consciousness at lower levels.

(2) The incapability of the Central Struggle Committee.

(3) The temporary rise of MINDO (Democratization League) influence at lower levels.

(4) Success in announcing the successive dismissals.

(5) Incompleteness of the joint struggle.

After enumerating these causes, the Political Bureau declared itself responsible for the failure.

b. Tactical changes in the General Labor Offensive.

Since failure has been admitted, it is inevitable that tactical changes will be made. It was thus decided to act according to the following policy to which the lower echelons were ordered to conform, today. This order was afterwards redesignated as a notification and will be confirmed by the Secretary-General upon his return to Tokyo.

Secret

(Continued)

2. The new General Labor Offensive.

a. Change to positive tactics.

(1) It is recognized that District Committees and lower organizations directly led the offensive, but it can be acknowledged that it was altogether negative.

One District Committee was too intent on establishing the foundation for the Second Offensive to give much thought to the struggle at hand while another District Committee, forgetting that, the KOKUTETSU (Government Railway Workers Union) (List: H-31) struggle was the target for the First Offensive, spent all its time planning the Third Offensive. Putting them together, the spiritless, negative tactics--like saying that someone else will do it or that there will be two more offensives if the first fails--can readily be seen.

(2) Failure of the Second Offensive will mean the failure of the General Offensive. We must not relax our efforts. Victory is assured if fought with the spirit of the final battle.

b. Final struggle tactics.

(1) Goal of the Second Offensive.

10 July: Commence action.

15 July: Proclamation and enforcement of joint struggle.

20 July: Joint struggle and forceful measures centered around KOKUTETSU, ZENTEI (National Communications Workers' Union) (List: XH-76), and Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Workers' Union.

(2) Development of an extensive struggle.

Selecting an igniting point is not necessary. Any local trouble can be turned into a potential fuse. Once lighted it can be enlarged into a Prefecturewide struggle, then into one covering a wider area, and finally into a nationwide struggle.

(3) Difference between legality and illegality is a matter of opinion.

From a capitalist's viewpoint, everything is illegal. On the other hand, everything is legal when seen through the people's eyes. But as they themselves admit, the final judges are the people.

(Continued)

(4) Higher echelons should maintain close liaison with the outlying echelons.

Due to lack of coordination, the first KOKUTETSU struggle failed. In particular, it is important that higher echelons do not leave a gap during which time the lower echelons would have to use their own judgement.

(5) Joint struggle with the repatriates.

The repatriates, this time, have stood up in a joint defense of industry; the 6 July joint struggle in Tokyo was a spectacular success. They are a problem, however, and are useless unless made to act as repatriates, and results would be nil if made to act as common, ordinary people.

(6) Always hold a joint struggle with the people.

Workshop struggles alone cannot succeed. The people's sympathy is worth a million supporters. Find some means to bring them into a joint struggle. The 'Give Us More Rice' and 'Reduce Taxes' struggles will be carried out as separate people's struggles in October and November.

(7) Carry out wave struggles opposing dismissals.

As tactics, the Government's successive announcements of dismissals is ineffective. Whenever a list of dismissals is announced, grab those affected.

(8) Do not challenge the Democratization League faction; aim at the neutrals.

Give up trying to split this faction. There are reasons which will cause us disadvantage. Concentrate on the neutrals as we have not the time to spend on the Democratization League.

(9) Unify all workshops for a joint struggle by force.

In one job classification, if only part of the workers resorts to force while the other part acts according to law, the entire operation will be thrown into discord due to lack of concerted action. Therefore, appeal to the latter group to change their attitude and to join in the struggle by force.

In all, thirteen (13) tactics were specified as the final struggle tactics. However, it seems that separate instructions have been given SEIKYO (Japan Youth Communist League) (List: X-76) and the industry defense volunteer corps."

(Continued)

Secret

JP/SAP/TOS/986

Inclosed mimeographed intelligence report, classified "Secret", dated 12 July 1949, issued by the addressor, reads:

"Information (Special edition)

On the new struggle policies of SANBETSU (NCIU) and Anti-Communist countermeasures of labor unions affiliated with SODO-MEI (Japan Federation of Labor Unions)

I. NCIU

Having decided the basic policies for the industry defense struggle at the mass meeting held late last year, NCIU has steadily been developing a concrete movement. In order to deliberate upon the urgent struggle policies to cope with the new developments in the situation, NCIU held the 4th Expansion Executive Committee Meet at its Headquarters the other day. After deliberation, the following policies were adopted.

1. Workshop Struggle.

To launch a determined struggle to hold our workshops to the end in order to defend the workshops and prevent the industries from destruction. To include in the workshop platform even political demands and minor workshop demands, if concrete, after approval by free debate. To this end, the people's activities must be organized, workshops must be administered independently, and management must be made to conform to the people's desires. Thus, the industry defense struggle should be promoted.

2. Cooperation with Racial Capitalists.

To struggle against the policy of concentrating production in the big monopolistic producers by calling upon the cooperation of the democratic operators, scientists, technicians and progressive capitalists. It is the labor unions' primary mission to cooperate with the progressive racial capitalists. To create a situation making it necessary for the capitalists to join labor in the fight against the YOSHIDA Cabinet, without neglecting the economic demands foremost of which is wages.

3. Joint Struggle with Farmers and Citizens.

The industry defense struggle should not be limited within the scope of a single workshop or company. We must arouse local autonomies to rise up in the struggle to defend local industries. All workshops should gain the cooperation of the related industries, particularly that of the basic industries, and develop each demand into a joint struggle with the citizens and farmers. A struggle carried out in this way will make Fascistic oppression by the MINJITO (Democratic Liberal Party) Government impossible.

(Continued)

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4. Collective Bargaining with the Government.

Develop the struggles in the various districts into a nationwide political struggle aimed at the overthrow of the YOSHIDA Cabinet. Tokyo HQ will then consolidate the demands and carry out collective bargaining with the Government, demanding the calling of a special session of the Diet. In conjunction with the struggles both within and without the Diet and the struggle opposing dismissals in the National Railway Corporation, which has lately become extremely active, we must rise with our own demands formulated in the workshops and engage in a large scale struggle to overthrow the YOSHIDA Cabinet.

5. Strengthening Propaganda Activities.

Using actual facts, expand propaganda activities among all classes of people through systematic joint action of the labor unions in order to crush propaganda disseminated by the enemy class.

6. Hastening of Private Foreign Trade.

This struggle is aimed to heighten the purchasing power within this country and to oppose the lowering of living standards resulting from the hunger export. Furthermore, a national movement involving progressive capitalists should be promoted to hasten trade between Japan and various democratic countries such as new China.

7. Struggle to Expose Corruption.

In almost all workshops corruption in the ruling class is revealed through the job classification system with which they exercise their authority. By unhesitantly exposing corruption we can deal them a blow and establish a structure to defend our workshop. This tendency is seen in the fact that they have become incapable of defending themselves. By means of a struggle observing the laws and regulations made by them we can gain the same results as resorting to force.

8. Struggle Against the Malrevised Trade Union Law.

We will defend our vested rights by all means against the malrevised Trade Union Law, and crush such a bad law through the basic workshop struggle depending upon the balance of power of both sides.

9. Front Unification and Strengthening ZENROREN (National Liaison Council of Labor Unions).

Following the development of the defense struggle uniting the related industries, a front unification based on a broad scale local joint struggle must be promoted in order to hasten the unification of NCIU and strengthen ZENROREN.

(Continued)

II. Japan Federation of Labor Unions.

Although the Japan Federation of Labor Unions seems to be studying countermeasures against the labor offensive, the YOKOHAMA NIYAKU ROKUMI (Yokohama Stevedores' Union), a Federation affiliate, seems to have dispatched the following directive after deciding upon defense measures against the JCP.

YOKO-EN (横沿EX: Possibly Yokohama Harbor Area) Directive No. 2.

1. Watch JCP movements!

Starting with the administrative readjustment under the Government Employee Quota Law in the National Railway Corporation, the labor offensive will be at it height during the period from mid-July to August and September. The occupation of the city police stations in Higashi-Kanagawa, Hiroshima, Niigata, and recently in Fukushima-Ken as part of the people's regional struggle in the revolution by force is an indication of the ominous lull before a storm. If the time is ripe for a revolution by force under the guidance of JCP, it is quite within the bounds of reason to anticipate a storm of extreme violence.

JCP Cells have infiltrated into every workshop and are planting the seed of a revolution. We cannot under any condition tolerate such a revolution by force. We must not be deceived by the JCP if we wish to defend Japan's rehabilitation and to strive for the reconstruction of a democratic Japan. According to our general information, a considerable number of JCP Cells have already infiltrated into the harbor (EX: presumably Yokohama Harbor), and the situation indicates that they are awaiting an opportunity to begin a big movement. Therefore, every chapter is requested to gather positive information and report it to us.

2. Defense measures against a revolution by force.

a. Do not allow the JCP to make propaganda favorable to them, nor give them any opportunity.

b. Watch JCP Cells and their sympathizers and forbid their activities in the workshops.

c. Consolidate information concerning their propaganda activities.

d. Prepare countermeasures against a revolution by force.

e. Always act along the basic line as a labor union.

f. Establish a Youth Countermeasure Department and protect the harbor and its facilities from destruction.

g. Prepare countermeasures against the interruption or railway and electric communications.

(Continued)

Secret

h. Protect the food supply centers from occupation or destruction.

(The Yokohama Stevedores' Union is a powerful body, occupying an important position among the Japan Federation of Labor Unions in Yokohama."

Secret

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

INTERCEPT: JP/OSA/TOS/3880

From:

ZENTEI
(All-Japan Communications Workers' Union)
Kinki Regional Federation
Tel. No: Fukushima 135
Osaka-shi, (Japan)

LIST: XL-76

To:

ZENTEI
Ayabe Branch Office
Ayabe-shi, Kyoto-fu,
(Japan)

LIST: XE-76

Type: Telephone

Dated: 27 Jul 49 (1135)

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Observed

Relevant Records: JP/OSA/TOS/3804

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 29 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-1-8

DISTRIBUTION:

25 G2
III CIC
Osaka CIC
Kyoto CIC
CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
ESS/LA
✓GS
CCS

TEXT

LABOR: ZENTEI ADVISES SEIZURE OF DISMISSAL LIST

Speakers stated:

From: "The concrete plan for personnel retrenchment has been announced. How is the situation at your office?"

To : "We held a struggle committee meeting. The chief of our office has gone to the Osaka Communications Bureau today to negotiate."

From: "You must tell him that you will refuse to work if retrenchment is carried out. If the section chiefs act suspicious, you had better go to their rooms and seize the list of those to be discharged and make them pledge that no workers will be dismissed. The government is pushing a plan to let workers resign voluntarily as in the case of the KOKUTETSU (Government Railways Workers' Union, List: H-31)."

