GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

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OF THE
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(2) Folder title/number: (8)
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(3) Date: ? - July 1949

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Classification	Type of record
741	c, d

(5) Item description and comment:

Includes Contents List

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

NO.	DATE	FROM	TO	SUBJECT
1.				Collective Bargaining and Labor Contract
2.				Picture Story of Labor Union
3.				Our Labor Union Part I
4.				" " " Part II
5.				Soverignty Rests on People.
6.				Settlement of Grievances.
7.				Promulgation of New Law.
8.				Correct Union Movement.
9.	2 Nov. 48			THE GREENLESS ISLAND (Movie)
10.				THE RIGHT UNION MOVEMENT - transla. of slide film
11.				Preparation of Film Strips
12.				The List of Film Strip concerning Labor.
13.				Until the Democratic Country is formed.
14.				Japanese-Produced Film Strips Available for Use with Information Programs.
15.	20 June 49			The list of slides and films concerning labor.
16.	26 July			Survey of Number of Filmstrips Purchased by Prefectures

21 July 1949

Mr. Doherty:

The attached report is information showing the number of filmstrips that were purchased from the Labor Ministry by the different prefectures.

E. H. G.

53

Mr. Doherty - Sec Off 8th Army

13 June 1949

Survey of Number of Filmstrips Purchased by Prefectures.

Name of Filmstrips Prefectures	Our Trade Union (Organizational Structure)	Our Trade Union (Activities)	New Trade Union movements	A picture story. Trade Union Law	Operation & Constitution of Local Union	The Way To Solve Complaints
Hokkaido	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aomori	—	—	—	—	8	8
Iwate	8	8	5	8	9	9
Miyagi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akita	—	—	—	—	8	8
Yamagata					6	6
Fukushima	—	—	4	2	8	8
Ibaraki	5	5	3	5	7	7
Tochigi	—	—	—	—	5	5
Gumma	6	6		6	6	6
Saitama	7	10	11	7	8	8
Chiba	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo						
Kanagawa	11	11	11	11	3	3
Niigata	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toyama					5	5
Ishikawa	2	1	3	1	1	1
Fukui	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yamanashi	2	1	4	1	1	1
Nagano	—	—	—	—	2	2
Gifu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shizuoka	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aichi	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mie	2	2	4	2	2	2
Shiga	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyoto	—	—	—	—	3	3
Osaka	5	5	5	3	5	5
Nara	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakayama	2	2	3	2	2	2
Tottori	—	—	—	—	1	1
Shimane	2	2	4	2	2	2
Okayama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiroshima	2	2	3	2	2	2
Yamaguchi	5	5	3	5	—	—
Tokushima			3	4		
Kagawa	6	6	6	6	1	1
Ehime	2	2	4	2	3	3
Kochi	2	2	2	2		2
Fukuoka	3	2	3	3	2	3
Saga	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	3	3
Kumanoto	—	—	—	—	1	1
Oita						
Miyazaki	2		4		1	1
Kogoshima	—	—	—	2	2	2
Kyogo	10	10	10	10	—	—

Prefecture	Collective Bargaining & Labor Agreement	Combination Of Trade Union	Industrial News No. 1	Trade Union & the Revival of Production	How to Conduct Meeting	Political Activities of Trade Union	Cultural Activities of Trade Union
Hokkaido	20	20	20	20	20	—	—
Aomori	6	—	—	8	—	2	2
Iwate	9	—	4	—	9	—	8
Miyagi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akita	8	8		8	—	—	—
Yamagata	6	6	—	6	6	—	—
Fukushima	8	3	—	3	—	—	—
Ibaraki	5	7	—	—	—	—	—
Tochigi	—	5	—	5	5	—	—
Gumma	6	6	—	6	6	—	—
Saitama	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
Chiba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanagawa	3	—	—	3	3	—	—
Niigata	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toyama	—	5	7	5	5	5	5
Ischkawa	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fukui							
Yamanashi	3	1		1	1		
Nagano	2	2	—	2	2	—	—
Gifu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shizuoka							
Aichi	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Mie	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Shiga							
Kyoto	3	3	—	3	3	—	—
Osaka	5	3	5	5	5	—	—
Nara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakayama	2		2	1			
Tottori		1		1			
Shimane	2	2		2			
Okayama							
Hiroshima	2	2		2			
Yamaguchi							
Tokushima	5			2			
Kagawa	2	1	2	1	1		
Ehime	5	3		3	3		
Kochi	2			2			
Fukuoka	4	2	3	3			
Saga	2			2			
Nagasaki	1	3		3	3		
Kumanoto	1	1		1		1	1
Oita							
Miyazaki		1		1	1		
Kogoshima	2	2					
KYogo	10						

