THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES

RG 331 (Allied Operational & Occupation
Headquarters, World War II)

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Administrative Division
National Personnel Authority
1945-51

Mutual Aid Association to Myers Report

Box No. 2043

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2043

(2) Folder title/number: (1)
Central Meteorological Observatory

(3) Date: June 1950 - Aug. 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
324	e

(5) Item description and comment:

With a List of Papers

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

File Under _____ Page _____

NO.	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
1.	AKAHATA Translation	Jun 10 '50		NEW JCP LEADER SHIINO SPEAKS: Urges Closer Ties with People
2.	W.P.MacCoy	Jun 22 '50	T.K.Tindale	Disturbance at Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo
3.	M.Salter	Jul 18 '50	Memo for Rec.	CMO Labor Disturbance
4.	M.Salter	Jul 21 '50	Memo for Rec.	CMO Labor Disturbance
5.	M.Shirven	Jul 22 '50	M. Salter	Labor Dispute at CMO
6.	M.Salter	Jul 24 '50	M. Shirven	CMO Labor Dispute
7.	M.Salter	Jul 27 '50	Memo for Rec.	CMO Labor Dispute
8.	G. Suzuki	Jul 28 '50	M.Salter	Labor Dispute at the Central Meteorological Observatory Station
9.	G.Suzuki	Aug 1 '50	M. Salter	Labor Dispute at the Central Meteorological Observatory Union
10.	M.Salter	Aug 14 '50	Memo for Rec.	Labor Disturbances at CMO
11.	NPA	Aug 21 '50	M.Salter	Re Legal action on the troubles in the Central Meteorological Observatory

8/21/50 Files
Labor Rel.
emp. case

Re Legal action on the troubles in the Central Meteorological Observatory.

Conclusion:

On the subject matter, it is not thought proper to prosecute as being against Paragraph 5 of Article 98 of the National Public Service Law.

Reasons:

1. The movements of the dismissed persons since the disciplinary action taken on July 14, as well as the substance of the handbills, give no ample evidences which will prove strike, sabotage and other conflicts as provided in Paragraph 5 of Article 98 of the National Public Service Law; nor are there evidences sufficient to prove an attempt, conspiracy, instigation or stirring up of a go-slow strike which would deteriorate the efficiency

phraseology too ambiguous to make a legal case.

of the Government activities.

2. The existing state of things is that the movements of the dismissed persons and the outside organizations may not necessarily be considered to stand in the way relating to the conduct of business.

The authorities of the Central Meteorological Observatory are afraid that should prosecution now be resorted to, sympathy with the dismissed persons would be aroused among the employees, which might bring about a bad effect.

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

14 August 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

SUBJECT : Labor Disturbances at CMO

A report from the NPA as of this date indicates the following facts and situation:

1. Since the arrest of the two dismissed employees, who broke into the dormitory, no further disturbances of similar nature have occurred.

2. The Chief of the General Affairs Section of CMO reports that the work production of the employees at CMO has not been detrimentally affected by any of the recent distribution of pamphlets.

3. Pamphlets signed by unregistered labor unions have been secretly distributed within CMO. These constitute very few in number. Most of the pamphlets are distributed in the vicinity of CMO outside their premises. Whenever it has been found that these pamphlets were distributed within CMO, efforts have been made to collect them.

4. A review of some fifteen or twenty pamphlets, including some personally written statements inside newspaper sheets, seem to indicate that they contain "inciting" actions. NPA is studying these, and if it finds them to be of this nature, in violation of paragraph 5 of Article 98 of the National Public Service Law, NPA will try to develop a case. Penal provisions applying thereto are contained in Item 17 of Article 110 of the National Public Service Law. Any such case that is developed will be turned over to the Public Procurators.

5. All dismissed employees are reported out of the dormitory and no longer residing in that place.

6. The informal appeal to the General Attorney's Office seeking information as to a proper case against their eviction, contains two elements:

   a. A challenge of Dr. Wadachi's right to evict these people;
   b. A charge that in the eviction action, the police were unduly rough.

The Attorney General's Office has no question in their mind concerning Dr. Wadachi's right to evict these people. The only question is whether they can develop a case against the action by the police. The appellants have never returned to the Attorney General's Office to ~~find out what their opinion was.~~ because of illness. The Attorney General's Office obviously has not sought out these people so that no further informal action has been taken.

It is obvious that the action by the disturbing elements is now entering a new stage. Having failed to disrupt the organization internally by direct action, they are now attempting to intimidate and incite employees by indirect action through pamphlets, whispering campaigns, etc. The initial stage has been overcome by the direct action of supervisory staff stimulated by NPA's interest. The second phase may involve direct action by NPA with the Procurator's Office.

MACDONALD SALTER
Chief, Classification and
Compensation Branch

MS:vr

Files

Chppinger 26-6887

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

1 August 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. MacDonald Salter, Chief
Classification and Compensation Branch

SUBJECT : Labor Dispute at the Central Meteorological Observatory Union

This is a continuation of the report submitted on 28 July, reporting further development covering 29th July to 1st of August.

1. On the night of the 30th at about 11 p.m., Kawamata and Iwata, both discharged employees and who were consequently evicted from the dormitory, forced their entrance into the dormitory. In the ensuing struggle with the guard, Aoki, Iwata broke a glass door and inflicted wounds to the face and body of the guard. The guard is now confined at the Nippon University Hospital and it is feared that he will lose the sight of his right eye. Immediately following the forced entrance, police were notified and the above two mentioned men were apprehended on the premises. Preliminary hearing on their case is slated for today.

2. The Chief of the Civil Liberties Bureau stated verbally on the 31st to the Chief, General Affairs Section, of the Central Meteorological Observatory that the suit filed by the Union will be rejected. "Not official as yet".

3. The employees discharged from the Central Meteorological Observatory yesterday called on the Disciplinary Appeals Section of the Equity Bureau for a consultation on matters concerning proper procedures to present an appeal.

Attached to this report is a new and complete roster of the Executive Committee of the Federation of National Government Employees Union. (Zenkanro)

G. Z. Suzuki

GILBERT SUZUKI
Interpreter, Administrative Section

GS:vr
Att:

Files
Later Ref.
Central Intelligence
Agency Union

Action taken by Kawamata and Iwata
at Ote Dormitory of CMO on 30 July 1950

At about 2302K on the 30th, just after the entrance door had been closed, Iwata and Kawamata came to the Ote Dormitory. The guard Maejima immediately went out and tried to stop them to enter. During that the guard Aoki locked the door from inside and prevented them to enter. Kawamata and Iwata, without taking attention to the guard stopping them, they kicked the door crying "Open the door!", so the guard Maejima first stopped Kawamata of the action. In this unguarded moment, Iwata broke a window pane hitting it with his left hand. By the fragments of the glass Guard Aoki was hurt on his right eye and several places on his face. The Ote-machi police was imformed at once. The police came and Kawamata and Iwata were arrested. Guard Aoki was taken to the Nippon University Hospital by an ambulance. His right pupil was wounded, so it is feared that his vision will be seriously obstructed.

(1 Aug. 1950)

1) Shewin MacS
2) Files

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

28 July 1950
1430

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. MacDonald Salter, Chief
Classification and Compensation Branch

SUBJECT : Labor Dispute at the Central Meteorological Observatory Station

In compliance with verbal request to report any significant development regarding dispute at the Central Meteorological Station, the following is reported by Mr. Ota, Investigation Bureau, NPA.

a. The Civil Liberties Bureau, Attorney General's Office is now investigating validity of suit filed by the Tokyo Branch All Japan Meteorological Observatory Workers Union. The point of issue centers on the expulsion of discharged employees from the dormitory. The authorities concerned did not follow proper procedures in expelling these persons but this issue can be circumvented in this manner. The Property Custodian Bureau, Ministry of Finance, is the agency in charge of management of dormitories. In this instance, if the above agency designates Mr. Wadachi as chief of the Central Meteorological Observatory, who initiated action on this matter, this suit can be rejected. It is stipulated in the present law that the "person" (responsible party) may order evicition of employees under his jurisdiction (control) from dormitories if he deems it necessary in order to execute his functions smoothly. (obstructing the operations).