Examiner's Note: On 14 July, the Tokyo ZENTEI instructed the ZENTEI Kinki Regional Federation in Osaka to seize the chiefs of regional and district offices and to refuse dismissal notices. (Reference: JP/OSA/TOS/3804)

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CCD Form No. 1 A

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

INTERCEPT:

JP/OSA/TOS/3927

From:

ZENTEI (All-Japan Communications Workers' Union)
Engineering Council
13 Iigura 6-chome, Azabu, Minato-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

LIST: XH-76

To:

ZENTEI
Kansai Engineering Council
c/o HANSO KOJI KYOKU (Transportation Engineering Bureau) Kita-ku,
Osaka-shi, (Japan)

LIST: XH-76

Type:
Letter
TSUSHIN-JIMU

Dated:
C: 30 Jul 49
P: None

Language:
Japanese

Disposition:
Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner:
TOS

Prep. Date:
5 Aug 49

Eval-Alloc:
208-8-7

DISTRIBUTION:
25 G2
Tokyo CIC
Hq CIC
Osaka CIC
CIOC/FEC
CIOC/FPB
CCS
GS
ID/GSUSA

TEXT

LABOR: ZENTEI (List: XH-76) ENGINEERING COUNCIL SHIFTS TACTICS IN FIGHT AGAINST GOVERNMENT DISMISSAL

Mimeographed leaflet "Directive #1", issued by the sender and sent by TSUSHIN-JIMU (Official Communication) channels, states in part:

"Under the presumption that it has succeeded in completing the KOKUTETSU (Government Railway Workers' Union, List: H-31) dismissal, the Government is attempting to carry out similar dismissal among communication and other ministries. It is evident by the actual result of what is happening in KOKUTETSU workshops that it is making a mistake.

"The Government has no other means, but spread demagogues, provocations, oppression and causing splits in the union in carrying out its dismissals. The Government authorities know very well that their propaganda only leads the livelihood of the people and industries to destruction. They tried to pin the SHIMOYAMA Case and Mitaka Case on the KYOSANTO (Japan Communist Party, List: X-76) and separate the public from the laboring classes, but failed. On the other hand, opposition within the Diet have become so serious and local authorities have started raising a 'Down With the YOSHIDA Cabinet' struggle that the Government is now unable to hold on to their administrative power.

"The ZENTEI struggle to demolish the dismissal, under these circumstances, has a decisive significance. We must destroy our enemy and fight against its country-selling policies. In view of the present situation, we have cancelled our plans to despatch organizers throughout Japan and, instead, we will open a struggle based on the decision made at the Central Struggle Committee meeting.

The following are the important points:

1. Thoroughly negotiate with the Ministry
2. Set up an 'information net' and intensify liaison and propaganda in the Central and Local areas
3. The organization centering Tokyo will carry on its work in line with the Central Struggle Committee.
4. Completely enforce the illegal exposures.

This is a plan to expand the Central Struggle Committee's struggle to a nation-wide one. All the regional engineering branches and sub-branches are instructed to carry out the following according to the above 4 policies:

1. Our struggle can not be effective if there is a gap between those who believe they will be dismissed and those who are confident that they will not be dismissed. Therefore, your demands should not only cover opposition to the dismissal, but all problems

- 1 - (continued)

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connected with daily life.

2. Our struggle will be extremely difficult if we were to falter at Governmental authorities' disturbances. Therefore we must demolish these interferences and disturbances with the power of the masses and always be on the offensive.

3. Establish a SHOKUBA FUKKO KORYO (Workshop Recovery Plan) and endeavor to materialize it.

4. It is important to organize the activity power and enthusiasm of the young people and women into struggle.

5. In order to develop the workshop struggle to various areas, it is important that we intensify our propaganda.

   a. Reveal the atrocious characteristics of the YOSHIDA Cabinet by giving actual facts.

   b. Clarify the fact that the hardship of the people and the communication crisis are derived from the same source.

   c. All the people must act toward one goal.

6. Though we can not expose illegal acts that involve union members, we can point out that union members are forced to do so, and thereby demand change in the present policy.

7. As in SHIMOYAMA and Mitaka Cases, it is believed that the Government will spread more demagogues in the future. All members are instructed to keep strict watch over buildings and tracks and be prepared to present actual facts in the event accidents do occur.

"As soon as this directive reaches your hand, you are to hold a struggle committee meeting immediately and commence action at once."

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

JP/SAP/TOS/1068

INTERCEPT:

From:
TAKAHASHI Tatsumi
5-6, Taira-shi
(Fukushima-ken, Japan)

LIST: (L)X-70

To:
ISHIKAWA Isamu
c/o HOKUTANREN
(Hokkaido Coal Mine Operators' League)
Nishi-7, Kita-3, Sapporo-shi (Hokkaido, Japan)

LIST: X-70

Type: Letter

Dated: 23 Jul 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 8 Aug 49

Eval-Alloc: 212-16-8

DISTRIBUTION:
ID/GSUSA
CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
GB/PCL
GB/EC
GS
CCD/Ln/O
CIC Fukushima
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TEXT

COMMUNISM: JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S COAL INDUSTRY REHABILITATION PROGRAM REVEALED

Inclosed mimeographed bulletin, entitled, "NIPPON KYOSANTO's (Japan Communist Party) (List: X-76) Coal Industry Rehabilitation Program", undated, issued by the JCP Fukushima-ken Committee, reads:

"1. Rehabilitation of the Coal Industry and State Management Under People's Control.

The actual production of coal in the 1948 fiscal year was thirty-five million seven hundred thousand (35,700,000) tons, or only sixty-three percent (63%) of the fifty-seven million (57,000,000) tons produced in the 1940 fiscal year.

In order to produce this amount of coal, a tremendous amount of the nation's funds, namely, eight billion one hundred million yen (¥8,100,000,000) from the KOKKO HOKYUKIN (Governmental Grant) and forty-five billion five hundred million yen (¥45,500,000,000) from the FUKUKIN YUSHI (Reconstruction Finance Bank) (as of January 1949), have been expended since the termination of the war, and (from the 1945 fiscal year to the first half of the 1948 fiscal year) a total of two hundred seventy-four thousand (274,000) persons, in injuries and deaths, have been sacrificed.

Despite such generous support by the Government and sacrifice by the people, the coal mines are more and more going to waste. This is attributed to the fact that the coal mine monopolies made overestimated reports on production costs in conspiracy with the national financial circles and made easy money in complicity with the Government officials. The profits made out of this were reserved as assets excluded from the balance sheet. As a result important new coal pits and digging of drifts have been left undeveloped.

They do not want to tie up their capital in rehabilitation. They keep digging only the rich mines in their exclusive possession and turn their backs upon rehabilitation. This is manifested by the fact that where five percent (5%) of the total coal mine workers were engaged in development at the beginning of the war, the rate has fallen to five-tenths percent (0.5%) after the war.

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(Continued)

Secret

JP/SAP/TOS/1068

Due to the negligence of development, coal faces run deep into the earth, and the mining technique has changed from the most progressed KOTAISHIKI CHOHEKIHO (retreating long wall system), which gradually decreased in number, to haphazard methods such as the 'advancing system.' Improvements in ventilation, drainage, and conveyor equipment are neglected notwithstanding its necessity. Consequently, the temperature in the pits rises, increasing the danger of disaster, and unnecessary energy is wasted in going to and from work.

Thus, the monopoly capitalists, while sabotaging production, have taken advantage of government control of coal mines in obtaining materiel and funds, while on the other hand, small and medium coal mines have been urged towards increased production only when the country is wanting in coal. Nevertheless, despite the 'destruction of industries' by the Government has spread through all industries, coal stockpiles as of the end of this March amounted to one million eight hundred thousand (1,800,000) tons in the Coal Distribution Kodan and two million (2,000,000) tons in plants throughout the country.

As a clue in enabling us to understand the full import of the increase of stocked coal, we will here take up the problem of imported coal as an example.

The Government, upon importing American coking coal at around eight thousand yen (¥8,000) (EX: per ton), transfers it to the plants at the reduced rate of one thousand yen (¥1,000), for it is paid for by the 'Government Grant for Imports' and the 'Governmental Grant for Specialized Industries.' Cheap iron and steel produced with this cheap coal is bought by the foreign traders and resold at a considerably higher price. The cheap coking coal produced in Japan is adequate in quality, yet the Government is importing high priced American coal. Consequently, in order to pay the price, Japan's remaining productive capacity had to be diverted towards exports under a veritable 'hunger exportation.' It has thus become necessary to lower the price of coal, which is a basic raw material of industry, and to lower the cost of export goods. Furthermore, in order to assure surplus profits of coal mine monopolies, by enforcing concentrated production and discounts to specialized industries, the Government is forcing the small and medium coal mines to close down.

Due to such traitorous policies of the Government, a twenty percent (20%) drop in production is unavoidable, and there is no possibility of the remaining coal mines ever recovering this decrease. This means that the Government is ensuring the surplus profits of the monopoly coal mine capitalists by shifting all responsibility on the shoulders of small and medium coal mines, non-monopolistic coal consuming industries, and the coal miners. What the Government is doing is not increasing production of coal; it is causing production to collapse. These facts show that increased production under the traitorous policies of YOSHIDA (Shigeru, List: XHVa-77) has become impossible and also that rehabilitation cannot be achieved so long as the coal mines are managed privately.

(Continued)

Secret

Private capital in the coal mining industry at present amounts to no more than one billion yen (¥1,000,000,000), whereas the government has thrown in forty-five billion yen (¥45,000,000,000). Therefore, it is natural that the coal mines should be put under the control of the state, which point should be evident even from a capitalistic viewpoint. They bought their now excellent mine claims from the Government for practically nothing during the early Meiji Era. Since then these coal pits have been monopolized as a speculation. Therefore, even the coal pits indispensable for increased production are useless so long as the operators, who monopolize them, have no thought of production. Even in cases where a pit could be dug more efficiently if the use of a neighboring operator's gallery were offered, they have been obstructed by the wall of private ownership. Nevertheless, state management of coal mines which started in April 1948 is being used as a tool to establish the ascendency of monopoly capital, as it concealed these contradictions from the masses and adversely strengthened the control of the bureaucrats.

Since monopoly capital has no desire for production and private ownership of coal mines obstructs the road to rehabilitation, it is clear that industrial recovery cannot be accomplished unless we eliminate the coal mine monopoly by means of state control and people's management, fully exploit the hoarded pits to produce high grade coal, make techniques available to the public, utilize facilities jointly, and unless the people themselves take charge of management.

2. Safeguarding Small and Medium Coal Mines.

As soon as the purchasing power for coal dropped, the Government immediately began destroying the small and medium coal mines which had until then been pushing production. Having been deprived of capital and materiel by the big capitalists due to the A.B.C. grading system, the destruction of one hundred thirty(130) coal mines, or one half of B, and two hundred seventy (270), or all of C, making a total equal to sixty to seventy percent (60-70%) of all coal mines, became inevitable. On the other hand, due to the general rise in coal prices under the Merit System, that of the small and medium coal mines were reduced. Furthermore, they were deprived even of their markets due to the lifting of controls on MUEN SENTAN (EX: a kind of anthracite coal), dust coal and low grade coal under four thousand (4,000) calories.

We are opposed to such concentrated production. In order to protect the right of the small and medium coal mines to exist, we advocate liberation of excellent coal mining claims concealed by the monopoly capitalists, investing funds and material in the small and medium coal mines, joint management in which the laborers will participate substantially in the management, joint use of and consolidation of facilities, and low interest loans to enable mines to maintain independent proprietorship.

(Continued)

3. Opposition Against the Price Policy Favoring Monopolies.

a. Opposition against the Merit System.