Prefecture	Progress of the Rebuilding of Japan	Union Member's Responsibility	Activities and Character of Labor Relations Committee	Quick understanding of the Labor Standards Law	Living cooperative
Hokkaido	—	—	—	—	—
Aomori	—	—	—	—	—
Iwate	3	—	—	—	—
Miyagi	—	—	—	—	—
Akita	—	—	—	—	8
Yamagata	—	3	3	6	—
Fukushima	—	1	1	1	—
Ibaraki	—	1	—	1	—
Tochigi	—	—	—	—	—
Gumma	—	—	—	—	—
Saitama	—	—	—	—	—
Chiba	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	—	—	—	—	—
Kanagawa	—	—	—	—	2
Niigata	—	—	—	—	—
Toyama	—	—	—	—	1
Ischikawa	—	—	—	—	—
Fukui	—	—	—	—	—
Yamanashi	—	1	—	1	1
Nagano	—	1	1	1	—
Gifu	—	—	—	—	—
Shizuoka	—	—	—	—	—
Aichi	—	—	—	—	—
Mie	—	1	1	1	—
Shiga	—	—	—	—	—
Kyoto	—	3	3	3	—
Osaka	—	—	3	3	—
Nara	5	—	5	5	—
Wakayama	—	1	1	2	—
Tottori	—	—	1	1	—
Shimane	—	1	—	—	—
Okayama	—	—	—	—	—
Hiroshima	—	—	—	—	—
Kagawa	—	2	—	2	—
Ehime	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	—	—	—	1
Fukuoka	—	2	2	—	—
Saga	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	2	—	2	—
Kumanoto	—	—	—	—	—
Oita	—	—	—	—	—
Miyazaki	—	2	2	2	—
Kogoshima	—	2	3	2	—
Kyogo	—	—	—	—	—
Yamaguchi	—	2	—	—	2
Tokushima	—	—	—	—	5

Prefectures	Educational Activities of Trade Union	New Constitution of Japan	Democratic Meeting	Training of union leaders in Amer.	Way to Safety	New Democratic Organization to be formed	Respon. sion of fundamental personality
Hokkaido	—	20	20	—	—	—	—
Aomori	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Iwate	8	—	—	3	—	1	3
Miyagi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akita	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
Yamagata	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fukushima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ibaraki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tochigi							
Gumma							
Saitama							
Chiba							
Tokyo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanagawa	—	—	2	2	—	2	—
Niigata	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toyama	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischikawa	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fukui							
Yamanashi							
Nagano							
Gifu							
Shizuoka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aichi	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mie							
Shiga							
Kyoto							
Osaka							
Nara							
Wakayama							
Tottori							
Shimane							
Okayama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiroshima	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Yamaguchi	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Tokushima	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Kagawa	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ehime	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Kochi	—	1	2	—	—	2	—
Fukuoka	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
Saga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumanoto	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oita	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miyazaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kogoshima							
Kyogo							

Others	Remarks
Cooperative Movement 20	
Progress of Democratic Japan 20	
Sovereignity in People 3	
	None
	Not reported
	Not reported
	None
Fair Union movement and other 14 kinds	
	None
How Fair meeting to be 3	
Same above 5	
	Not reported

20 June

All of the following slides and movie films are kept by the Education Section of the Labor Ministry and can be used upon two days prior notification.