2 However, if it can be proved to the satisfaction of the authorities concerned (Civil Liberties Bureau) that eviction was carried out as a result of a direct order from the occupation authorities, this matter in its entirety will be outside the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government. Reference was made to Captain Baker, 43rd Weather Wing.

b. The names of the delegates who were present at the meeting with the Chief of General Affairs on the 24th are given below and their present status:

1. Haltore, Tatsuo, member of the All Agriculture Forestry Ministry Workers Union. Mr. Haltori is a discharged employee.

2. Yamada Yuken, member of Zen Kanko, present employee of the Crop Reporting Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

3. Ugawa Toshiaki, Member of the Executive Committee of Zen Kanko and Zen Shoko. Presently in the employ of Hiroshima, Bureau of International Trade and Industry.

4. Izumida Shozo, member of Tokyo Branch, Zen Shoho (not registered) present place of employment, Statistics Research Division, Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Mr. Izumida has been devoting full time to Union activity since April 1950 and was cautioned by his superiors to report to work.

The Investigation Bureau is now in the process of making a thoreugh investigation regarding the latter three mentioned above who are presently employees of the government. This is in order to recommend proper action in the event they are or have committed acts contrary to the National Public Service Law, its rules, regulations and other related ordinances.

GILBERT SUZUKI
Interpreter

GS:vr

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

27 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

SUBJECT : CMO Labor Disturbance

At the request of Major Bruce, a conference was held in this office with himself, Lt. Col. Kellond and Mr. Salter.

The purpose of the meeting was to thoroughly understand the Air Weather Wing's position with regard to orders reportedly issued by GHQ to CMO to take certain actions effecting personnel of that staff. It appears clear that such orders were verbally given to the Director of CMO and Vice Minister of Transportation by Mr. Changnon of CTS. As far as it is possible to determine at the moment, no written document, as formerly reported, was actually issued to the Japanese government. The Air Weather Wing is concerned that none of Dr. Wadachi's decisions taken on the basis of the verbal instructions are reversed. The only contentious point is that of evacuating dismissed employees from dormitories of CMO without proper advance notice or proper legal action to Court Order.

The matter is in the hands of the Judicial Affairs Bureau of the Attorney-General's Office and may be subject to review. NPA is keeping thoroughly informed on this matter and will keep this office correspondingly informed.

NPA reports that CMO is establishing a sound and firm labor relations policy in dealing with their unions and individual employees.

MACDONALD SALTER
Chief, Classification
and Compensation Branch

MS:vr

2) Files
Labor. Rel. CMO
7-25-50

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

24 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Maynard Shirven, Acting Chief
Civil Service Division

SUBJECT : CMO Labor Dispute

In the course of a conversation this morning with Mr. Kawasaki and his staff from NPA, it was divulged that a memorandum was issued to the Ministry of Transportation on 10 July 1950. This memorandum is purported to have originated with G-2 CTS (Changnon) at the instigation of the Weather Wing. The following points were made in this memorandum:

1. That the office space supplied to the Union at CMO be withdrawn.
2. That the area of CMO be made off-limits to dismissed employees.
3. That the dismissed employees be removed from the dormitories.

These actions were to be taken by 13 July 1950.

It is the belief of Mr. Kawasaki that much of the present disturbance can be attributed to this memorandum. ~~Capital, by~~ the Communists, ~~were~~ capital made through political inference of GHQ's interference in a purely Japanese matter.

The question raised by Captain Baker concerning the appeal lodged with the Judicial Affairs Board is directed to the last item in the memorandum. Under the Housing Law, employees have a right to remain six months in dormitories after their separation from the service. However, in view of the memorandum, an understanding has been reached between Ministry of Transportation and Attorney-General's Office that only employees who have been separated through no fault of their own may be accorded the benefits of "the six months' provision". It is not expected that this appeal is of any significance as far as the appeal is concerned.

Mr. Kawasaki and the Personnel Director of the Ministry of Transportation seem to thoroughly understand the situation and are today going to work out a plan to assure the maintenance of law and order and to strengthen administration at CMO. It is the general belief that if Dr. Wadachi had been other than an academic type, this situation would never have gotten out of hand in the first place. His position needs backing and strengthening which he will get from the Ministry of Transportation.

Mac. Salter

MACDONALD SALTER
Chief, Classification
and Compensation Branch

MS:vr

Files
Labor Rel.
—CMO Union
7-25-50

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

22 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR : Mr. MacDonald Salter
Chief, Compensation and Classification Branch

SUBJECT : Labor Dispute at CMO

Captain Baker called this morning and stated that a legal question has arisen in connection with the eviction of discharged employees of CMO from Government-owned quarters. An appeal seems to have been lodged with the Judicial Affairs Board and there is some doubt that the action of the CMO authorities will be upheld. Neither Captain Baker nor I has any knowledge of the Judicial Affairs Board but Captain Baker is under the impression that it is an organ of the Cabinet. Since, from the standpoint of the Civil Service Division, the legal status of this affair seems perfectly clear, please investigate further and determine what are the facts.

hearing here 6 mos prev.

atty Gen's office

Maynard N. Shirven

MNS:ger

MAYNARD N. SHIRVEN
Acting Chief

dmca employee initiated trouble they are being evicted + have no right under this law.

10th memorandum to Dept of Transp from 9-2, CTS (Dragnon)
Weather Wing received order to dismiss these people

by 13th Army office removed
make area off limits to dismissed employees
remove dismi employee from dormitory

political influence

-5-

19th No disturb till noon.

2 p.m. Deleg. of 30 arrived (non were members of CWO)
17 rushed the grounds & went in
Requested meeting with DW (in meeting)
Sen off. See Chief met with them.
1) Cancellation of restriction on fired pers. not to enter
2) Arson office space be returned property
3) Persons fired be allowed to remain in dormitory
+14 items previously submitted.

Police arrived but told not to worry. Rep. informed that police would be

some dismissed.

4. p.m. left. (expect to return monday.)

1) Steven Mac
2) Salter

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

21 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

SUBJECT : CMO Labor Disturbance

At 1930 this morning, Captain Baker of the Air Weather Wing telephoned to state that he was concerned about maintaining law and order at CMO today.

The police protection, which has been maintained, was withdrawn two days ago. Last night, pamphlets were distributed, signed by the Commerce and Industry Union, of inflammatory type. In addition, demands were made on the Director of CMO for action in matters in which he has no control. It was threatened that the demands would be supported by mass delegation on the Director at twelve or twelve-thirty today. This is considered an inspired action by non-CMO employees.

The obvious reason for an attempt at a disturbance today is that all Directors of the District Weather Offices are convening at CMO today for a conference.

Mr. Kawasaki of NPA was informed of the action and asked to investigate and to assure the maintenance of law and order.

MACDONALD SALTER
Chief, Classification
& Compensation Branch

MS:vr

Mr. Dalter:
Please keep me advised.
MS

-4-

1) Sherwin mf
2) Files.
Labor Rel.
Central Section.
Labor Union.