The Government is going to strengthen the Merit System in the near future. If the existing Ten (10) Group District Price System is consolidated into one single system uniform throughout the country, the big mines will gain two hundred yen (¥200), whereas the small and medium coal mines will suffer a loss of five hundred yen (¥500). In other words, like the wages under the Job Classification System, within the merit framework, coal produced by the big mines that monopolize the good mining claims will be paid higher prices than those now in effect; whereas small and medium coal mines hindered by unfavorable natural conditions will be paid unprofitable prices, resulting in bigger profits for the big mines at the expense of the small and medium mines. We oppose the Merit System and desire that the accounts be made public and that prices be calculated strictly on production costs. Prices should be the same in districts with the same natural conditions; however, we approve any increase in profits if it is due to the originality of the enterprise.

b. Objection to Governmental Grant to Monopoly Capitalists.

Out of the taxes collected from the people, the Government is making grants to specialized industries such as iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, soda, gas, coke, and shipbuilding. The Government reduced the price of coal to specialized industries to one thousand yen (¥1,000), but it sells the same coal to the general enterprises at three thousand three hundred yen (¥3,300). Furthermore, monopoly capitalists are receiving exclusive distribution of high grade coal, and the price of high grade coal is lower than that of low grade coal. This is why only low grade coal is accumulating, and the responsibility for this is being shifted skilfully upon the small and medium coal mines. In collusion with the bureaucratic KODAN officials the transportation and stevedoring companies make out padded shipping bills under pretext of pool operation.

4. Objection Against the Coal Distribution Policy of the Monopoly Capitalists. People's Control of Coal Distribution.

a. The coal distribution program of the traitorous YOSHIDA Cabinet is depriving the industries of their independence.

(Continued)

According to the distribution program on domestic coal for the first quarter of the fiscal period, three hundred thousand (300,000) tons have been set aside for distribution to industries whose allocation has been increased by more than thirty percent (30%), of which two hundred thousand (200,-000) tons will be consumed for 'hunger exportation.' If high grade coal is used, coal expense is cut almost to half that of low grade coal. The amount of coal allocated as raw material holds sway over the efficiency of plant operation and has a decisive influence upon cost. Therefore, the monopoly capitalists bored into the authorized machinery and are freely monopolizing its power in dictating quality and quantity. Particularly the concentrated production policy is a clear indication of this trend. We demand that the producers and consumers of coal, distribution organs, workers in transportation organs, and sincere capitalists be allowed to participate in the distribution program, so that it may be operated for the independent reconstruction of Japan by Japan.

b. Nationalization of the Distribution Organ under People's Management.

The present KODAN's principal mission was, in the midst of the blackmarket and inflation, to secure coal through compulsory sales at official prices and to transfer it to the monopoly capitalists at ridiculously low prices.

Therefore, to superintend mine facilities and the selection and shipping of coal by the workers in order to comply with the consumers' demands in the distribution of coal and to exterminate blackmarketing, we demand that the authorities make charges and expenses open to the public and establish a unitary structure under the people's control.

c. Rehabilitation of the Related Industries.

Without rehabilitating the industries which consume large quantities of coal, namely: iron and steel, power generation, chemical, ceramics, railroads, salt, gas, and coke, we cannot expect the rehabilitation of the coal industry.

To secure large quantities of good quality coal at a low price by rehabilitating the coal industry is a pre-requisite for the reconstruction of Japan's industries. Particularly through people's management we must tie up the coal mines with the plants producing coal mine equipment and secure coal for heating purposes for the residents of Hokkaido. Recently, it is observed in some quarters that the quantity and quality of coal to be distributed to

(Continued)

the Hokkaido residents has dropped and that, consequently, firewood is now cheaper. A more important point is the fact that coal payments in arrears amounted to thirteen billion three hundred million (13,300,000,000) tons at the end of February. Nevertheless, those who are guaranteed financial aid are able to obtain coal even if their payments are in arrears, while distribution to those who are not guaranteed aid has been suspended, amounting to four million five hundred thousand (4,500,000) tons a month.

The lime and briquette industries are standing on the brink of bankruptcy because the price of coal to the rival ammonium sulphate gas industry was reduced as it is one of the specialized industries. Added to the above situation, industries such as mine timber, explosives, iron and steel, industrial machinery, rolling-stock, cement, carbide, and water transportation, which are all necessary for the rehabilitation of the coal industry, are confronting grave hardships as they owe a tremendous amount for raw materials, due to the traitorous coal policies.

Therefore, the struggle to rehabilitate industries which are about to go bankrupt must be combined with the coal miners' struggle to fight the hold the monopoly capitalists have over coal as well as the people's struggle to obtain fuel.

5. Opposition to the Traitorous Coal Trade Policy; Establishment of Autonomous Trade by the People.

The YOSHIDA Cabinet's traitorous policy has openly been revealed by its commerce in coal. They are importing coal from across the Pacific at eight to nine thousand yen (¥8,000-9,000) and paying thirteen dollars ($13) freight charges. As a result, without an import subsidy of four to five hundred yen (¥400-500), it cannot meet the market price of domestic coal. They are, moreover, delivering this coal at one thousand yen (¥1,000) almost exclusively to the specialized industries operated by the monopoly capitalists and are engaged in 'hunger export' of steel, soda, etc., which are produced cheaply with cheap coal. Under this traitorous trade plan, one million nine hundred twenty thousand (1,920,000) tons are scheduled for importation during the 1949 fiscal year. On the other hand, one million three hundred thirty thousand (1,330,000) tons are scheduled for export to South Korea, Hongkong, Tsingtao, etc. Due to the lack of autonomy, however, they are obliged to export high grade coal under extremely disadvantageous conditions.

Through the industry defense struggle, we must fight to establish an autonomous trade in coal by the people. In order to import coal cheaply for domestic use, to a certain extent, it is necessary to import high grade coking coal from North China and anthracite from North Korea and French Indo-China through Sino-Japanese trade, but not on a one-sided comprador trade.

(Continued)

6. Improving Technique and Increasing Production.

As the YOSHIDA Cabinet, in its plans for a forty-two million (42,000,000) ton coal production, has arbitrarily and coercively assigned production quotas and is enforcing production at random, improvement of technique is being neglected. Particularly in coal mining engineering, independent techniques that take underground conditions and the workers' physical condition into consideration must be developed. Nevertheless, without studying the needs and conditions peculiar to coal mines in this country, coal mining machinery unsuited for this country is about to be imported for the benefit of foreign monopoly capitalists, thus confronting domestic machinery makers with a crisis. Lower grade engineers do not utilize their skill as engineers but try to increase their efficiency wages instead, and higher salaried workers are busy sealing bureaucratic documents as if they are in charge of underground labor affairs section.

Our Party opposes compulsory production allocation and advocates that the production plan be worked out by the workshops and that it be based on a nationwide study of the production situation. It further opposes the exclusive ownership of techniques and to the commercializing of such techniques. Techniques should be made available to all. Engineers, instead of becoming operators, should be ensured the highest positions, honors, and treatment. Furthermore, coal mine techniques should foster the prosperity of the independent, domestic machinery makers that they may become self-sustaining.

7. With the People's Support, Fight to Win the Coal Miners' Demands!

a. Establishment of minimum wages and retirement allowances.

Coal mine work is the hardest kind of labor and requires more than three thousand (3,000) calories. Yet, average wages for pit workers is three hundred sixty-three yen (¥363) and that of surface workers is two hundred sixteen yen (¥216) (EX: presumably daily wages). If a pit worker works twenty-two (22) days and a surface worker twenty-five (25) days (EX: presumably in one month), the former earns less than eight thousand yen (¥8,000) a month. Moreover, the monopoly capitalists, through their KOGYO REMMEI (Japan Coal Mine Operators' League), disregarding the labor contract signed in February 1948, have paid the miners only eighty percent (80%) of their monthly wages and plans to reduce future wages. They habitually delay wage payments or do not pay wages at all. Under these circumstances, it is rank foolishness to think of being guaranteed the three thousand (3,000) calories necessary for heavy labor. Workers are even selling their rationed goods to increase their income.

(Continued)

Furthermore, the efficiency wage rate, which ignores living expenses and wages of those working for the contractors, and the complicated overtime wages, still remain to be solved. We must fight to establish a minimum wage system based on a living expense standard necessary to enable one to eat in order to work. The longer the miners work, the weaker they will become physically, which will result in a smaller income. Consequently, not being able to assure security for old age, they are in a very insecure situation. In order to remove such an irrational condition, we must fight to secure retirement allowances and annuities.

b. Demand an eight (8) hour day for surface workers and a six (6) hour day for pit workers.

According to an announcement of the Research Institute of the WELFARE MINISTRY, at the very most, six (6) hours of work is physiologically suitable for pit workers. Nevertheless, the Government is forcing labor to include in the labor contracts the three (3) work principles: Net eight (8) hours at the work site; nine (9) hours from pit entrance when on three (3) shifts a day; and ten (10) hours from pit entrance when on two (2) shifts a day. There are many coal mines where miners are already compelled to work more than ten (10) hours. It is possible to abolish long working hours and yet attain a big increase in production under the 'four (4) six (6) hour shifts for pit workers' and 'three (3) eight (8) hour shifts for surface workers' system if unnecessary time and manpower is eliminated, if working face, conveyor and hauling facilities are improved and if new personnel cars are installed.

c. Opposition to the reactionary Mine Safety Law; Strict observance of sanitation and safety measures; Relief of disaster victims; Severe punishment of monopoly capitalists who neglect safety maintenance.

Whereas the number of victims in coal mine disasters was one hundred forty-seven (147) per one hundred thousand (100,000) tons for coal mined in 1942, it jumped to three hundred twenty (320) in 1946 and to four hundred seventeen (417) in the first half of 1948. Added to this, there is an enormous number of illnesses and accidents not related to the work, and the average life of the underground miner is seventeen (17) years less than that of the farmer. These are all due to the neglect of safety maintenance on the part of capitalists. Nevertheless, in complicity with corrupt bureaucrats, they go unpunished. We demand that the Government strictly enforce the Mine Safety Law and punish these guilty capitalists.

Victims of accidents are dismissed with a modicum of compensation as if they were animals. It is our urgent task to make the capitalists bear the burden of

(Continued)

the victims' support. The sudden increase of these accidents is the result of YOSHIDA's policy to destroy industry. The current Mine Safety Law is not a law to protect the workers, but a reactionary law to interfere with the workers' struggles under pretense of safeguarding natural resources. We object to YOSHIDA's deadly production increase policy. We will fight for the improvement of safety facilities, preventive medicine and working conditions and for the establishment of medical treatment facilities and workers' insurance so that the laborers can work in peace.

d. Opposition to dismissals and demand for increasing employment.

Taking advantage of YOSHIDA's industry destruction policy the coal mine operators are planning to lay off surface workers by enforcing the six (6) pit workers to four (4) surface workers ratio which they are trying to change to seven to three (7:3). It is said that already the number of unemployed dismissed from the small and medium coal mines numbers eighty thousand (80,000). Large mines are in concert with the small and medium mines in dismissing miners and are planning to pile on more work. This policy to enforce personnel retrenchment totally ignores the condition of the coal mines in Japan and is a manifestation of the traitorous foreign trade policy.

Our Party is opposed to this foreign trade policy which aims to create widespread unemployment. If the Government will use the enormous foreign trade subsidy for the rehabilitation of domestic industries, thus raising the living standard of the people and increasing purchasing power, instead of unemployment, employment will be increased to rehabilitate the devastated coal mines. Accordingly we are opposed to personnel transfer which is a substitute of dismissals and the arbitrary ratio of surface to underground workers.

e. Abolition of the malrevised labor laws. Absolute opposition to unjustified interference and oppression.