Title	Contents	Produced By	No. Copies	Date of Production	Studio
1) Our Trade Union (Warera no Rodo Kumiai)					
a. Organization (Soshiki Hen)	Explanation on Democratic structure of the trade union	Labor Education Sec. Labor Policy Bureau.	100	Aug. 26 1947	Ruei
b. Activities (Katsudo Hen)	How to operate the trade union democratically	"	"	"	"
c. Trade Union Law (Rodo Kumiai Ho)	Through the story of birth of the trade union in certain plant, contents of the Trade Union Law are explained.	"	"	"	"
2) Fair Trade Union Movement (Tadashii Rodo Kumiai Undo)	Knowledge on prevention of fraction activities is given.	"	200	Apr. 10 1948	Shinsaki Eiga Kenkyujo
3) On the Labor Standards Law (Rodo Kijunho ni tsuite)	On Enforcement of the Labor Standards Law from Sept. 1	Inspection Sec. Labor Standards Bu.	2,000	Aug. 20 1947	Nippon Hodosha.
4) Workers Accident Compensation Insurance Law (Rosai Hoken)	Explanation on compensation provided in W.a.c.i.l.	W.A.C.I Section	3,620	Jan. 1 1948	Tokyo Sendensha
5) Opening of payment of Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Shitsugyo Hokenkin no Shiharai Kaishi)	Explanation that the Unemployment Insurance benefit shall be paid from May 1.	Unemployment Insurance Sec.	1,970	May 14 1948	Kokusai Nipposha
6) Structure & operation of local union (Tani Kumiai no Soshiki to Unei)	It is emphasejed that local union which is foundation of the labor movement should be operated democratically.	Labor Education Section	10	March 1948	Gento Kyokai
7) Grievance Machinery (Kujo no Chusai)	It aims at settling of complants or grievance in working shop by providing grievance machinery & industrial peace.	"	10	"	"
8) Structure & operation of federation (Rengotai no Soshiki to Unei)	How and by what manner local union are federated & how should the federation be operated are explained.	"	"	"	"

15

Title	Contents	Produced By	No. Copies	Date of Production	Studio
9) Trade Union & Production Rehabitation. (Rodo Kumiai to Seisan Fukko)	Responsibility of workers for reconstruction of Japan, that is, workers should try to increase productivities.	Labor Education	10	March 1948	Gento Kyokai
10)Way of the union meeting (Kaigi no Hoho)	What method should be taken in order to operate the general meeting or committees meeting most smoothly and efficiently.	"	"	"	"
11)Collective Bargaining & Labor Agreement (Dantai Kosho to Rodo Kyoyaku)	Necessity of labor agreement and going of collective bargaining	"	100	"	Roei
12)Certification system. (Shomeisho Seido)	Explanation on certification system.	Minor workers section Women's Bu.	100	July 1948	Kyoritsu Eigasha
13)Hazardous works. (Kiken yugai Gyomu)	Explanation on hazardous works	"	"	Sept. 1948	"
14)Self government life in the domitory. (Kishikusha no Jichi Seikatsu)	Guidance on points for self government domitory life of women workers.	Women Workers Bureau	"	"	"
15)Safety and sanitation standards (Anzen Eisei Kijun)	Guidance and explanation on safety and sanitation standards	"	"	"	"
16)Operation and Constitution of Local Union. (Tani Kumiai Unei to Kiyaku.)	Sound and democratic union constitution and operation of the union based on the constitution.	Labor Education Section	10	Aug. 20 1948	Shinseiki Shashin Kenkyujo
17)Way to settle grievances. (Kujo Kaiketsu no michi)	Grievances in workshop and way to settle them..	"	"	Aug. 31 1948	Asahi Shide
18)Federation of unions Industrial news No. 1. (Rodo Kumiai no Rengo)(Sangyo News No. 1)	Inevitability and necessity of federation of trade unions Enforcement of the Trade Union Law and explanation of carrent wants concerning various problems in labor unions.	"	"	Oct. 28 1948	Shinseiki Shashin Kenkyujo