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

18 July 1950

7/18 notified of this:
1) Capt Baker - Avi W. Wing.
2) Shagnon-CTS

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

SUBJECT : CMO Labor Disturbance

NPA Investigation Division reported today on their findings concerning CMO labor disturbance. They are as follows:

1. Seven persons were dismissed on July 12, 1950.
2. Two police arrests were made on July 17th for trespassing and for obstructing the carrying out of public duties. One was one of the recently dismissed employees and the other was an employee dismissed in 1949.
3. In addition, disciplinary action involving suspension of pay has been meeted out to a number of demonstrators.
4. Continued police and guard protection is being maintained over the property of CMO.
5. Demonstrations continue outside the property, participated in by non-government employees, dismissed CMO employees, employees of Commerce and Industry and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries and some CMO employees.
6. Leaflets are being distributed signed by registered unions from Agriculture and Forestry and from Commerce and Industry; also leaflets signed by a local Communist cell and by the dismissed members of the Executive Committee of the CMO Union.

NPA was advised to handle this as a test case and to make certain that they were fully informed on all the facts. It was suggested that the following points be used as a guide in the development and correction of the situation:

1. Ascertain that the Ministry of Transportation is taking appropriate action to maintain order and protect the the property of CMO.
2. Ascertain that the Ministry is taking appropriate action against individuals causing the disturbance.
3. Ascertain whether NPA should cancel the registration of any unions for actions related to these incidents.
4. Make certain that other ministries whose personnel may be involved are appropriately informed and take appropriate action.

5. Pass on to the Procurator's Office and the Metropolitan Police any pertinent information which might indicate action against an organized group which could not be taken by NPA or a Ministry.

6. See that NPA provides proper consultation with the Head of CMO and labor union leaders in CMO on appropriate labor relations policy.

MACDONALD SALTER
Chief, Classification and
Compensation Branch

MS:vr

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

17 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

SUBJECT : Labor Disturbance in the Central Meteorological Observatory

1. On 22 June 1950, a check sheet was received from G-2 indicating the development of serious labor disturbances in the Central Meteorological Observatory. NPA was advised of this situation and investigation was requested.

Dir of Oper. 2143 W. Wing

Meiji 814 - (2435 - 4377)

2. On 14 July 1950, representatives (Captain Baker and Major Bruce) of the 2143 Air Weather Wing called on the Division to seek advice on handling the labor relations problem. They are ~~Air Weather Wing Technical~~ the technical Advisory Body to CMO. Accompanying these representatives was Dr. Wadachi, Director of CMO.

3. It appears that Communist inspired labor activities in the past few days have resulted in CMO requiring Japanese police protection. Despite this, a group forced their way into the premises on the night of 13 July 1950 and roughly handled the Chief of General Affairs Section. The Director of CMO was not present and literally had to remain in hiding on that night. Pamphlets were distributed, copies of which are attached, Exhibit A. Certain members of this mob were singled out and arrested by police. Indications were made by Dr. Wadachi that the Minister of Transportation, his chief, was not taking as strong a stand as might be considered desirable. He was advised to take this matter directly up with the Minister and Vice-Minister of Transportation and to ~~demand~~ insist stern measures be taken to protect property of CMO; to assure that it will not be trespassed upon and to take necessary action against any government employees acting in a way inimical to the operation of CMO.

by former CMO employees, one dismissed 7/11, 4 outsiders (believed to be members of Japan Communist Labor Union)

4. During the discussion with these representatives, a statement was presented based on their information received from CMO of the attitude of labor representatives within their organization, Exhibit B. In addition, the labor union has made a series of demands listed on Exhibit C.

5. Mr. Czerny (43-2292) of CIC has conducted an investigation on this matter and is watching developments. Mr. Chagnon (26-6274) of CTS is responsible for advice to the Minister of Transportation and has this matter under consideration.

6. Representatives of the Air Weather Wing were assured that this was a matter within the jurisdiction of the NPA and the Ministry of Transportation and that appropriate action would be taken to correct this situation.

MS:vr
Att: Exhibits, A, B & C.

MACDONALD SATER
Chief, Classification and
Compensation Branch

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

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MS:vr
Att: Exhibits, A,B & C.

MACDONALD SATER
Chief, Classification and
Compensation Branch

4 July 1950

CMO Personnel Affairs Section Secret No. 334

TO : Takeshi Yamazaki, Minister of Transportation

FROM : Kiyoo Wadati, Director of CMO

SUBJECT : Discipline of Personnel (Application)

The state of affairs of the trouble of unlawful union movement raised by CMO personnel several times during June is as stated in the separate report. Hereby an application is submitted with my view and related documents attached. The following disciplinary punishment of the leaders and the persons who acted as representatives through this case is desired to be put into effect.

The proposed punishment:

Police arrests 7/17/50

The following to be dismissed as disciplinary punishment according to Article 82 of the National Public Service Law.

Toyama (last yr dism.)

Shozo Kawamata, Technical Official of Transportation
Shoichi Motozawa, ditto
Tatsuo Iwata, Assistant Technical
Kunio Iwama, ditto
Tosei Miyara, ditto
Taketoshi Matsuo, clerk
Yoshiko Tanaka, ditto
Nobuko Nishiyama ditto

dismissals 7/12/50

15 days susp.

There are also some others besides the above who are considered to be necessary of punishment as connected to this case. However, they are judged to be not so guilty as to be dismissed, so I will report the result after they are suspended from office, reduced of their wages, or given warning according to the actual state of affairs.

7/17 2 Police arrests — trespassing & obstruction & carrying out of public duties.

7/12 7 Dismissals

For reference:

Suspension from office.

Tatsutaka Iseka, Forezo Yumoto and Yoshiko Fukui.

Warning.

Eikichi Tomiwa, Yasuko Kobori, Hideo Tanaka,
Mitsuaki Kotoda, Saburo Watanabe, and Y. Kateya.

Statement of View

The unlawful collective act repeated since early June by CMO personnel throughout this trouble cannot be considered as a planned movement of the registered Tokyo Chapter of the Union. There are many points, on the contrary, that this act was caused by the control of an external power that has some purpose and by the agitation of some of CMO personnel and of those who are now out of service who acted in response to the above power.

The persons taking leadership or the persons that can be seen as leaders throughout the unlawful collective act repeated several times during this approximately one month, were on the whole regular members. This shows that this case is based on a series of planned intention.

According to my considerations it seems to be clear that the act of several persons who are the leaders in this case or those that are almost so, is in conflict with Art.96, para. 1 of Art. 98, para. 1 of Art. 101, etc. of the National Public Service law. Moreover, it is considered that the circumstances should be taken seriously, so that they should be punished strictly according to items 1 and 2, para. 1, Art. 82 of the same law above.

4 July 1950

Kiyoo Wadati

Record of Unlawful Collective
Act for Each Person

1. Shozo Kawamata (Technical Official of Transportation. Statistical Section, Observation Division, an executive committee of Tokyo Chapter of the Union).

   a. He is considered to be the leader of the so-called Joint Struggle Committee of the Three Sections of Weather Central. He not only took part always in the unlawful act but also talked and acted as a leader and a representative. His attitude and words were both rough, and talked bombastically that the People's Government is near at hand. He can be recognized as one of the central figures of this case.

   b. He never took the proper step of negotiation but always forced to have an interview. On the 7th, he interferred with a conference to an adjournment. On the 21st, he interferred with the Chief of General Affairs Division keeping him from his official duty. On the 26th, he took the documents the Director was reading from him and prevented the Director from doing his work. Also he restrained the action of the Director and the Chief of the Personnel Affairs Section, and did not obey the Director's order to leave the room.

   c. His usual attitude at work and the result of his work are not good.

2. Kunio Iwama (Assistant Technical Aid. Detached Island Section, Observation Division, an executive committee of Tokyo Chapter of the Union).

   a. Same as Kawamata stated in item 1.

   b. He left his post every time without permission. On other matters they are same as those of Kawamata stated in item 1.

   c. His usual attitude at work is very bad and he is always disturbing the order of the section.

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   c. His usual attitude at work is very bad and he is always disturbing the order of the section.