The Government plans to break the main strength of the people's struggle against its traitorous policies by disabling the labor unions. At the same time it has forced the Diet to make reactionary malrevisions of the Standard Law (EX: presumably the Labor Standards Law) to pave the way for 'hunger exportation' by lowering working condition. This was timed with the general expiration of labor contracts throughout the country, and the labor policy of the monopoly capitalists is actually in effect. Furthermore, the Government has organized various investigation bodies and, under pretext of investigation, is carrying out unjustified interference and even opression in order to crush the democratic movement

(Continued)

of the coal mine workers. We absolutely oppose such Fascistic actions, in view of the Potsdam Declaration and the Sixteen Point Far East Program.

f. Opposition to the reduction of welfare expenses. Full distribution of staple and supplementary foods and necessities of life and distribution by the hand of workers.

The monopoly capitalists are planning to assure profits by reducing welfare expenses, collecting house rents and imposing upon the workers the burden and responsibility of securing staple and supplementary foods. We absolutely oppose such a policy and stand resolutely against the managements' using the workers' daily necessities as enticement to produce more work and as a weapon in suppressing disputes. Allotting residences according to newness and size in relation to the workers' rank is another of their tactics. We advocate the transfer of supervision over essential commodities and workers' daily necessities to the housewives and the equitable distribution of these goods.

g. Abolition of the people's tax.

The Government collects taxes from the workers, who are scarcely able to feed themselves, in order to subsidize the traitorous foreign trade and to support the monopoly capitalists. Furthermore, the coal mine capitalists have failed to pay the earned income taxes amounting to three billion four hundred forty million yen (¥3,440,000,000) and general taxes amounting to three hundred twenty million yen (¥320,000,000). Eighty percent (80%) of the unpaid taxes is attributed to the monopoly capitalists who are enforcing wage reductions and personnel cuts on the plea that they have to meet tax payments. Furthermore, the Government imposes tax on wine and tobacco at the rate of ten (10) times the original price, and the laborers are being deprived of the greater part of their wages as taxes.

The monopoly capitalists' tax payment is in arrears. Yet, the Government allows them to make unreasonable profits. For this reason, we advocate abolishing the Prefectural tax, by which we intend to reduce commodity prices on a wide scale, increase the purchasing power of the laborers, and increase actual wages. The JCP demands the abolition of the people's tax and advocated reducing commodity prices to one third (1/3) and quadrupling the purchasing power of the people.

The JCP advocates collecting the enormous tax evasion amounting to billions of yens and to use it as a fund to rehabilitate the coal industry which will be the cornerstone in the development of racial industries.

(Continued)

8. Unification of the Labor Front.

Rehabilitation of the coal industry cannot be acomplished without tight unity of the coal miners and unification of the labor front.

9. Establishment of Racial Independence and the Democratic People's Government.

The JCP swears to strive for the overthrow of the YOSHIDA Cabinet and to devote itself unselfishly to defend and rehabilitate all industries including the coal industry."

Secret

124288

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

JP/OSA/TOS/3964

INTERCEPT:

From:
YOTSUMOTO
c/o ZENTEI (All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, List: XH-76) Kinki Regional Federation
Tel. No: Fukushima 134
Osaka-shi, (Japan)

LIST:

To:
TOMIJIMA
c/o ZENTEI (List: XH-76) Ryotan District Council, Fukuchiyama-shi, Kyoto-fu, (Japan)

LIST:

Type: Telephone

Dated: 12 Aug 49 (1330)

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Observed

Relevant Records: JP/OSA/TOS/3958

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 15 Aug 49

Eval-Alloc: 212-16-8

DISTRIBUTION:
I G2
25 G2
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Osaka CIC
Kyoto CIC
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CIOC/JPPB
GB/EC
GS
CCS

TEXT

LABOR: ZENTEI (List: XH-76) INSTRUCTS UNIONS TO RETURN NOTIFICATIONS OF DISMISSAL; PLANS COUNTER-MEASURES

Speaker stated:

From: "ZENTEI (List: XH-76) Kinki Regional Federation Intelligence Rpt. #19, dated 12 Aug 49

The Kinki Regional Federation instructions:

1. The authorities realize that the current dismissals are untimely and are beginning to waver. When the notifications are passed out, demand thorough explanations and return all notices if satisfactory answers are not given. As most reasons for dismissal will be unreasonable in any case, return the notices and inform the Regional Federation and District Councils immediately.

2. The enemy stands in greatest fear of the KYOSANTO (Communist Party, List: X-76) members and pro-union officials and leaders (non-cooperative elements, according to the authorities). They are attempting complete dismissal of this type of personnel in the Primary Discharge, making the union powerless. The enemy's attempt must be frustrated by all means.

3. The Democratization League has turned worse since the KOKUTETSU (Gov't Railway W.U., List: E-31) dismissal and will be mobilized with Socialist laborers to plan rumours and split the union. Utmost precautions must be taken and traitors ousted from our number.

4. Private detectives and bourgeois press reporters have found their way into different bureaus since yesterday (11 Aug.). Their movements must be closely watched. Expel them as soon as they are discovered.

5. A questionable incident occurred as per Hdqs. Intelligence Report #47 (Cutting of Occupation Forces phone lines). Don't forget the Shimoyama and the Mitaka Cases. Sufficient steps must be taken to eradicate rumours and incitement."

Examiner's Note: 1. Similar text was included in the telephone communication between the ZENTEI Kinki Regional Federation and a Party in Wakayama regarding Special Dispatch, dated 11 Aug 49.

2. JP/OSA/TOS/3958, dated 12 Aug 49, refers to ZENTEI Directive #4 containing offensive tactics against personnel retrenchment.

Secret

19

CCD Form No. 1 A

1 - Mr. Harris
2 - file

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

April 15, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR ~~THE~~ RECORD

SUBJECT: Investigation of Misappropriation of Union Funds by Zentai Members, KAWADA and KATO.

1. Investigation to date of ~~special~~ subject incident discloses, so far, no grounds for action by this Division or NPA.

2. KAWADA Yoshiko, a former clerk employed by Zentei at its National Headquarters, was not a government employee. She is known to have embezzled a large sum of money (police report; ¥ 30,000; Ochiai Post Office inquiry; ¥ 100,000). NPA investigation reveals that she resigned from this position as of March 31, 1949. Police report indicates that she thereupon returned to her home in Saga Prefecture on April 2, and on the 7th brought back to Tokyo sufficient money to cover the embezzled amount.

3. NPA investigation discloses that KATO Taichi is a supervisory employee of Ochiai Nagasaka Post Office; that he is a member of the staff of the Ochiai Post Office branch of Zentei; that his union activities are by and large performed outside office hours; and that no indication was given ~~on~~ his part in the misappropriation of union funds (which was stated to be the case in a CCD comment sheet.).

T.E.

THOMAS ELIOT
Personnel Specialist

TE:rr

case closed
no action necessary
WPR
4/13/49

✓

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Ms. Mee Cox

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

30 March 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Blaine Hoover, Chief, Civil Service Division

SUBJECT : Misappropriation of Public Funds by Zentei Member

1. Public Safety Division was contacted and requested to ascertain the circumstance of the police investigation mentioned in the last sentence of the attached comment sheet with particular regard to whether or not Kawada and Kato are government employees.

2. Public Safety Division reported this morning that Kawada is a government employee. No information was available regarding Kato.

TE.

THOMAS ELIOT,
Personnel Specialist.

TE:mvb
1 Attachment

4/1/49 Started Mr Sato working on this. WPR.
4/2 Mr Sato called to try + secure more definate info. on background of Kawada.

CONFIDENTIAL

C O N F I D E N T I A L

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

April 5, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Blaine Hoover, Chief, Civil Service Division

SUBJECT : Unauthorized Use of Communication Channels by Zentei.

1. Reference is made to memorandum of the same subject dated March 30, 1949.

2. Mr. Joseph Hash of Telecommunications Division stated over the telephone that he has been informed that on 31 March, Zentei paid ¥130,000 on account for its telephone bill. It will be noted that this amount represents approximately one-tenth of Zentei's unpaid balance.

3. Mr. Hash reports that he is further informed that there will be a meeting between the union and the ministry which will probably take place at the end of this week, at which it is expected that some agreement will be reached as to the payment of the remainder of Zentei's bill. Mr. Hash will inform us of what takes place.

T.E.

THOMAS ELIOT
Personnel Specialist

TE:vr

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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Files
Supplement

advised Mr Hutchison 9/1/49 NB.
Mr Seaton - Request additional
copy Public Finance to
E. S. S. Tokyo
1/4/49

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

30 March 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Blaine Hoover, Chief, Civil Service Division

SUBJECT : Unauthorized use of Communications Channels by Zentei

Reference is made to memorandums on the same subject dated 22 March and 23 March, 1949.

Your attention is invited to the attached itemization of Zentei telephone bill. This represents charges and payments for service in Tokyo only. It was furnished to Mr. Joe Hash of Telecommunications Division, CCS by Mr. Nakayama of the Telephone Exchange Section, Ministry of Communications. Explanation of the items shown on the attachment is as follows:

The three telephone numbers listed at the top of the page are furnished to the Shiba Park Headquarters of Zentei free of charge by the Communications Ministry for purposes of liaison between the union headquarters and the Ministry. Local service on these three telephones is free to the union but any long distance calls are charged for.

The five telephone numbers shown in the next line are subscription telephones furnished to the union on the ordinary business basis with charges customarily applied to any subscriber.

The first column of the table shown under "Situation for collection of charges" shows the month, commencing with September 1948. The second column shows the minimum charge or basic rate applicable to the five subscription telephones. The third column shows the message rate on local calls from the five subscription telephones at ¥2 per call. The fourth column shows the toll call rate for all long distance telephone calls both on the "liaison" phones and on the five subscription phones. The fifth column shows the total of columns 2, 3 and 4, which represents the total bill for each month (Note the tremendous increase in telephone charges after November 1948). The sixth column shows the date on which payment of the bills was accomplished (the bills are rendered on the 10th of the month and must be paid by the 20th of the same month; it will be noted that two of the three bills which have been paid were paid late). The total at the bottom of the fifth column represents the amount of the bill still unpaid.

As noted in the referenced memorandums, the Communications Ministry notified the union that unless they paid their bill by the 20th of March their telephone service would be cut off. Apparently the union succeeded in stalling the Ministry, stating that Mr. Yamaguchi, Vice-chairman of the Zentei Executive Committee, the only union official competent to settle

arrangements for payment of the bill, was out of town. The Ministry has not yet cut their service in any way.

Upon Mr. Yamaguchi's return to Tokyo several days ago, a representative from the Tokyo Telephone Exchange is said to have visited him at the Shiba Park Headquarters and asked for payment of the telephone bill. Mr. Yamaguchi thereupon inspected the union's books and told the representative that the union could not pay the whole bill but might be able to pay one-tenth of the bill (it will be noted that one-tenth of the unpaid balance is less than any currently incurred bill since December 1948). No agreement was reached with the Tokyo Exchange representative. Mr. Yamaguchi is said to have stated that he wished to discuss the matter and reach an agreement with Mr. Suzuki, Vice-minister of Communications. It is expected that this meeting will take place in the next day or so if it has not already taken place (Mr. Nakayama was requested by Mr. Hash to see Mr. Suzuki and find out exactly how matters stand from him and report back).

Mr. Nakayama stated that "no other union would have been allowed to run their bill into arrears to this extent". He also stated that Zentei is scheduled to hold a central committee meeting next month at which time the matter of union use of telephones will be discussed.