Title	Contents	Produced By	No. Copies	Date of Production	Studio
19)How to conduct the union meeting. (Kaigi no Hakobi)	On method of democratic meeting.	Labor Education Section	10	Nov. 20 1948	Tsurubuchi Sogo Eiga Kenkyujo
20)Political activities of the Trade Union (Rodo Kumiai no Hakobi kata.)	Aims and limitation of political activities of the trade union.	"	"	Jan. 25 1949	Konishi Roku Kogyo Co. Ltd.
21)Cultural activities of the trade union. (Rodo Kumiai no Bunka Katsudo)	On union activities to elevate the social status of workers.	"	"	"	F.F.P. Co.
22)Educational activities of the trade union. (Rodo Kumiai no Kyoiku Katsudo)	On necessity of workers education, in order to foster the sound trade union.	"	"	Jan. 25 1949	"
23)Establishment of the Unemployment Insurance. (Shitsugyo Hoken Ho Seido)	Publicity and thorough information on establishment Insurance Law.	Unemployment Insurance Section.	3,500	"	"
24)Public Vocational Training Office. (Kokyo Shokugyo Hodosho)	Publicity and thorough information on Public Vocational Training Office.	Vocational Training Section	3,400	"	"
25)The Handicapped. (Shintai Shogai sha)	Publicity and thorough information on Training of the handicapped.	"	700	"	"
26)Women Week (Fujin Shukan)	Holding of Women week.	Women Section	2,000	March 18 1948	"
27)How to discuss the subjects. (Togi no Shikata)	Proper way to do discussion.	Women Workers Section.	"	June 1949	Not decided.
28)Minor workers and Machine Industry. (Nensho Rodosha to Kikai Kogyo ni tsuite)	Prohibition of minor workers from working at hazardoud works is explained showing standards in machine industry from the view points of safety and sanitation.	Minor Workers Section	100	"	"
29) Minor Workers and textile industry. (Nensho Rodosha to Seni Kogyo ni tsuite)	Reality of minor workers in textile industry is exapained by order of working process.	"	"	"	"

Title	Contents	Produced By	No. Copies	Date of Production	Studio
(Movies)					
30)Labor News (Rodo News)	News during past one year are picked up and edited.	Labor Education Section	10	October 1948	Roei
31)16 mm Labor News No. 1 (16 mm Rodo News. No. 1)	Trend of Japanese Labor circles during 1st half of 1948.	"	1	Feb. 15 1949	Tokyo Koon Kenkyujo.
32)Dawning Way. (Akeyuku Michi)	Thorough information on general business of employment service.	Employment Security Bureau	16 mm 4 35 mm 4	November 1948	Riken Eigasha.
33)Protect working Boys and Girls. (Hataraku Shonen Shojo wo Mamore.)	Vocational training at news system middle school, dark workshop for minor workers, grand meeting for protection of minor workers, proper profession as minor workers and procedures to be employed in such professions bright workshop and their recess time.	Minor Workers Section	16 mm 50 35 mm 1	Mar. 31 1949	Nippon Eigasha
34)Growth of Japan Teachers Union. (Nikkyo Gumi no Ayumi)	Results of Japan Teachers Union during one year are summerized.	J.T.U.	35 mm	March 1948	Roei
35) Girls speech at the Meeting. (Shojo tachi no Hatsugen)	Production by National Textile Industries workers union for the purpose of education 16 or 17-years-old girls who are members of the union but have low self-conciousness, and it explains the domitory life in doramatic way.	National Textile Industries Workers Union.	35 mm 4	March 1949	"
36)E-Boat Improved from War Standards Boat. (Sempyo Sen Kai E)	In order that the seamen's life which is sometimes misunderstood but not differs at all from land workers is properly understood by general public, this movies are made. Coal ship for Muroran which is most popular poor boat in Japan, E-boat improved from war standards boat is taken up.	Seamen's Union	35 mm 3	"	"
37)Ruch (Bakushin)	The 1st movies made by Japanese labor union independently, anti-lay-off struggle movie on 15 Sept, 1946.	Kokutetsu	35 mm	January 1947	"