3. Tatsuo Iwata (Assistant Technical Aid. Telegraphic Section, Forecasting Division, Chief union member of Telegraphic Section).

a. Same as Kawamata stated in item 1.

b. Same as Kawamata stated in item 1.

c. His usual attitude at work is normal.

4. Teketoshi Matsuo (Clerk, Property Custody Section, General Affairs Division, an executive committee of Tokyo Chapter of the union).

a. He positively took part in the unlawful act of the 7th and let the conference adjourn. He was in the group that made the Chief of General Affairs Division unable to go out for his official duty on the 21st.

b. He left his post without permission on 7th and 21st.

c. He usually works very well.

5. Shoichi Motozawa (Technical official of Transportation. Library Section, General Affairs Division, an executive committee of Tokyo Chapter of the union).

a. He always took part in the unlawful act since the 7th, and talked and acted as a representative person. His attitude and words were very rough, therefore he can be considered as one of the almost central figure of this case.

b. He is one of the persons who took part in the unlawful act positively on 7th and 21st. On the 26th, he restrained the action of the Director and the Chief of Personnel Affairs Section, and also he did not obey the Director's order to leave the room.

c. His usual work is normal.

6. Yoshiko Tanaka (Clerk, Property Custody Section, General Affairs Division, Telephone Switchboard Operator).

a. She always took part in the unlawful act since the 7th. On the 26th she restrained the action of the Chief of Personnel Affairs Section, and did not obey the order to leave the room. Her attitude and words were very rough and vulgar. She is considered to be one of the almost central figure of this case.

b. She always left the post without permission since the 7th. On the 26th, she did not obey the director's order to leave the room.

c. Her usual work is thought to be normal.

7. Tosei Miyara (Assistant Technical Aid. Library Section, General Affairs Division).

a. He always took part and talked and acted as a representative since the 7th. He can be considered as one of the almost central figure of this case.

b. On the 21st, he left the post without permission. On the 26th, he interferred with the official work of the Director and restrained him, also he did not obey the Director's order to leave the room.

c. His usual work is thought to be normal.

8. Nobuko Nishiyama (Clerk, Supply Section, Ship Weather Station Division, a representative of Women's Division of Tokyo Chapter of the union).

a. She always took part since the 7th, and what she did on the 26th is same as that of Tanaka stated in item 6.

b. She left her post without permission on the 7th and 21st. On other matters, they are same as that of Tanaka stated in item 6.

c. Her usual work is thought to be normal.

Account of Troubles

1. General

At about 9 a.m. on June 2nd, a group of employees totalled about 40, alleged representatives of the Joint Struggling Committee of the Three Operational Sections (Telegraphic, Radio and Synoptic Reports), claimed abruptly an interview with the Chief of Personnel Affairs Section "to negotiate the problem of the work schedule", and had a discussion with him till past noon. On the next day, June 3rd, succeeding the first step as above, a group including the same employees and more than ten free laborers forced the chief of General Affairs Section to arrange an interview with the Chief of General Affairs Division calling for the investigation of his responsibility on the stripping off of posters. Again on 7th, a group of some tens of employees forced the Chief of General Affairs Division to have an interview with them and led the Regular Liaison Meeting of Chiefs of Divisions and Sections to indefinite postponement, thus commiting a grave obstruction to the execution of official business. Thereafter, they checked the Chief of General Affairs Division from going out for the official business. Then, on 21st, they encompassed the Chief of General Affairs Division on the way of going out by car for the official business, forced him to have an interview with them and checked the car from starting. In succession to an interview with the Director in the evening of the same day, an open meeting of negotiation was held in the evening of the next 22nd attended by the Director. In this meeting, the Director saw no intention for orderly negotiation and decided to leave the room. But, they checked him from leaving by the power of mass and forced him to continue the negotiation. On 26th, from morning almost all day long, they broke into the Director's Office, encompassed the Director, Chiefs of Divisions and the Chief of Personnel Affairs Section by the mass action, rejected the order to leave the room and thus obstructed the execution of official business. Besides, they committed frequently illegal acts, in confining the action of the Director and Chief of Personnel Affairs Section. Apparently, these illegal acts were spearheaded by the sO-called Joint Struggling Committee of the Three Operational Sections but the presence of dismissed employees and a certain employees other than those of the operational sections who instigated the acts in the background was deemed.

1) Remark that Ch. Gen. Affairs explain why posters taken down

Accordingly, the group which conducted the illegal acts is radicalists composed of partial members of the Tokyo Chapter, National Weather Workers Union authorized as a legal organization, and is not to be acknowledged as a formal partner of the governmental side in the negotiation. The detailed development of the affair will be stated as follows:

2. Detail

a. The Case of Mass Interview with the Chief of Personnel Affairs Section on June 2nd.

Past 9 on June 2nd, the alleged representatives of the Joint Committee of the Three Operational Sections, a group of employees totalled about 40, claimed an interview with the Chief of Personnel Affairs Section, to inquire something about the work schedule. Upon this inquiry, the Chief of Personnel Affairs Section who had been attending the English lesson, sent an answer that he would receive them after the end of the lesson at 10, which was announced to them. From 10, when the Chief of Personnel Affairs Section came back to his room, till 12.40, various questions and answers were exchanged. Throughout the progress, they talked and conducted themselves quite defiantly with a continuation of violent and abusive languages, showing no attitude proper to intellectual public employees. The leader of the mass action of that day were Shozo Kawamata, Tatsuo Iwata, Shoichi Motozawa, Toyotada Kawahara and H. Kida (of whom, Kawahara and Kida were dismissed by the reorganization in the last year).

b. The Case of Demonstration Forcing the Chief of General Affairs Division to an Interview on June 3rd.

During the time from midnight to morning of June 3rd, some one put some tens of posters bearing "Oppose to the Military Base in Japan" or "Oppose to the Capitel City Construction Law which Establishes Off Limits to Japanese" on various constructions in the grounds of CMO, which janitors took off by order. Thereafter, at about 12.10 p.m. a group of about 20 free laborers including a few employees of CMO visited the General Affairs Section claiming "an interview with the Chief of General Affairs Division to inquire about the responsibility of removing the posters."

An officer in charge requested them to leave the room for the moment while he would inform the Chief of Division to the effect, but they did not agree to his request and even took a threatening attitude. Then, the Chief of General Affairs Section in the room gave them an explanation on the condition of displaying posters in the grounds of CMO but they did not consent to it and left the room after repeated disputes. The leading employees who made the representative speech throughout the case were Kunio Iwama and Torazo Yumoto. At 12.30 p.m. on the same day, a workshop rally was held in the grounds of CMO under the leadership of the above employees without the official permission. Many of those who attended seemed to have been outsiders, with CMO employees of a little more than ten. The application for permission of the holding of this rally had been submitted to the Chief of General Affairs Division by Isaka, chairman of the Executive Committee, Tokyo Chapter of National Weather Workers Union, past 12 of that day. This had been disapproved for reason that a rally like this, the aim of which was not clearly shown, could not be permitted, especially on the day preceding the general election of the representatives of the House of Councillors. Chairman Isaka had withdrawn to tell the labor unionists the disapproval.

c. The Case of the Forced Interview to the Chief of General Affairs Division and the Obstruction to the Execution of his Official Business on June 7th.