Mr. Hash stated that next year's budget has handicapped the development of telecommunications terrifically and that the unpaid amount of Zentei's phone bill represents needed revenue. He expressed the attitude that the five subscription telephones and the long distance service on the three "liaison" telephones should be cut off for Zentei and issued to parties who are willing and able to pay the charges.

Mr. Hash and the undersigned concluded the interview with Mr. Nakayama and stepped over to Mr. Roche's desk. Mr. Roche was told the essential facts of the interview. According to Messrs. Roche and Hash, the Telecommunications Division is not in a position to recommend discontinuance of telephone service to Zentei since their interests are on the technical rather than on the business side. They appeared eager to have the Government Section step into the situation and arrange for such discontinuance of service (the reasons for CSD's interest in this whole matter have not been explained to the Telecommunications Division). Mr. Roche wanted to step into Mr. Wardell's office and arrive at some decision immediately, but since it was then after five o'clock this idea was easily put off.

Mr. Hash expressed the opinion that Mr. Wardell, Chief of Telecommunications Division, and a representative of the Government Section should meet with Mr. Suzuki immediately in order to bring about the discontinuance of Zentei's telephone service before Zentei's Mr. Yamaguchi gets to him and the Ministry is committed to any arrangement in favor of continued use of long distance and subscription telephones by the union.

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO FOR MR. HOOVER -3- 30 March 1949

It is recommended that the Government Section, or other competent GHQ agency, initiate the necessary action to discontinue Zentei's telephone service and that this be placed on a purely business basis. Zentei should be required to pay the unpaid balance of their bill before they are given any further chargeable telephone service. These telephones, and revenues derived from them, are badly needed by the Japanese Government.

T.E.

THOMAS L. ELIOT
Personnel Specialist

TLE:jd

SECRET

Central File

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

File No:

Subject: Illegal Use of Official Communications Ministry Channel by Zentei

Note No. 5 From: Legal Section To: CCS Date: 3 August 1948
Thru: GS

1. a. Reference is letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to Prime Minister, Hitoshi Ashida, dated 23 July 1948. Pursuant to SCAP's letter, which is being speedily implemented by the appropriate agencies of the Japanese Government, members of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union (Zentei) fall within the category of persons holding employment in the public service who are henceforth precluded from "resort to strike or .... delaying or other dispute tactics which tend to impair the efficiency of the governmental operations."

b. The various types of misconduct on the part of the members of Zentei referred to in check notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 above, all constitute strike tactics formerly employed by the Union.

2. In view of the developments referred to in paragraph 1 above, it is the opinion of Legal Section that the basic problem raised in the preceding check notes no longer exists. Upon reconsideration of the facts of this case in light of the comments of ESS, it is believed that any positive action at this time should be deferred.

6 Incls: n/c A.C.C. (initialed)
- Chief, Legal Section - - - - -

6 GS CCS Blaine Hoover 26-8925
5 August 1948

Civil Service Division, Government Section, concurs with the comment of the Legal Section expressed in Item 2 of Note 5.

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SECRET

SECRET

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

17 November 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

SUBJECT : Meeting on Illegal Zentei Activities

The accompanying secret draft presents some of the background facts which resulted in a meeting held on 25 October, 1948, which the following personnel attended:

Colonel Sykes,	CCD
Mr. Carusi,	CIS
Mr. Wordell,	CCS
Mr. Appel,	Legal Section
Mr. Matsukata,	Government Section
Messrs. MacCoy and Peterson,	Civil Service Division

The purpose of the meeting was to determine suitable course of action in the face of Zentei's illegal use of communication facilities. The following are some of the observations made by participants of the meeting:

1. Criminal prosecution of violators appears to be impossible because the Japanese are unable to secure the necessary evidence. The evidence possessed by CCD has been secured by occupation forces monitors and is unavailable to the Japanese. Furthermore, supervisors of the telephone operators are also members of Zentei and will not obtain and report necessary evidence of violations.

2. It has been said but not confirmed that Dobashi, leader of the Communications Workers Union, has recently ordered that a record be made of all Zentei telephone calls in order that payment for telephone service can be made. Payment had not been made, however, as of the meeting date.

3. Complete enforcement of the Communications laws might result in loss of a fruitful source of secret information for the occupation forces, perhaps of greater value than the revenue which is being lost by the Japanese government.

4. The Communications Minister has been told several times by CCS to enforce communications laws and secure Zentei's compliance. The Minister has, on several occasions,

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issued orders in compliance with such instructions but apparently has been unable to secure compliance.

5. Although disciplinary measures are available to help prevent illegal use of communications, these are little if any more useable in the face of lack of evidence which is in the hands of the Japanese government or which can be secured by it. 4/ The conclusions reached by the meeting were very meager. It was agreed that a memorandum similar to that which is attached should be sent to the Chief of Staff but it would be without recommendations of positive and effective means of copeing with the situation. The Communications Minister would again be instructed to attempt to secure compliance with the communications laws. Dobashi would be told that he is jeopardizing the future of union activities in general and Zentei's activities in particular if he persists in urging or condoning the present illegal activities.

GORDON W. PETERSON
Examination Specialist.

GWP:mvb

SECRET

DRAFT

DRAFT

SUBJECT: CCD Supplemental Report on ZENTEI Activities

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

1. Reference is made to memorandum from G-2 to the Chief of Staff, dated 16 September 1948, Subject: "Subversive Activity of Communications Workers' Union", which briefed a report prepared from censorship intercepts. Subject memorandum outlined that the Communications Workers' Union (ZENTEI) utilized government channels to coordinate piston-like twenty-four hour strikes, and had these messages been charged for at commercial rates, the cost would have been between sixteen and eighteen million yen (¥16,000,000 and ¥18,000,000) or approximately three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000.00) at the exchange rate then in existence. It was recommended at that time, that punitive action be taken to stop ZENTEI's illegal activity.

2. The report by Civil Censorship Detachment dated 7 September 1948, dealt primarily with misuse of official postal and telegraphic channels and touched lightly on the misuse of telephone facilities. A supplement to this report, dated 5 October 1948, presents results of a thorough investigation of ZENTEI's illegal use of telephone facilities. This report (Inclosure 1) substantiates the need for implementation of punitive recommendations made in the 16 September 1948 memorandum.

3. In order to submit a positive course of action, G-2 has coordinated this matter with interested staff sections and has jointly prepared a set of recommendations with Government Section, Civil Communications Section, Economic and Scientific Section, and Legal Section. Initialed concurrences by chiefs' of sections appear below.

SECRET

BRAZE BRAZE

BASIC: Memo fr G-2 to Chief of Staff, Subject: CCD Supplemental Report on ZENTRI Activities.

4. It is recommended that:

a.

b.

c.

d.

Concurrences:

Government Section concurs(_____)
CCS concurs (_____)
ESE concurs (_____)
Legal Section concurs (_____)

1 Incl.
Special Report, (Suppl)
dtd 5 Oct 48

C. A. V.

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD: 1. The 7 September 1948 CCD report on ZENTRI activities was disseminated to GS and ESE/Labor Div in response to their request to CIS for information on illegal activities of labor unions. It was forwarded also by Check Note to the Chief of Staff.

2. The attached report is supplemental to Special Report dated 7 September 1948.

CIS CONCURS:

C. B. S.(28 Oct 48)
Phone: 26-6905

H. S. B.(Oct 48)
Phone: 26-5651

SECRET

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

17 November 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

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Messrs. MacCoy and Peterson,	Civil Service Division

The purpose of the meeting was to determine suitable course of action in the face of Zentei's illegal use of communication facilities. The following are some of the observations made by participants of the meeting.

1. Criminal prosecution of violators appears to be impossible because the Japanese are unable to secure the necessary evidence. The evidence possessed by CCD has been secured by occupation forces monitors and is unavailable to the Japanese. Furthermore, supervisors of the telephone operators are also members of Zentei and will not obtain and report necessary evidence of violations.

2. It has been said but not confirmed that Dobashi, leader of the Communications Workers Union, has recently ordered that a record be made of all Zentei telephone calls in order that payment for telephone service can be made. Payment had not been made, however, as of the meeting date.

3. Complete enforcement of the Communications laws might result in loss of a fruitful source of secret information for the occupation forces, perhaps of greater value than the revenue which is being lost by the Japanese government.

4. The Communications Minister has been told several times by CCS to enforce communications laws and secure Zentei's compliance. The Minister has, on several occasions,

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issued orders in compliance with such instructions but apparently has been unable to secure compliance.

5. Although disciplinary measures are available to help prevent illegal use of communications, these are little if any more useable in the face of lack of evidence which is in the hands of the Japanese government or which can be secured by it. The conclusions reached by the meeting were very meager. It was agreed that a memorandum similar to that which is attached should be sent to the Chief of Staff but it would be without recommendations of positive and effective means of coping with the situation. The Communications Minister would again be instructed to attempt to secure compliance with the communications laws. Dobashi would be told that he is jeopardizing the future of union activities in general and Zentei's activities in particular if he persists in urging or condoning the present illegal activities.

GORDON W. PETERSON
Examination Specialist.

GWP:mvb

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SUBJECT: CCD Supplemental Report on ZENTEI Activities

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

1. Reference is made to memorandum from G-2 to the Chief of Staff, dated 16 September 1948, Subject: "Subversive Activity of Communications Workers' Union", which briefed a report prepared from censorship intercepts. Subject memorandum outlined that the Communications Workers' Union (ZENTEI) utilized government channels to coordinate piston-like twenty-four hour strikes, and had these messages been charged for at commercial rates, the cost would have been between sixteen and eighteen million yen (¥16,000,000 and ¥18,000,000) or approximately three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000.00) at the exchange rate then in existence. It was recommended at that time, that punative action be taken to stop ZENTEI's illegal activity.

2. The report by Civil Censorship Detachment dated 7 September 1948, dealt primarily with misuse of official postal and telegraphic channels and touched lightly on the misuse of telephone facilities. A supplement to this report, dated 5 October 1948, presents results of a thorough investigation of ZENTEI's illegal use of telephone facilities. This report (Inclosure 1) substantiates the need for implementation of punitive recommendations made in the 16 September 1948 memorandum.

3. In order to submit a positive course of action, G-2 has coordinated this matter with interested staff sections and has jointly prepared a set of recommendations with Government Section, Civil Communications Section, Economic and Scientific Section, and Legal Section. Initialed concurrences by chiefs' of sections appear below.

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BASIC: Memo fr G-2 to Chief of Staff, Subject: CCD Supplemental Report on ZENTRI Activities.

4. It is recommended that:

a.

b.

c.

d.

Concurrences:

Government Section concurs(_____)
CCS concurs (_____)
ESS concurs (_____)
Legal Section concurs (_____)

1 Incl.
Special Report, (Suppl)
dtd 5 Oct 48

C. A. W.

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD: 1. The 7 September 1948 CCD report on ZENTRI activities was disseminated to GS and ESS/Labor Div in response to their request to CIS for information on illegal activities of labor unions. It was forwarded also by Check Note to the Chief of Staff.

2. The attached report is supplemental to Special Report dated 7 September 1948.

CIS CONCURS:

O. B. S.(25 Oct 48)
Phone: 26-6905

R. S. B.(Oct 48)
Phone: 26-5651

(ZENTEI)

FILE UNDER ALL JAPAN COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS PUBLICATIONNO.

FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
	1948		
1	12 Aug		Telephone conversation with Col. Kurtz, "Government Railway Works".
2 GS	14 Sept	CTS	Labor Relations in Japanese Government Transportation Enterprises.
3 G-2	24 Sept	GS	Policies of AJCWU.
3A G-2	4 Oct.	GS	DOBASHI, Kazuyoshi (Partial Submission Tactics)
4 SCAP	27 Oct	GS	Long Distance Phone calls made by all Japan Communications workers.
4A Dir. General	27 Oct	Willou.	Censorship of Newspaper articles.
5 G-2	8 Nov.	G.S.	CCD Reports on ZENTEI Activities

1/
ZENTEI
(LABOR)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

29666

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: CCD Reports on ZENTEI Activities CIS/CCD:OBS/HAE/

Note No.	From: G-2 To: Govt Section ~~GCS~~ Date: 8 NOV 1948
1	1. Attached is Civil Censorship report, dated 7 September 1948, (Incl 1) outlining the misuse of official postal and telegraphic channels by the ZENTEI (All Japan Communication Workers' Union), and report, dated 5 October 1948 (Incl 2) which presents results of a thorough investigation of ZENTEI's illegal use of telephone facilities. 2. On the basis of information contained in the two (2) reports referred to in preceding paragraph, a joint meeting was held on 25 October 1948 by representatives of Government Section, Civil Communications Section, Legal Section, and G-2, In the meeting it was brought out: a. All evidence currently on hand regarding the illegal use of communication channels by the ZENTEI had been secured through Occupation Intelligence, and should not be used as evidence in Japanese courts. b. No effective legal action can be taken under present Japanese laws. c. The only immediate action possible is administrative order through the Japanese Ministry of Communications. The effectiveness of administrative orders has not been satisfactory due to the fact that Japanese supervisors and foremen in communication work are Union members. 3. Civil Communications Section representative explained that the Communications Ministry had in the past issued three (3) administrative orders to the communication workers requiring them to discontinue the illegal use of communications channels; however, the results had not been satisfactory. 4. It was decided at the meeting that Civil Communications Section, in cooperation with Government Section would again make representation to the Japanese Communications Ministry, and to the head of the ZENTEI in a further attempt to correct the situation. 5. Information received through CCD intercepts subsequent to the reports referred to in paragraph 1, above, reveal: a. Collusion by the Ministry of Communications and the ZENTEI on non-payment of communication charges (Incl 3). b. That the ZENTEI is accumulating funds at a tremendous rate. ZENTEI has at present two-hundred and forty million yen (¥240,000,000) and is expected to expand this sum to seven-hundred and forty million yen

FEC AGO Form No 37

0940—FEC Printing Plant—4/48—80M

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: CCD Reports on ZENTEI Activities CIS/CCD:OBS/HAE/

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Section CCS	Date:

1 (Cont'd)

(¥740,000,000) by the end of this year. (Incl 4)

6. The entire study on ZENTEI activities is being submitted for your information and appropriate action.

4 Incls:
1. Special Report dtd 7 Sep 48.
2. Special Report (Suppl) dtd 5 Oct 48.
3. C/S CCD/TOS/x-533, JP/OSA/TOS/2229, JP/TOS/3628, JP/TOS/3680.
4. C/S JP/TOS/3599

C. A. W.

FEC AGO Form No 37

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CCD Reports on ZENTEI Activities CIS/CCD:OBS/HAL/56

G-2 Govt Section
CCS

8 NOV 1948

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

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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 it 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).

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Incl #1

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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 RENMEI). 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?

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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 ROMO 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. <u>ZENTEI Acts for the Communist Party</u>.

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

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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 "RIMU" (government official business, referred to as "KAMPO") and "IRI" (urgent official business, referred to as "SHIKYU KAMPO"). 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.

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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 MITOBE 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 misusage 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-Jimu 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 NICHI-EI-EN HOMBU (Japan Screen and Stage Workers' Union) to ZENTEI Headquarters, Tokyo, the following was observed: NICHI-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." 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. <u>The danger in the situation still exists</u>, particularly with the increased anti-American feeling of labor unions over the MacArthur-Ashida Letter which sheared them of ill-gained power.

5. <u>Analysis</u>:

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 offical government communications would allow more democratic elements within the unions to free themselves from a Communist controlled ZENTEI Headquarters.

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

APO 500
5 October 1948

SPECIAL REPORT (Supplement)

SUBJECT: Illegal Use of Official Telephone Channels by ZENTEI

1. Reference:

CCD prepared a Special Report, dated 7 September 1948, Subject: "Communications Workers Union Acts as Communist Satellite; Communications Control Threat to Occupational Security". Subject report concerned CCD investigation of the communication channels used by ZENTEI (All Japan Communications Workers' Union), such as the TSUSHIN JIMU (Communications Ministry official postal channel) and the KUMI telegram (Communications Ministry official telegraph service).

One other known channel, probably the most utilized by ZENTEI, is the telephone. Previous subject report on ZENTEI's misuse of postal and telegraphic channels noted that the telephone was used illegally by ZENTEI, but the exact manner of its use and the volume of traffic was not discussed insomuch as the study had not been completed.

Since 21 May 1948 ZENTEI has been on the Censorship Master Watch List, and due to their close affiliation with the Communist Party, all telephone intercepts have been referred to Technical Operations Section CCD for analysis.

2. CCD Investigation of ZENTEI Telephone Traffic.

a. CCD not only studied carefully telephone intercepts but performed some investigation in the Central Telephone Office. A number of startling facts were revealed. ZENTEI headquarters has access to fifteen trunk lines serving its principal chapters at: Sapporo, Hakodate (in Hokkaido), Sendai, Nagano, Mito, Kanazawa, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima (in Honshu), Takamatsu (in Shikoku), and Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, and Saga (in Kyushu). These lines give ZENTEI a nationwide coverage. On the average, twelve or thirteen of the above chapters are contacted daily.

b. Principal reportable intelligence information on ZENTEI activities come from the Telephone Information Series, which as of 27 September, numbered 76. These "information" calls give daily reports on the struggle situation, negotiations being undertaken, and to some extent, instructions. Judging from intercepts made, one man named ENDO of the Information and Propaganda Section of ZENTEI, gives out the "Telephone Information". Investigation has revealed that ENDO from ZENTEI Headquarters gives the long distance operator at the Central Telephone Exchange several telephone numbers of union chapters in the outlying districts, asking to be connected with any one of them. When he has finished his conversation with that chapter, then he calls another number and so on down the list, giving to each the same information.

Secret

Incl # 2

c. ZENTEI union calls bear no charge. Whenever a call is made from ZENTEI Headquarters, the speaker states that the call is GYOMU (Official) or GYOMU TOKKYU (Official Business--Urgent); these are terms of the Communications Ministry. This means that the ZENTEI is using an official channel in the name of the Communication Ministry for purely union business. In other words, this practice constitutes a serious violation of the use of an official communication channel for private purposes. Telephone calls receiving the classification GYOMU or GYOMU TOKKYU bear no charge; hence, the ZENTEI exploits a tremendous sum of public funds in communication costs monthly through this devious means.

A typical example is the transmittal of Telephone Information No. 68. A total of four calls were made regarding this Information to the ZENTEI Regional Federations of Osaka, Kanto, Nagoya, and Sendai, each conversation running approximately forty minutes. To give an idea of the cost of such long distance calls, consider the case of this same call being sent to Osaka. At ordinary rates, a call to Osaka costs 152 yen for each three-minute period. For special "urgent" calls, the cost is three times that amount, or 456 yen; in other words, to transmit Information No. 68 to Osaka, the cost would be 456 x 13 or 5,928 yen. 5,928 yen for one call, and it must be noted that similar lengthy long-distance calls are common occurrences and take place with such distant points as Sapporo, Hokkaido, to where the first three minute "urgent" rate is 790 yen, Nagoya 288 yen, to Kyushu, etc. The average weekly telephone cost has been estimated on the basis that ZENTEI calls the "Telephone Information" five to six times weekly, and the average time for the call is thirty minutes; the average distance is equal to Tokyo-Osaka, and most of these are called at priority rate. The total cost can be computed: 152 yen/min x 30 min/call x 5 days/week x 5 regions = 112,500 yen/week, or the staggering phone bill of 5,850,000 yen per year. This does not include any of the long calls on urgent matters, nor local calls, which if totaled, would equal or surpass those used for the "Information" bulletin.

3. Analysis:

a. The use of this GYOMU TOKKYU telephone channel by ZENTEI is another evidence of the illegal utilization of privileged communication channels reserved exclusively for official Communications Ministry business for purely union affairs, the others being the TSUSHIN JIMU (postal channel) and the special KUMI (telegraph channel). The advantages derived from the use of this telephone channel can be readily seen, i.e., the speed of message and the details possible, all without cost to the union.

b. The use of this official channel deprives the Government enterprise of a huge sum of revenue from both the non-payment for the service by ZENTEI and from the loading of trunk lines with non-paying lengthy calls by the union. In other words, the public is paying each month a prodigious telephone bill for a subversive labor group, the ZENTEI.

c. Considering the Communist dominance and leadership in the ZENTEI's nationwide struggle, indirectly, the public funds are promoting the Communist class struggle by allowing the union to use the official channel to send information and structions on a nationwide scale.

DESIGNATED BY THOSE SEC. 3(E) AND 3(F) OR (E) AND #

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT CCD/TOS/x-533
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

INTERCEPT:

From:

OKADA
ZENTEI (All Japan Communications Workers Union)
Osaka District Headquarters
Osaka, Japan

LIST:

To:

MORIWAKI
ZENTEI,
Tokyo Headquarters
Tokyo, Japan

Tel: 43-2970

LIST:

Type: Telephone

Dated: 29 Oct 48 1500 hrs

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Observed

Relevant Records: Numerous JP/TOS/3628

Examiner: TP2003

Prep. Date: 30 Oct 48

Eval-Alloc: 208-30-10

DISTRIBUTION:

CIS/SPI/CH -2
CIS/SPI/JPTB 2
CCS
DAI DIV
ESS/LA
GS
CIC/TOK

TEXT

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY: COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY ENTERS COLLUSION AGREEMENT WITH ZENTEI ON NON-PAYMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS CHARGES; ZENTEI FEARS OCCUPATION FORCES INTERVENTION

Speakers state:

OKADA: "Report on the ZENTEI negotiations with the Government on communications charges is not favorable. What is the situation?"

MORIWAKI: "Since yesterday, telephone communications are to be paid, but the MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS is willing to let the union use the communication facilities free of charge. However, in order to let the union have the free usage of the communications facilities, the Ministry is requesting us to give some concrete basis for consideration.

A transmission of the conversation by a 'recorder' has been suggested, but it would require too long a time to disseminate the union news. We think that the Ministry would let us use the communication facilities free of charge if used after 1900 hours, inasmuch as communications before that time would invite interference by the Occupation Forces.

As regards telegram communications: The Tokyo Union (ZENTEI) has been retrieving the original copy of the telegram after the message was sent, so that post-inspection of the dispatched message would not disclose the time of dispatch. That is the way we are doing it in Tokyo.

About the pre-payment of wages currently being negotiated by ZENKAIKO (Liaison Council of Government and Public Office Workers Unions): the government is adamant toward the payment of the first half of the November wage on 1 November. This is because the Occupation Authorities are interfering with the negotiations, while the Government is willing to meet the union's demand".

OKADA: "I understand."