Title	Contents	Produced By	No. Copies	Date of Production	Studio
38)We are Electric Workers. (Warera wa Denki Rodosha.)	In order that the democratization of electric industries and reason of electric industries disputes in Oct., 1946 should be understood by the general unorganized workers, formers and atizens and to describe the electric workers who are try to advance the reconstruction of Japan.	Densan	35 mm	January 1947	Roei
(Kamishibai) 39)Cooperating efforts. (Aiyoku Chikara)	It is explained that if any disputes would be occured be between labor and management, they should be submitted to conciliation, mediation or arbitration of the Labor Relations Committee, without going on strike at once, and try to settle the dispute peacefully and to increase productivities. This is the way to reconstruct Japan.	Labor Education Section	100	Jan. 26 1948	Nippon Kyoiku Gagekisha
40)Unemployment Insurance Law and Unemployment Allowance Law. (Shitsugyo Hoken Ho)	Explanation of spirit of the Unemployment Insurance and the Unemployment Allowance Law.	Unemployment Insurance Section	600	May 20 1948	Tairyusha
41)Merry Goro-Kun. (Tanoshii Goro-Kun)	One student of new system middle school who has working compalsory under the contract concluded by his father's selfish will is found out by inspector and transferred to bright workshop. By such story certification system and its procedures are explained.	Minor Workers Section	840	Mar. 20 1949	Nippon Kamishibai Kyokai
42)Otokisan and the Union. (Otokisan to Kumiai)	Organized power and improvement of working conditions are emphasized.	Women Workers Section.	1,000	Dec. 20 1949	Anshinsha
43)Spring of Peace. (Heiwa no Izumi)	Women also should speak at the meeting and participate in politics.	Women Section	500	March 18 1949	Nippon Kamishibai Kyokai.
44)Song of Women (Josei no Uta.)	Story of the new constitution	"	650	May 15 1949	"
45)Village of Democracy. (Minshu no Mura)	General women's self conscious on democracy.	"	1,000	June 25 1948	"

NOT TO LEAVE THE SECTION

MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION INTRA-OFFICE ROUTING SLIP

	FROM	TO		FROM	TO
Mil Govt Officer			Social Affairs		
Executive Officer			Repatriation		
Asst Executive Officer			Public Welfare		
Inspecting Officer			Civil Information	✓	
Admin Officer			Civil Education		
Personnel			Medical		
Reports			Economics		
O.C.P.			Mfg & Industry		
Legal			Com & Trade		
Finance			Labor		
			Natural Res		✓

	Action		Concurrence	✓	Information
	Comment	✓	Return	✓	File

Remarks

partial lifting only - more to follow

JAPANESE-PRODUCED FILM STRIPS AVAILABLE FOR USE WITH OBSERVATION BROCHURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Edible Greens - "Taberareru Yaso"
Nihon Kiroku Bunka Sha
No. 45, 5 Chome, Aoyama Minami-machi, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥250 - Black and White
Other programs: Food Utilization

The Hydroponic Cultivation of Rice Plants - "Ine No Suiko Saibai"
Riken Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Chome, Azukisawa Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥260 - Black and White

Improvement of Sweet Potato Quality - "Kansho No Hinshukairyo"
Riken Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Chome Azukizawa Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥260 - Black and White
Single frame ¥200 - Black and White

Pupils Studying on Scientific Lines - "Kagaku Suru Jido"
Fishing Village Section - "Gyoson No Bu"
Daiichi Bunka Sha
No. 5, 5 Minami-cho, Akasaka Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥250 - Black and White
Other programs: Youth Organizations

Pupils Studying on Scientific Lines - "Kagaku Suru Jido"
Agriculture Section - "Noson No Bu"
Daiichi Bunka Sha
No. 5, 5 Minami-machi, Aoyama Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥250 - Black and White
Other programs: Youth Organizations, Agricultural Extension

Science of Silkworm - "Kaiko No Kagaku"
Riken Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Chome, Azukisawa Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥260 - Black and White