At about7.30 a.m. on June 7th, a group of employees totalled nearly 20 assembled in the corridor before the room of the Chief of General Affairs Division in the CMO building. Soon thereafter, Shozo Kawamata, Kunio Iwata and Ryoichi Nakajima (who was dismissed at the reorganization of the last year) in three inquired the Chief of Personnel Affairs Sub-section, General Affairs Section, about the presence of the Chief of General Affairs Division. While the Chief of the Division was attending the course of personnel management then held in the 2nd conference room, they forced the Chief of General Affairs Section to arrange an interview with the Chief of the Division for about one hour. At 10.30 a.m., when the course came to end, the Chief of the Division who once left the room was encompassed by a number of employees spearheaded by

Kawamata on his way to enter the 2nd conference room to attend the Regular Policy Conference of CMO Officials scheduled to be held as from that time. They requested him with importunity to "have an interview with them right now to listen to the opinion of operators", but he replied that he could not meet them since he must attend the conference and he barely managed to take a seat there. At the same time, Kawamata, Iwama and Iwata encroached into the room following the Chief of the Division, took seats on both sides of him, harassed him claiming, "Then, make a discussion on the work schedule problem in this conference", and rejected the repeated request of the Chief of the Division to get out of the room. About that time chiefs of divisions and sections were assembling in the room one after another, but they could do nothing but to remain spectators as the opening of the conference was hopeless. In the course of this event, Taketoshi Matsuo stepped out of the mass totalled about 50 of trade unionists and free laborers, who had been swarming in the corridor and cheering with animation, and entered into the room to unfasten the staple of the windows (18 feet wide in all) between the corridor and the room, disregarding the restraint of the officers in charge. Then, following him, the mass led by Eikichi Ruwa all together removed all of the (six) windows. In consequence of this, the mass in the corridor cast heckling and abusive shouts upon the dispute between the Chief of General Affairs Division and the above mentioned four, giving rise to an unsettled confusion and making the holding of the conference impossible. So, the Chief of General Affairs Division declared to the chiefs of divisions and sections attending there that an obstruction to the execution of official business is doubtlessly committed and that he would suspend the conference, and left the room. Then he ordered the car to visit TRAM to report the state of affairs of that day but the mass of employees surrounded the car to check it from starting. Moreover, they caught the Chief of the Division on his arm preventing him from getting in the car. So returned to the room of the Chief of General Affairs Section against his will. There, he was encompassed again by the mass and was pressed with various requests, but he accepted none of them. After repeated disputes for about one hour, the mass withdrew rapidly and in haste (at about 13).

d. The Case of Forced Interview to the Chief of General Affairs Division in the morning on June 21st.

At about 9.30 a.m. on June 21st, part of employees 30 in number, most of them being the people in the weather central assembled in the 2nd conference room in front of

the General Affairs Section and Iwata and Iwamoto, seemingly their representatives requested an officer in charge to arrange an interview with the Chief of General Affairs Division. The officer, who could not regard the request as a formal request of the labour union for the interview, only reported the Chief of the Division to that effect, but the representative employee did not let him free and finally caught the Chief of the Division getting out for contact business from the projector room in which he had been attending the lecture meeting of personnel management. Then they forced the Chief of the Division directly to have an interview, but he refused their proposal saying that the negotiation to the effect should be made later since he is destined to attend TRAM at 10.30. Before long, it was past 10, and the car carrying Mr. Takahashi, Deputy Chief of Financial Section, was parked at a place nearest to the projector room to take the Chief of the Division. But just when he had got into the car, Iwata put his head and shoulders into the car and checked the door from shutting, while Iwama stood on the way of the car and stretched his arms to check the car from starting. At that time one group who had been waiting in the 2nd conference room went up in succession to the car to surround it and forced the Chief of the Division to accept their proposal for the negotiation. The dispute continued for about one hour. Then the Chief of Forecasting Division came to the site and hardly succeeded to release the encompass through his effort for mediation, whereby the Chief of General Affairs Division declared that "he would only meet with some employees" at 17.30 of that day "but not accept the request for negotiation". It took about one hour and ten minutes to come to this conclusion. The employees who took the leadership of the mass action of that day were Kawamata, Iwama, Motozawa, Iwata, Yumoto and Miyara, while Yoshiki Tanaka was to be seen in the mass. At 17.30 of that day, an interview was had with them. Thereby enumerating unilaterally the requests as attached, they intended to enter into the formal negotiation with government side. First, they claimed the liberty of the loud speaker announcement and the display of posters in CMO, on which a dispute was made with the government side. Though they assigned Shozo Kawamata to their chairman to control the proceedings, they

took frantic attitude with abuse and excitement, since the chairman failed actually to control the speech of the mass. In the course of the disputes full of great noise, many who seemed to be outsiders, slipped into the mass, while some former employees as Toyama, Nakajima etc., joined with the representatives to make speech. At 11.30 p.m., the meeting in this evening was closed with the answer of the government side that the formal answer to the request would be given at 5.30 p.m. in the next evening. In the beginning of the meeting of that evening, mutual self-recommendation was requested and the members of the government side called themselves, while the representatives of the labor union rejected to do so.

e. The Case of Checking the Director from leaving the Room by Mass Violence After the End of Open Meeting of Negotiation in the Evening of June 22nd.

In the open meeting of negotiation held at 17.30 on June 22nd in succession to the last day's meeting, the representatives declared their "absolute dissatisfaction" to the answer to the problem of loud speaker announcement and poster display which was one of their 14 point requests and requested the government side to make a compromise. To this, the Director attending the meeting flatly rejected the request and disputes were repeated in vain until about 20.15 p.m., when he declared that the discussion of that day would be discontinued since no result would be obtained even if the discussion were to be repeated indefinitely hereafter. Saying so, he left the room and after entering once his room stepped to the corridor on his way home. Just then he was surrounded by a number of employees and found it difficult to go ahead. When he had proceeded about 20 meters, he was checked from walking further by one group who had been awaiting for him with their arms folded each other. At last he turned back, went downstairs by the backside steps of the building and tried to escape out of the building through the janitor's waiting room but he failed in this trial, since the janitor on night-duty was checked by some trade-unionist (chiefly by Miyara) from removing the gate-bar of the room. Thus the Director was at the

end of his resources, when the Chief of General Affairs Section came up and requested him to "return once to the Director's room." The Director agreed to this request and went back to his room upstairs. Then he had a meeting with a few representatives in his room to settle the dispute but no conclusion was reached. Complying with the request, he attended again the meeting in the conference room until 23.15, when it came finally to its end under the promise of reopening at 5 p.m. on the next day.

At 4 p.m. on June 23rd, the Director decided the meeting as illegal and informed the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Isaka, and several others of the overall discontinuation of the negotiation and the cancel of the condition for the poster display and loud speaker announcement. This decision was announced to all employees of CMO through loud speaker and to the employees who assembled at 5.30 p.m.

f. The Case of Illegal Occupation of the Director's Room.

In the morning on July 26th (Monday), hundreds of agitational posters were found sticked on the constructions in various parts of CMO grounds. Each of them bore one of some tens of brief slogans such as "The negotiation ruptured! Fight!", "Drive out the Chief of General Affairs Division, Misatome!" etc. From about 8.30 a.m. the office-going hour, union members gathered in the Director's room one after another (totalling to about 40) and requested the Director to reopen the negotiation and to ban the entrance of policemen into CMO. To this, the Director flatly rejected all of the requests and ordered them strictly to leave the room but they did not comply with the order. Moreover, about 20 of them entered the conference room following the Director who had summoned the Emergency Policy Conference of CMO officials scheduled to be opened at that time, and harassed him stubbornly requesting the negotiation. Also here, they are ordered severely by the Director to get out but the order took no effect upon them and the above conference was compelled to be suspended indefinitely. Then the Director returned to his room, set about the review of documents as usual disregarding entirely the storm of abuse and shout, but as soon as he took out documents from the basket and put them on the desk, they were removed immediately by the