Incl 3

CCD Form No. 1 A

Secret

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

JP/OSA/TOS/2229

INTERCEPT:

From:	To:
OSAKA CHIKYO (All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, Osaka District Council) Tel. No: Fukushima 135 Osaka-shi, (Japan)	ZENTEI (All-Japan Communications Workers' Union Hqs) Tel. No: Shiba 2594 Tokyo-to, (Japan)
LIST: XH-76	LIST: XH-76

Type: Telephone

Dated: 29 Oct 48 (1100)

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Observed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 2 Nov 48

Eval-Alloc: 208-4-11

DISTRIBUTION:
CIS/SPI/CH
CIS/SPI/JPPB
CCS
GS
DAI DIV
DAI

TEXT

CENSORSHIP: ZENTEI OSAKA DISTRICT COUNCIL TO SEND UNION REPORT BY PHONE AFTER 1900 HOURS IN ORDER TO EVADE CENSORSHIP; TELEGRAM ORIGINALS TO BE DESTROYED TO CONCEAL EVIDENCE

Speakers stated:

From: "The general condition in Osaka District Office is as follows:

The authorities prohibited us from using the telephone and the telegrams freely as done heretofore, so the telegrams which concern the DAIKAI (rally) cannot be transmitted. The local districts are sending the telegrams, but they are stopping at Osaka. The Lower House Committee said that it was an order from the TEISHIN KYOKU (Communications Bureau) to stop these telegrams. What is the plan of Tokyo?"

To : "We didn't negotiate yesterday, so we are planning to go to the head office today and find out the reason."

From: "At first, we received the information from you, but the KYOKUCHO (Chief of the Communications Bureau) is carrying out his order too far.

This is OKADA speaking. May I speak to Mr. MORINAKI?"

To : "This is MORINAKI speaking."

From: "Since the stoppage of free transmittal of telephone and telegram messages, the authorities sent some men to the Kinki District Office and the Osaka Central Telegraph Office to disconnect the lines. I heard that the authorities issued a Communications Bureau order and prohibited the free-of-charge transmittals.

To : "Since 28 October, all communications sent by our Union have to be paid for, but from the stand point of the statistical report, all messages concern the labor union's report. Until 1900 hours, all telephone calls are being censored by the Occupational Forces. Therefore, after 1900 hours numerous calls are made by our union."

From: "What kind of arrangements did you make?"

To : "The original telegrams have been arranged to be destroyed by the union in order to conceal the evidence."

Secret

CCD Form No. 1 A

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: PROJ SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNAG #

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

JP/TOS/3628

INTERCEPT:

From:	To:
ZENTEI Hokkaido District Federation Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido (Japan)	ZENTEI Hdq. Tokyo-to, (Japan)
LIST: XH-76	LIST: XH-76

Type: Telephone

Dated: 21 Oct 48

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Observed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 25 Oct 48

Eval-Alloc: 208-26-10

DISTRIBUTION:
CIS/SPI/CH - 2
CIS/SPI/JPPB-2
CCS -1
DAI DIV -2
ESS/LA -1
GS - 1
CIC Tok - 1

TEXT

LABOR: ZENTEI HDQS. (LIST: XH-76) CLAIMS GOV'T. ALLOWS FREE USE OF COMMUNICATION CHANNELS FOR TRANSMITTAL OF UNION BUSINESS

Speakers stated:

SAPPORO: "It was reported that union business matters being sent through the postal, telegraph, and telephone channels can no longer be sent free of charge. Is that true?"

TOKYO HDQS: "Yes, it was; however, as a result of negotiations between Mr. HAMA and the officials of the Ministry of Communications, it was agreed that for the time being, communication facilities can be used free of charge by the union as hitherto."

Examiner's note:

In the above text 'HAMA' is believed to refer to an individual connected with the Information and Propaganda Section of ZENTEI (Reference: Examiner's knowledge).

Analysis: Above communication indicates that the government took steps to crack down on the ZENTEI's free use of communication channels, following the series of investigations and reports made by TOS I regarding the misuse of the channels.

INCL #32

Secret

CCD Form No. 1 A

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDS #

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

JP/TOS/3680

INTERCEPT:

From:
ZENTEI
Osaka Regional Federation
Osaka-shi, Japan

LIST: XH-76

To:
ZENTEI Hdqs.
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

LIST: XH-76

Type: Telephone

Dated: 1 Nov 48

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Observed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 2 Nov 48

Eval-Alloc:

DISTRIBUTION

CIS/SPI/CH-2
CCS -1
CIS/SPI/JPPB-8
DAI DIV -2
DAI -4
GS -1

TEXT

LABOR: ZENTEI (LIST: XH-76) COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY NEGOTIATIONS RESULT IN RESTRICTED FREE USE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES BY UNION; ZENTEI PLANS TO EVADE TELE-CENSORSHIP

Speakers stated:

OSAKA: "What became of the matter of communication charges?"

TOKYO: "As a result of the negotiation conducted yesterday, ZENTEI (List: XH-76) will be allowed the use of the telephone channel if used after 1800 hours or 1900 hours inasmuch as the business load will have decreased by that time. Moreover, there is no KENETSU (censorship, i.e. monitoring) after that hour. With regard to telegraphic communication, talk progressed to the point of limiting the number of telegrams sent daily free of charge, say one hundred."

OSAKA: "I see."

CCD Form No. 1 A

Secret

DESIGNATES THAT PROJ SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) APDG #

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

INTERCEPT: JP/TOS/3599

From:
NAGAHAMA
ZENTEI (List: XH-76)
Tokyo Headquarters
Tokyo-to (Japan)

LIST:

To:
SHIMIZU
Communications Ministry
Adjustment Section
Tokyo-to (Japan)

LIST:

Type: Telephone

Dated: 13 Oct 48

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Observed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 19 Oct 48

Eval-Alloc: 213-20-10

DISTRIBUTION:

CIS/SPI/JPPB
ESS/LA
GS
CCS

CIC TOK

TEXT

LABOR: ZENTEI (LIST: XH-76) ASSETS OF 240 MILLION YEN TO TOTAL 740 MILLION BY END OF YEAR

Speakers stated:

NAGAHAMA: "Will you let me know the rough estimate of available investment funds for the fiscal year 1948?"

SHIMIZU: "The figures for such fund is not currently available."

NAGAHAMA: "What is the total assets of the union (Ex. ZENTEI (List: XH-76)?"

SHIMIZU: "The total assets amount to about two hundred forty million yen. It will be increased by five hundred million by the end of this year to make a total of about seven hundred forty million yen."

NAGAHAMA: "I see."

Examiner's note: The source of anticipated increase in assets is unspecified.

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

INCL #4

CCD Form No. 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) MNDS # _____

TO : Brig. General WHITLOUGHBY,
General Headquarters of the
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FROM : Director General of the Cabinet Secretariat.

SUBJECT : Censorship of Newspaper Articles regarding Strike of Employees of the Communications Service.

27 October, 1947.

1. With a view to making known clearly the government's view concerning the inter-relations between the service discipline of government and public servants in general and the legitimate right of strike by them in connection with the recent mass absenteeism and sabotage of Communication service employees, the Government has issued the attached statement of warning to them.

2. The Government further believes that it is appropriate to release to the press data concerning the actual conditions in which the general public are meeting inconveniences through delay in postal services brought about by their "wild cat" strike, so that such information will be fairly given in the press. At least it would be desirable to have made public the progress of debate going on in the Diet and the deliberation carried on in the Central Labor Commission concerning the above strike, so as to give the people in general opportunities to judge for themselves the above question.

3. Consequently, the Government wishes that the General Headquarters, SCAP, in censoring press articles, would take into consideration the above views of the Government.

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4.

4. While it is anticipated that labor disputes will be aggravated owing to instigations by some sections of extremists, it is the intention of the Government to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute by submitting it to the Labor Commission in accordance with the Labor Relations Adjustment Law, and on the other hand the Government will combat pressure of the extremists and the disorderly state of strike above stated by appealing them to the public opinion of people. It is, therefore, requested that the General Headquarters be particularly liberal in censoring the press concerning labor disputes so long as the press, following its primary mission, fairly reports the contentions of both labor and capital.

For the Director-General.

(E. SONE)

Deputy Director-General.

FILE UNDER: LABOR

INDEX SHEET

DATE: 27 Oct 48

FROM: SCAP TO: G-S

SUBJECT: MEMO FOR RECORD — LONG DISTANCE PHONE CALLS MADE BY ALL JAPAN COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: MEMOS FOR THE RECORD

CLASSIFIED FILE: SECRET

GOVERNMENT SECTI

Buck Slip

SECRET 6 Oct 1948

From:

No: INITIAL DATE

___	CHIEF	
1	EX OFF	
___	Deputy Chief	
___	Maj Rizzo	
___	Chief Adm Div	
___	Statistics & Review Br.	
4	Civil Service Div	
2	Parl & Pol Div	
___	Public Adm. Div	
3	Public Aff Div	
5	File	
___	Chief Clerk	
___	Personnel Clerk	

FOR:

1-7	INFORMATION
___	NECESSARY ACTION
___	ACTION (PREPARE REPLY)
___	APPROVAL
___	SIGNATURE
___	INITIAL
___	COMMENT OR CONCURR.
___	RETAIN
___	RETURN
6	FILE

SECRET

6 Oct 48

Hold Col Kade

return —

Need advice

no action

3A

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

26599

File No:

Subject: DOBASHI Kazuyoshi (Partial Submission Tactics)

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Sec	Date: 4 Oct 48 CIS/SP INT/LMF/lc
1	1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 4 October 1948, subject: "Partial Submission Tactics Employed by ZENTEI," which contains report from a reliable source concerning tactics currently employed by DOBASHI Kazuyoshi and his All-Communications Workers' Union (ZENTEI) (Incl 1). 2. Inclosed report shows that DOBASHI and his union have adopted tactics of pretending to comply with instructions from Occupation or Japanese authorities, while issuing secret verbal instructions which encourage non-compliance. These tactics reportedly were employed in connection with a conference with Government Section held early in September 1948. 3. This is forwarded for your information. 1 Incl: S/I, subj: Partial Submission Tactics Employed by ZENTEI, dtd 4 Oct 48		C.A.W.

FEC AGO Form No 37

3A

SECRET

9940—FEC Printing Plant—4/48—30M

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APO 500
4 October 1948

CIS/SP INT/LMF

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: "Partial-Submission Tactics" Employed by ZENTEI

1. The following report has been obtained from a reliable source concerning the so-called "Partial Submission Tactics" employed by DOBASHI Kazuyoshi and his All-Communications Workers' Union (ZENTEI) during September 1948.

"The name "KATA-SUKASHI SENJITSU," meaning, partial submission or evasion tactics, has been given to the latest tactics employed by ZENTEI. The tactics consist of putting up an appearance of complying with the orders or advices from either Occupation or Japanese authorities, even to the extent of issuing directives or instructions in writing, telling the union members to conform with the orders or advices given by the Occupation or Japanese authorities. At the same time, verbal instructions telling the members that written directives, accompanying the verbal instructions,, are issued at the insistence of the authorities and that the union members need follow only the verbal instructions.