Steps in the Establishment of New Japan - "Shin Nihon Kensetsu No Ayumi"
Shin Seiki Shashin Kenkyu Sho
No. 6, Motojio-cho, Shinjuku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥450 - Black and White
Other programs: Coal Production, General Price Stabilization

Japanese-Produced Film Strips Available
For Use With Information Programs (Cont'd)

COAL PRODUCTION & ALLOCATION

Importance of Coal - "Sekitan No Jyuyosei"
Shin Seiki Shashin Kenkyu Sho
6 Motojic-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥250 - Black and White
Other programs: Power Conservation

Visit to a Coal Pit - "Konai Kengaku"
Riken Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Chome, Asukisawa Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame - ¥260 - Black and White

FIRE PREVENTION

How to Handle Electricity in the Home - "Katei Denki No Toriatsukai"
Nihon Micro-Film Co.
No. 5, 6 Chome Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥230 - Black and White
Other programs: Power Conservation

Talks On a Fire - "Kajino Hanashi"
Teeisha Gento Bu
No. 2, 1 Chome Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥340 - Color

GENERAL INFORMATION

Yeast - "Kobo"
Riken Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Azukisawa Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥230 - Black and White
Will make single if ordered

LOCAL AUTONOMY

Our Democracy - "Bokutachi No Democracy"
Student Government in America - "America - No Gakusei No Jichi"
Shinseiki Shashin Kenkyu Sho
No. 6, Motojic-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥350 - Black and White
Other programs: Youth Education

LOCAL AUTONOMY (Cont'd)

Our Lives in Town and Village - "Watashi Tachi No Choson Seikatsu
Shinseiki Shashin Kenkyu Sho
No. 6 Motojio-cho Shinjuku Tokyo-To
Double Frame ¥320 - Black and White

The New Constitution - Part I - "Atarashii Kenpo" - Daiisshu
Life in the Wood - Part II - "Mori No Seikatsu" - Dainishu
Shinseiki Shashin Kenkyu Sho
No. 6 Motojio-cho Shinjuku-ku Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥440 - Black and White
Other programs: Constitution

POWER CONSERVATION

Electricity and Electric Current - "Denki To Denryu"
Nihon Micro-Film Co.
No. 5, 6 Chome Ginza Chuo-ku, Tokyo-To
Double Frame ¥230 - Black and White

P.T.A.

P.T.A. - "Fubo To Sensei No Kai"
School Education in America - "'America' No Gakko Kyoiku"
Shinseiki Gento Seisaku Sho
No. 6, Motojio-machi Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame - ¥300 - Black and White
Other Programs: Board of Education, School Reorganization and Adult Education

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Cat and the Sunflower - "Neko To Himawari"
Riken Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Chome, Azukisawa Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double Frame - ¥320 - ¥340 --- Color.
Other Programs: Disease Control and Health Centers

Till a Doctor Comes - "Isha No Kuruwade"
Nihon Micro-Film Co.
No. 5, 6 chome Ginza Chuo-ku, Tokyo-To
Double Frame - ¥230 - Black and White
Other Programs: Nursing

Japanese-produced Film Strips Available
For Use With Information Programs (Cont'd)

PUBLIC HEALTH (Cont'd)

Mr. Nakasugi and Tuberculin - "Nakasugi-Kun To Tsuberkurin"
Riden Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Chome, Azukisawa Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame - Color ¥340 --- Black and White ¥260
Other Programs: ¥380
Disease Control

UNION ACTIVITIES

Federation of Workers' Unions - "Rodokumiai No Rango"
Shinseiki Co.
No. 6, Motojio-machi, Shinkku-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame - ¥280 - Black and White
Other Programs: Labor Education

Management and Rules of the Local Workers' Union - "Tanii Kumiai No Unei To Kiyaku"
Shin Seiki Co
No. 6, Moto Jio-machi Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame - ¥250 - Black and White
Other Programs: Labor Relations Committees

Proper Union Activities - "Tadashii Kumiai Undo"
Shinseiki Shashin Kenkyusho
No. 6, Motojio-cho, Shinjuku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥230 - Black and White
Other Programs: Labor Education