hands of employees (union members) surrounding him and, in place of them, a piece of paper was shown with the forced request of writing the ban to the policemen from entering CMO. This action was repeated for several times, and then he began to take the attitude of meditation and silence, giving up his every day job. When the lunch time came, three persons followed the Director coming home to take lunch at his official residence for watch and did not let him free till he returned again to his room after finishing his lunch. Meanwhile, the Chief of Personnel Affairs Section, who had been watching by the side of the Director the development of the affairs from the beginning, was encompassed by another group at a corner of the Director's room after the suspension of the Emergency Policy Conference of CMO officials till 1500, being checked from leaving the room for lunch and was exposed to the mass action of violent words and acts. From the office-going hour to the end of the dispute at about 15.30, trade-unionists, trusting for their superiority in number, adopted such ways of recreation as eating lunch in turn, bringing about much amount of ice candy and lemonade to slake their thirst, etc. Moreover, they reinforced their pressure by shifting the members with new ones incessantly. Finally, they occupied the whole space of the Director's room almost throughout 26th, giving rise to a grave results of obstructing the execution of official business of the Director, Chief of Personnel Affairs Section, Chief of General Affairs Section and many other administrative officials, and markedly reducing or annihilating the efficiency of businesses in each office in the same building in which the director's room is placed. At about 3 p.m. on that day, a few voluntary union employees (including the Chairman, Isaka) served as mediators and mediators and the dispute was settled at about 3.30 p.m., under the compromise of having an interview with the representatives of the Tokyo Chapter of the Weather Workers Union on June 28th.

The leaders of the mass action of that day, who made leading and representative speech and acts were Kawamata, Iwata, Miyara, Iwama, Motozawa, Tanaka (Yoshiko) and Nishiyama, those who encompassed the Director and the

Chief of Personnel Affairs Section in the Director's room, thus obstructing the execution of business, and restrained them of their liberty of action failing to observe the order for withdrawal were Yumoto, Fukui, Kobori, Tanaka, Kotoda and Watanabe, and, those who roved about each section instigating the employees to go to the Director's room were Katayama and Amifu.

8. The Development of the Meeting held between the Government Side and Seven Representatives of the Tokyo Chapter in the Director's Room on June 28th according to the above Compromise is as follows:

The meeting was held from 10 to 12 a.m. attended by the Director, Chiefs of each division (excluding the Chief of General Affairs Division), Chiefs of General Affairs and Personnel Affairs Sections being 6 in all on behalf of the government side, and 7 representatives of the Labor Union, Uetake, Iwata, Miyara, Nishiyama, Isaka, Nawamata and Matsuo. In the beginning of the meeting, the Director declared that the meeting was not held for the formal negotiation with the Tokyo Chapter but for the discussion under the gentlemanlike compromise to settle the dispute. To this, most of the representatives of the labor union stated that they attended that meeting to make a formal negotiation with the government side. To the Director's question whether the action of 26th was made in the name of the Chapter, no definite answer was given. To the Director's question whether the Chapter admits such action as was conducted on 26th, the labor side replied that they never think it as good. The Director stressed that he would never admit such illegal languages and disorderly acts as was seen on that day. To the question of the labor side about the reason why the announcement on the discontinuation of the negotiation was issued, the Director replied that it was due to his recognition of illegality in languages and acts in the development of the negotiations on the preceding two days and also to his recognition of the emergency of the objective state arising from the illegality of the assembly. In conclusion, the Director gave the decisions as follows:

(1) Henceforth, after the establishment of the Executive Committee of the Tokyo Chapter, the Director would make

orderly negotiation proposed through formal steps with the formally elected representetives of the Chapter, but the meeting should necessarily be closed until the time when the Director would decide the open meeting as proper.

(2) The requests should be submitted anew formally in the name of the Tokyo Chapter, after the above mentioned Executive Committee is established.

Some interim discussions were made on the operation schedule. In this, the government side declared that the establishment of an operation schedule is being planned decidedly, which should be reasonable and at the same time even and consistent throughout the country. On the other hand, the labor side requested perfect consideration and ardour for improvement under the full understanding of the present stetus not to assign the persons forcibly into the new work schedule regarding it formally as an absolute esteblishment. The Director acknowledged this request.

h. For about three hours of negotiation from about 8 in the evening of June 22nd and during the time thereafter when similar negotiation was under way, some one cut illegally the civil telephone line obstructing the communication to the outside.

Exhibit A-1

RESORT TO FORCE AGAINST UNREASONABLE PRESSURE!

All members of Weather Workers Union (WWU)!

"Personnel Cut" and "Evacuation of WWU Office" mean challenges plotting an enforcement of a new Duty-system of CMO (Central Meteorological Observatory) reorganized for the war preparation and refusal of wage request of WWU.

Force against Challenge!

We amashed the "Personnel Cut" plan by demonstration and strike at Ikegai Automobile Factory, one of the PD (Procurement Demand) factories, plotting with strong "Power" and strict superintendence and prohibition.

20,000 members of all Commercial and Industrial Labor Union resolved to baffle the conspiracy for preparation of war fallen over you with all our might in cooperation with all workers!

All Members of CMO!

Repel Pressure for War!

Open Collective Bargain to Retract Cut!

July 14, 1950

ALL COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LABOR UNION

Exhibit A-2

Why the Exorbitant Number of Policemen was Mobilized for Oppression of the Labour Union?

Dirty feet of atrocious fascists stamped our labour union office. Comrades! The government side and commercial papers are making propaganda claiming that the oppression of the present dispute were launched against the mode of struggle of the labour union. But, is it really so?

No! They are playing a trick in claiming so.

With the outbreak of the Korean civil war, CMO has come upon a new stage. CMO with its new mission now imposed upon it evidently can not co-exist with the massive labour union. This is the reason why CMO proclaimed the annihilation of the labour union as its vital policy. This is the very reason why the police force of unprecedented strength in the history of CMO was mobilized.

Comrades! The cold treatment to us, the labourers, exactly originates from such fundamental policy toward the war. So long as it is not destroyed, there can be no welfare of labourers. Consequently, the struggles of the labour union, such as that for the acquisition of the allowance of 25 Yen, can never be carried out through an easy negotiation.

Comrades!

Patriots all over the world are fighting this vital struggle for peace. This struggle is the only way for the

workers. Comrades! Do you understand it clearly? Don't get up your soul to the enemy!

Let us hold out what should be secured for us!

EXHIBIT B.

Exhibit B

Present Tendency of CMO Labor Union

10 July 1950

When some extreme members of CMO Labor Union appealed to an act of violence for the first time, mass of union members and non-union members of CMO were rather indifferent to it. There was no serious criticism among them. When they were resorting to violence again and again, they came to have an illusion that CMO would not take any definite measure against those violent conducts. They made light of CMO officials who might show no authority upon the rioters.

Even among the executive members of unions, there were a few people who claimed to refrain from riot. On the other hand, there are cunning fellows who exercise much influence upon union members, mobilize them to violence, and do not come out of the curtain. In general, the attitude of CMO officials was negative. Some chiefs are afraid of making loss by inducing a hostile feeling among union members. In consequence behaviors of extreme union members reflect, prevalently, the instruction which is regarded as that of given by communist.

Labor union leaders accost CMO members saying "Recognize true intention of Soviet Union". In the objective of the labor union struggle, they say that 'object to cooperation in office business which is used for military purpose', 'object to suppression upon communist party', 'object to the new work schedule', and 'hold friendship to Soviet Union and Communist China'.

It is expected that they might have held a secret meeting by union executives, gathering members from weather stations all over Japan. They will put forth their strength in a clandestine agitation among weather personnel.

EXHIBIT C.