"This tactic was employed for the first time by ZENTEI recently after a KADES-DOBASHI "conference," at which DOBASHI reportedly refused to comply with Colonel KADES' request that DOBASHI issue a directive to the union members of ZENTEI to discontinue resorting to strikes in their future struggles, and finally forced Colonel KADES to come to the following "compromise" agreement. DOBASHI will circulate a "report" on his meeting with Colonel KADES at which DOBASHI "agreed" that union members of ZENTEI will be advised that the ZENTEI Unions refrain from resorting to strikes in the future and that DOBASHI will submit a copy of the report that he sent out for circulation. However, at the same time, DOBASHI reportedly sent out a verbal directive in which he stated that he out-witted and out-argued Colonel KADES and that if the local branches of the ZENTEI refused to listen to the advice of DOBASHI, the matter was beyond his (DOBASHI's) control."

SECRET

Incl 1

LABOR

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

Capt R. Melvin - 26-6961

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

1085

24673

File No.:

Subject: Policies of AJCWU

Note No.:	From: Govt Sec To: G-2 Date: 16 September 1948
1	1. It is requested that Government Section be furnished a summary analysis of the policies, organizational affiliations, types of activities undertaken, (including illegal uses of official Ministry of Communications media), and characteristics of internal organization of the All Japan Communications Workers Union (Zentei) covering the past eight or nine months. 2. This information is needed immediately by the Civil Service Division as background for discussions with AJCWU officials. C.W.
	FROM: G-2 TO: Govt Sec Date: 24 Sept 48 CIS/SP INT/JPPB:JFF/lc
2	1. Complete information on the internal organization of the All Communications Workers' Union (ZENTEI) is furnished in Trade Union Analysis No. 2, dated 28 June 1948, issued by ESS Labor Division. Copy of this analysis is attached hereto (Incl 1). It is considered by G-2 to be an accurate and informative study. Particular attention is called to Par 17 through 30, which deal with the election procedures employed in ZENTEI, and comment on Communist influence in ZENTEI. The statements made and the conclusions drawn in these paragraphs are completely substantiated by information in G-2 files. 2. With regard to the illegal use of official Ministry of Communications media, attention is invited to the attached copy of a Special Report dated 7 September 1948, subject: "Communications Workers' Union Acts as Communist Satellite; Communications Control Threat to Occupational Security" (Incl 2), which was prepared by Civil Censorship Detachment. As indicated in this report, CCD is in possession of voluminous evidence proving that ZENTEI has made extensive and continuous illegal use of Government communications channels. 3. Also attached hereto is Summary of Information dated 21 September 1948, subject: "All Communications Workers' Union: Affiliations, Leadership and Policies" (Incl 3), which is an analysis of the latest information available on this subject. 3 Incls: 1. Trade Union Analysis No. 2, dtd 28 Jun 48 2. Spec Rpt dtd 7 Sept 48 3. S/I, dtd 21 Sept 48 SECRET C.A.W.

3

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APO 500
21 September 1948

CIS/SP INT/JF

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: All Communications Workers' Union: Affiliations, Leadership and Policies

1. The primary organizational affiliation of the All Communications Workers' Union (ZENTEI) is with the National Congress of Industrial Unions (SANBETSU), which is heavily Communist-dominated in every phase of its leadership and activities. ZENTEI is the largest and most powerful of the SANBETSU affiliates. ZENTEI is also a member of the Liaison Council of All Government and Public Workers' Unions (ZENKANKO), a Communist-controlled group composed of representatives of the eight major Government Workers' unions which represents over two million Government employees in negotiations with the Government. In addition, ZENTEI participates in the activities of the All Japan Liaison Council of Labor Unions (ZENROREN), a Communist-sponsored, loosely formed asociation of all the Nation's major labor unions, with the exception of those belonging to the Japan Federation of Labor Unions.

2. The present leadership of ZENTEI is top-heavy with Communist Party members and fellow-travelers. Of the five top officials, the chairman, DOBASHI Kazuyoshi, is a consistant Communist Party-liner and is believed to be a secret Party member. Among the three vice-chairmen, two are known Communist Party members and one is a neutral. The secretary-general of the union is also a neutral. A list of the present Central Executive Committee of ZENTEI is appended as Exhibit I. This committee is known as the Central Struggle Committee during time of dispute. The personnel of the committee have been evaluated, on the basis of all available information in the files of CIS G-2, with regard to their ideological affiliations and/or sympathies. It will be noted that out of the total of 72 persons comprising the committee, 43 are either known Communist Party members or sympathizers, as opposed to nine neutrals, seven known anti-Communists and 13 on whom no information is available but among whom there are believed to be some pro-Communist individuals. Communists and fellow-travelers thus hold a comfortable majority on the committee. Inasmuch as this is the body which largely formulates the dispute policies and directs the activities of ZENTEI, Communist-domination of the entire union is exercised primarily at this point. Election methods employed within ZENTEI are such that it is possible for a Communist majority to be placed in the national headquarters in spite of the fact that the rank and file of the union members are neither Communist Party members nor sympathizers. Such has been the case during the entire history of ZENTEI since its founding in 1946.

Encl 3

SECRET

S/I, subj: All Communications Workers' Union: Affiliations, Leadership and Policies, 21 Sept 48

3. The general policies of ZENTEI are best illustrated by the "dispute objectives" adopted at its national convention in June 1948. These were as follows:

a. Basic wage of 5,200 yen, retroactive to April 1948

b. Opposition to increase in commodity prices

c. Opposition to any discharge of employees intendant upon the raising of the basic wage to 5,200 yen

d. Opposition to any taxation of the 5,200 yen basic wage

e. Payment of wages to workers while on strike

f. Opposition to a fixed wage scale for Government and public employees

g. Ousting of the ASHIDA Cabinet

h. Opposition to the increase of railway fares and communications rates.

4. Since the publication of General MacArthur's letter of 22 July 1948 and the resulting enactment of Government Ordinance No. 201 forbidding strikes of Government employees, the All Communications Workers' Union has spearheaded the Communist Party's propaganda campaign in opposition to the ordinance and to the proposed revision of the National Public Service Law. Adopting a more radical policy than any of the other Government workers' unions in response to the Government ordinance, ZENTEI announced its determination to fight the ordinance and all attempts to revise the NPSL, using any means at its disposal including strike tactics. The nature of current ZENTEI propaganda is such as to suggest that its primary mission is to bring about the resignation of the ASHIDA Cabinet, rather than to press its economic demands. This reflects its strict adherence to the policies of the Japan Communist Party, which is generally admitted to be more interested in furthering its own political aims than in improving the lot of the working class.

5. Recent ZENTEI propaganda, echoing that of the Japan Communist Party, has been openly anti-Occupational in numerous instances, and indirectly so in many others. During the past six months, prosecutions of ZENTEI workers for anti-Occupational acts have become more and more frequent. ZENTEI's policy of opposing any and all innovations suggested by the Communications Ministry, such as a job classification system and the abolishment of summer half-holidays, is in keeping with the Communist policy of voicing opposition to anything done in the name of the Government.

1 Incl:
List of present Central Exec Committee of ZENTEI. 2

SECRET

All Communications Workers' Union
(ZEN TEISHIN JUGYOIN KUMIAI)

Central Executive Committee
(Elected Jun 1948)

	NAME	PREFECTURE	POSITION
ooo	DOBASHI Kazuyoshi	National	Chairman
ooo	TAKAHARA Shinichi	National	Vice-Chairman
N	HOSHINO Saku	National	Vice-Chairman.
ooo	EBIHARA Tetsu	National	Vice-Chairman
N	NAGAOKA Koji	National	Secretary-general
N	OKADA Hisao	Hokkaido	
ooo	ABE Tadashi	Hokkaido	
oo	TAKAHASHI Shinkichi	Aomori	
ooo	SATO Hiroshi	Iwate	
ooo	HIROSAWA Takeji	Akita	
ooo	SUZUKI Shaku	Miyagi	
A	KOMATSU Fumio	Yamagata	
oo	KAMIMATA Hiroji	Fukushima	
ooo	MATSUZAWA Keiji	Tochigi	
oo	SUZUKI Mitsuo	Ibaragi	
A	TAKAHASHI Choji	Gumma	
A	MIYAHARA Shinjiro	Saitama	
oo	HASEGAWA Teiji	Chiba	
ooo	MORISHITA Tomojiro	Tokyo	
N	YAMAZAKI Yoshiya	Tokyo	Ch, Liaison & Neg Dep
ooo	TAKEUCHI Rokuro	Tokyo	
oo	YASUDA Ryu	Tokyo	
oo	KATSURO Hisatsune	Kanagawa	
N	SHIRASU Ikuya	Yamanashi	
N	ITSUMURA Misao	Niigata	
ooo	OTSUGURO Kashimi	Nagano	
ooo	SUZUKI Masayuki	Shizuoka	
	ISHIKAWA Tatsumasa	Aichi	
	TAKAHASHI Isamu	Gifu	
ooo	FUKUDA Shizuo	Mie	
ooo	IKEDA Yoshiaki	Toyama	
	ODERA Hiroshi	Ishikawa	
	TAKAMURA Matsuo	Fukui	
N	UMEMOTO Gensuke	Shiga	
oo	SASAKI Seiichi	Kyoto	
A	OTSUKI Hideo	Kyoto (Ryotan)	
	MIURA Toshio	Nara	
ooo	HAMA Takeshi	Osaka	Ch, Inf & Prop Dept
	TERADA Tomoji	Wakayama	
ooo	MORIWAKI Sotoyoshi	Hyogo	
ooo	TANIAI Tsuyoshi	Okayama	
A	IKEMOTO Shozaburo	Tottori	
oo	HAYASHI Mamoru	Hiroshima	

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ooo	TAKAGI Takeshi	Shimane	
A	KONDO Tokijiro	Yamaguchi	Ch, Gen Aff Dept
N	NAGAO Kazuo	Kagawa	
o	ICHINOMIYA Kazuhiro	Tokushima	
	KITA Tetsuo	Ehime	
	YOSHIOKA Shozo	Kochi	
oo	TAKENAKA Harukichi	Fukuoka	
oo	NIKI Mitsuo	Saga	
oo	HISAMURA Bungo	Nagasaki	
A	NAGAHAMA Yuitsu	Oita	
o	MORINAKA Moriyoshi	Kumamoto	
	MATSUURA Toshinao	Miyazaki	
o	ISHUIN Kunitake	Kagoshima	
ooo	NOZAWA Shozaburo		Chief, Youth Dept
ooo	IZAWA Shigeru		Vice-chief, YD
ooo	TSUCHITORI Hirotake	Hiroshima	Vice-chief, YD
ooo	HIROE Haruko	Shimane	Chief, Women's Dept
ooo	KARASU Toshiko	Osaka	Vice-chief, WD
ooo	MURAMATSU Motoko	Yamanashi	Vice-chief, WD
	IKEDA Misaki	Fukuoka	Ch, Spec PO Council
	SEKIGUCHI Chusuke	Tokyo	Ch, RR PO Council
	ARIMA Kihachiro	Aichi	Ch, Telegraph Council
	MIYAJIMA Nobu	Tokyo	Ch, Telephone Council
o	SOMA Haruo	Miyagi	Ch, Insurance Council
oo	FUJIOKA Takami	Hyogo	Ch, Postal Savings Council
ooo	MURAI Shigeru		Ch, Internat'l Wireless Council
ooo	SUDO Hideo	Tokyo	Ch,Unemployment Council
oo	SHIMIZU Masaichi	Tokyo	Ch,Education Council
	HORIUCHI Yoshikazu	Tokyo	Ch, Medical Council

Key: ooo Known CP member
oo Probable CP member; conclusive evidence lacking
o Known CP sympathizer and possible member
N Neutral; non-Communist
A Known anti-Communist

No information available on those with no designation.