Exhibit C

Labor Union Requests

14 Requests

1. Fill the vacancy at once.
2. Cannot accept any new work schedule.
3. Give us ¥5,000 as the fund to get thru the present emergency.
4. Give us working clothes.
5. Give us ¥300 welfare fund.
6. The monthly installment of fraternal association should be paid by the Government office.
7. Don't fire any patients who have been absent for long time.
8. Give workers in the weather central auxiliary holiday of the anniversary day of foundation of CMO.
9. Increase midnight duty allowance to ¥100.
10. Improve the mess hall in the weather central (Give us cheap and nourishing food.)
11. Remove the instruments and other things kept in water supply room under the staircase of Tokyo DCMO office.
12. Give us office clothes.
13. Install mirrors on the wall in front of washing stands in the latrine.
14. Give us freedom of use of the loud speaker and posting notification and etc.

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

received
9. AM
26 June 50

22 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR : Thomas K. Tindale
Chief, Training Branch

SUBJECT : Disturbance at Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo

1. Please review the attached file, then discuss with the three Commissioners of NPA:

(1) if this case has been reported to them,

(2) if not, suggest that NPA take steps to secure a report on the matter,

(3) ascertain what official action has been taken relative to the government employees who are responsible for the disturbance,

(4) urge that prompt action be taken by NPA, working toward discipline for the government employees involved in the various incidents mentioned in the report.

2. It is to be recognized, of course, that you cannot divulge to NPA where you secured your information. I would like a confidential written report on this case as soon as possible so that this office may advise General Whitney what facts were discovered by NPA and what action was taken by them.

W. Pierce MacCoy

W. PIERCE MacCOY
Acting Chief

WPM:ger

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

1054

File No:

Subject: **Disturbance at Central Meterological Observatory, Tokyo**

Note No.	
	From: G-2 To: GS, Attn: Civil Service Div ESS, Attn: Labor Div Date: 15 June 1950 CIDiv/RES/JFF/bb
1	1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 13 June 1950, Subject as above, containing information on recent labor union disorder at the Central Meterological Observatory and on Communist propaganda issued to the National Meterological Workers Union (Zen Kishodai). 2. In view of the strategic importance of meterological installations to the Occupation, this information is considered to be of particular interest. 3. This is for your information. 1 Incl: S/I, Subj as above, dtd 13 June 50 C. A. W.

AGO Form No. 37

5177 64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

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Disturbance at Central Meterological Observatory, Tokyo

C-2

CS, Attn: Civil Service Div
ESS, Attn: Labor Div

15 June 1950
CIDiv/RES/JFF/bb

1

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dtd 13 June 50

C. A. W.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

CI Div/RES/JFF

13 June 1950

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Disturbance at Central Meterological Observatory, Tokyo

1. It has been learned from usually reliable sources that on 7 June 1950 at approximately 0900 hours, a group of members of the Central Meterological Observatory branch of the National Meterological Workers Union (Zen Kishodai), accompanied by a number of outside workers, forcibly entered the Central Meterological Observatory for the purpose of trying to obtain a decision in regard to wage and personnel problems. The group first took control of the telephone switchboard to prevent incoming and outgoing calls such as requests for police protection. They then entered the office of the chief of the General Affairs Section of the Observatory to obtain an audience with the chief. Finding that he was attending a personnel management course being conducted by a FEAF representative in an adjacent room, the group then forcibly entered the classroom and broke up the personnel management training.

Mr Imazato Ato, chief liaison officer of the Central Meterological Observatory, requested that one or two members of the group speak for the entire group in order that they could be understood. In reply to this he was told by the workers that he was too stupid to understand what they were talking about. At this time ISAKA Takutaka, chairman of the Tokyo Chapter of the Zen Kishodai union, entered the room and attempted to apologize for the actions of the workers, and to tell the workers to appoint one or two members to present their problems to the proper authorities.

Meanwhile the chief of the General Affairs Section had left the room and was attempting to leave the observatory in his automobile in order to summon the police. The crowd of workers, discovering this, surrounded his automobile and forced him to return to the classroom. Here he was held a virtual prisoner for four hours while he was required to listen to their complaints.

2. Following is a complete translation of a pamphlet issued by the Chiyoda Ward Committee of the Japan Communist Party on 7 June 1950, original of which is in the files of G-2:

"Brothers of the All-Japan Meterological Workers' Union:

"When the authorities of the Observatory, backed by other powers that be, attempted to enforce the time recorder system upon you in advance of any other government office workers union belonging to the National Council of Government and Public Office Workers Union, and again when they attempted to replace the workers in the teletype section, you fought bravely in rebuffing their action, compelling them to retract their proposal.

"Thereafter, the government officials and the power behind them compelled labor to accept discharges, the new labor system which sought to control labor, and compulsory transfers, and at the same time they showed no sincerity in considering your vital demands, such as the increasing of allowances for night work and livelihood subsidies. As a result, having to work with allowances of only twenty-five yen per night, the number of the sick is increasing. Yet, if one were to utter any complaints regarding these conditions, equipment would be set up to directly record such utterances. What are we, slaves!?

CONFIDENTIAL

9rd/

"Now, what is going on at the Central Observatory, the workshop of slaves?

"Such things as the expansion of facilities to observe weather phenomena in the Aleutians and Siberia, meterological observations of the stratosphere for the use of super heavy bombers in preparation for a war against the USSR, the enforcement of the time-card system in the statistical section which sends reports to foreign countries, personnel shake-up ordered by higher authorities, and the rumors of the head of the observatory going to the U.S. -- don't these things indicate clearly the militarization and the colonialization of this country? Yet, this is happening not only at the Central Observatory. At the Hitachi Metal Works, which had been the only Company of a major metal industry which had not been controlled by a foreign country, "they" dismissed 5,500 workers in answer to the workers' demand for a 12,000 yen wage, and are importing foreign capital to convert the Hitachi plant into a munitions plant. Moreover, as a "gift" for the mass discharge of workers, vice-President ONISHI was granted a trip to the U.S. Aren't the facts too similar!

"In this way, Japan is becoming the battlefield of the Third World War, and the Japanese will be offered as the cannon fodder in the war to benefit the foreign nations. For this purpose the laborer's very livelihood is threatened, and the people are losing their rights. The Communist Party is the only group to expose these plots and fight against these intrigues. It is exceedingly clear that the suppression of the Japan Communist Party was carried out forcibly to effect these plots.

"What would happen if the JCP were banned? It is evident that the oppression of labor will continue, the demands of labor will be completely rejected, and severe working conditions will be enforced. As a result, Japan will become a colony, and the lives of the people will be sacrificed in a war for the benefit of foreign countries.

"Brothers of the All-Japan Meterological Workers Union!! There is only one course left. The workers of the All Japan Metal Workers Union, the Japan General Federation of Private Railway Workers Unions, the Ishikawajima Industries Workers Union, the All-Japan Electric Industry Workers Union, and the laborers in Metropolitan Tokyo have gone on general strike demanding a 12,000 yen base.

"Your comrades in the National Trade and Industry Ministry Workers Union and the National Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Workers Union have also risen!

"In order to win your demands, defend your liberties and livelihood, and to maintain peace and the independence of Japan by defending the JCP, the only way left open for patriots is to jdn the fighting ranks in a general strike.

"1. Immediately dismantle voice records (Shuonki).
2. Retract the new working hour system.
3. Increase the allowance for night work to 100 yen.
4. Immediately pay the 5,000 yen livelihood subsidy.
5. Immediately pay the new 12,000 yen wage.
6. Oppose militarization of the meterological enterprise.
7. Immediately release the eight patriots.
8. Oppose oppression of the JCP, labor unions, and restrictions over assembly and demonstrations."

3. Comment: The Zen Kishodai Union, though relatively small in membership, has for the past three years been marked as a heavily

Communist-infiltrated organization and a center of Communist union activity. Inasmuch as the work done by the members of this union is of direct interest to the Occupation, it is believed that Communist elements will make every effort to further infiltrate the union and create labor unrest among meterological workers sufficient to hinder routine meterological observation and reporting. The pamphlet quoted above is an excellent illustration of the propaganda used by the Japan Communist Party to accomplish this.

CONFIDENTIAL

05475

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: **JCP Policy Statement**

Note No.	From: **G-2** To: **GS** Date: **14 June 1950** **CI Div/RES/LMF/bb**
1	1. Forwarded herewith is full translation of an article in the 10 June 1950 Akahata which contains a statement on Japan Communist Party policy by SHIINO Etsuro, new leader of the interim executive committee of the Party (Incl 1).

2. According to Akahata the statement was issued as a result of a conference of the "temporary central leaders" of the Party held 9 June 1950. (Information on the eight (8) members of this new interim executive committee appears in G-2 Intelligence Summary No. 2830, dated 9 June 1950).

3. The statement first makes reference to the recent purge of Central Committee members and Akahata editors, and attempts to minimize the effect of the purge by interpreting it as a sign of weakness on the part of the "reactionaries." The same anti-American "Cominform line" used by the JCP for the past six months, alleging that Japan is being "colonialized" in preparation for war, still appears but in this instance is disguised as an attack on the Yoshida Cabinet.

4. SHIINO then emphasizes that the JCP must form closer ties with the people "so as to prevent another war." In spite of big words about the JCP "success" in the recent election, the statement reveals a strong concern over the Party's failure to work effectively with the masses. SHIINO attributes this failure to Party factionalism, and implies that the JCP's No. 1 problem is to bring harmony and coherence into the Party. The statement concludes with an appeal to oust "schismatic elements" and to unify the Party under its new leaders.

5. It is felt that this new statement reveals little, if any, change in the general policies expounded by JCP leaders during recent months, although a more cautious attitude of avoiding direct criticism of the Occupation is apparent. It is believed that SHIINO, who has always been considered a "yes-man" and supporter of TOKUDA against "disruptionist" elements, will continue to be the mouthpiece for the old TOKUDA-NOSAKA leadership. It is felt that the statement is principally significant as an indication that the new leaders at JCP headquarters may be genuinely and seriously worried about their ability to hold the Party together and to curb intra-Party friction which is likely to become more intense as a result of the recent purge.

1 Incl:
Akahata transl.
dtd 10 Jun 50

for C. A. W. SCB

AGO Form No. 37

139812

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JCP Policy Statement

G-2 GS 14 June 1950
CI Div/RES/LMF/bb

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139812

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CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION
Government Section

22 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR : Thomas K. Tindale
Chief, Training Branch

SUBJECT : Disturbance at Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo

1. Please review the attached file, then discuss with the three Commissioners of NPA:

(1) if this case has been reported to them,

(2) if not, suggest that NPA take steps to secure a report on the matter,

(3) ascertain what official action has been taken relative to the government employees who are responsible for the disturbance,

(4) urge that prompt action be taken by NPA, working toward discipline for the government employees involved in the various incidents mentioned in the report.

2. It is to be recognized, of course, that you cannot divulge to NPA where you secured your information. I would like a confidential written report on this case as soon as possible so that this office may advise General Whitney what facts were discovered by NPA and what action was taken by them.

WPM:ger

W. PIERCE MacCOY
Acting Chief

CONFIDENTIAL

TRANSLATION

AKAHATA 10 June 1950

NEW JCP LEADER SHIINO SPEAKS: URGES CLOSER TIES WITH PEOPLE

A conference of the temporary central leaders of the Communist Party was held at 1000 hours yesterday at the party headquarters. This group bears a character similar to the former Central Committee, Politburo and the secretariat. After the conference yesterday, Chairman SHIINO Etsuro told an AKAHATA reporter as follows on such subjects as suppression of the Communist Party, Upper House election and disruptionists within the Party.

"The fact that members of the Central Committee and leading comrades of the AKAHATA have been purged tend to give one the misunderstanding that the forces of the reactionaries both inside and outside Japan are very strong. However, if one judges matters calmly, he will understand that this fact does not in any sense mean that the forces of the reactionaries both inside and outside Japan are very strong. It should be noted, first of all, that, throughout the world, particularly in Asia, policies of international monopoly capital have proved to be a failure and Japanese domestic problems are faced with great difficulties. Therefore, the current suppression indicates that the Yoshida Cabinet is blocked in every direction. By the current action, they are preparing for another war and planning the colonialization of Japan. The plan of war and colonialization is closely connected with unemployment and the poverty of the people. History tells us that any plan which sacrifices the people is sure to fail.

To cope with such a situation, we must further strengthen the ties with the people, without being appalled at the shadow of the enemy and with determination, in order to achieve racial independence and peace and to bring about stability and a higher standard of the people's livelihood.

The most necessary job for us at present is to band ourselves with the people.

Our Party shed blood in opposing World War II. It was due to inadequate ties between the Party and the people that the attempt to prevent the war failed. With the threat of another war ahead, we must secure the close tie with the people which was inadequate at the time of the last war, and win the people's trust and unite with them so as to prevent another war.

The Upper House election was of an epoch-making significance for our Party. It was a single great campaign for racial independence, protection of peace and opposition to war. Therefore, it was only natural that attacks by the reactionaries were concentrated upon our Party. However, the people, rejecting suppression, demagogy and bribery, voted for our Party with a high determination never seen before. The number of votes secured in the last election by Communist candidates and 'united-front' candidates supported by our Party in Tokyo, Kyoto and other areas mounted to about 2,830,000 in local constituencies only. This number represents a slight decrease from that of the last Upper House election — 2,980,000. However, it should be regarded that the quality of the votes have been strengthened.

It should be noted that, during the election campaigns, despite the fact that wide-scale propaganda campaigns were staged for racial independence and peace, our efforts were not adequately tied up with

people's concrete demands in their daily struggles, such as against low wages, harder labor and heavy taxes. Particularly, the negligence of daily struggles was the largest defect. For this reason, our propaganda could not act as a direction pointer for class movements to teach the people concretely what to do and we even failed to adequately organize the simple movements of voting for the Party. As a result, the election struggles became propaganda battles similar to those of the Socialist Party. Contents of the propaganda were not concrete, but abstract and general. This made it difficult for the people to discern the clear-cut differences in the assertions of our Party and those of the Socialist Party, and, as a result, at least 3 million votes were turned over to the Socialist Party.

The second defect was that the strategy to organize the masses toward the objective of racial independence and protection of peace was understressed. That is, the strategy was understressed while the objective itself was disproportionately over-stressed.

These two trends were seen, not only in the election campaign. The fact is, these defects were witnessed in all phases of our Party activities. The removal of these drawbacks should be considered one of the important problems in our future activities. To this end, the various experiences we have garnered through long years of struggles, both in theory and practice, should be fully utilized. Especially, the petit-bourgeois and frivolous trend of being carried away by big talk must be eliminated.

The Struggle With Schismatic Elements

Moreover, these defects were most apparent during the recent election campaign in the thought and move of the schismatic elements. The election campaign made clear that, with the underestimation of daily struggles, petit-bourgeois theory advocated by schismatic elements, the Party will become more isolated, and become unable to mobilize the masses. At present, the reactionaries both at home and abroad are moving ahead with their policy of oppression and at the same time, attempting to utilize schismatic activities within our Party to undermine the Party from within by using schismatic elements as their cat's-paw. The faction indulging in schismatic activities is unquestionably the vanguard of the oppression by the ruling class. We must strengthen our Party in order to develop the currently mounting struggle and fulfill the mission incumbent on our Party. To this end, we must enforce stricter Party discipline and strengthen our class precautions to completely crush these schismatic elements. For this, we must wage a merciless struggle against these elements. The thoughts and activities of the whole Party must be unified under the new leaders to advance toward victory. Toward this end, we expect all Party members and workers to wage an all-out struggle."