Training of Union Leaders in America - "Amerika No Kumiai Shidosha Kunren"
Shinseiki Shashin Kenkyu Sho
No. 14, 2 Chome Kosai-cho Nihonbashi Chuo-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥400 - Black and White
Other Programs: Labor Education

VOCATIONAL SAFETY

The Way to Safety - "Anzen E No Michi"
Shinseiki Co.
No. 6, Motojio-machi, Shinkku-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥220 - Black and White
Other programs: Labor Education

Japanese-Produced Film Strips Available
For Use With Information Programs (Cont'd)

YOUR SAVINGS

The Childrens' Bank - "Kodomo Ginko"
Daiichi Bunka Sha
No. 45, 5 Minami-cho, Akasaka Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥350 --- Color.
Other Programs: Youth Organizations and P.T.A.

Here Is a Way - "Koko Ni Michi Ari"
Daiichi Bunka Sha
No. 45, 5 Minami-cho, Akasaka Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥350. Color
Other Programs: Local Autonomy, Public Works and City Planning, and Womens' Affairs

Where Is The Way To Live? - "Ikiru Michi Wa Izuko Ni
Daiichi Bunka Sha
No. 5, 5 Minami-cho Akasaka Aoyama Minato-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥350 -- Color.

File

JAPANESE-PRODUCED FILM STRIPS AVAILABLE FOR USE WITH INFORMATION PROGRAMS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Edible Greens - "Taberareru Yaso"
Nihon Kiroku Bunka Sha
No. 45, 5 Chome, Aoyama Minami-machi, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥250 - Black and White
Other programs: Food Utilization

The Hydroponic Cultivation of Rice Plants - "Ine No Suiko Saibai"
Riken Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Chome, Azukisawa Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥260 - Black and White

Improvement of Sweet Potato Quality - "Kansho No Hinshukairyo"
Riken Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Chome Azukizawa Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥260 - Black and White
Single frame ¥200 - Black and White

Pupils Studying on Scientific Lines - "Kagaku Suru Jido"
Fishing Village Section - "Gyoson No Bu"
Daiichi Bunka Sha
No. 5, 5 Minami-cho, Akasaka Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥250 - Black and White
Other programs: Youth Organizations

Pupils Studying on Scientific Lines - "Kagaku Suru Jido"
Agriculture Section - "Noson No Bu"
Daiichi Bunka Sha
No. 5, 5 Minami-machi, Aoyama Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥250 - Black and White
Other programs: Youth Organizations, Agricultural Extension

Science of Silkworm - "Kaiko No Kagaku"
Riken Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Chome, Azukisawa Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥260 - Black and White

Steps in the Establishment of New Japan - "Shin Nihon Kensetsu No Ayumi"
Shin Seiki Shashin Kenkyu Sho
No. 6, Motojio-cho, Shinjuku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥450 - Black and White
Other programs: Coal Production, General Price Stabilization

COAL PRODUCTION & ALLOCATION

Importance of Coal - "Sekitan No Jyuyosei"
Shin Seiki Shashin Kenkyu Sho
6 Motejio-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥250 - Black and White
Other programs: Power Conservation

Visit to a Coal Pit - "Konai Kengaku"
Riken Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Chome, Azukisawa Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame - ¥260 - Black and White

FIRE PREVENTION

How to Handle Electricity in the Home - "Katei Denki No Toristsukai"
Nihon Micro-Film Co.
No. 5, 6 Chome Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥230 - Black and White
Other programs: Power Conservation

Talks On a Fire - "Kajino Hanashi"
Toeisha Gento Bu
No. 2, 1 Chome Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥340 - Color

GENERAL INFORMATION

Yeast - "Kobo"
Riken Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Azukisawa Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥230 - Black and White
Will make single if ordered

LOCAL AUTONOMY

Our Democracy - "Bokutachi No Democracy"
Student Government in America - "America - No Gakusei No Jichi"
Shinseiki Shashin Kenkyu Sho
No. 6, Motojio-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥350 - Black and White
Other programs: Youth Education

LOCAL AUTONOMY (Cont'd)

Our Lives in Town and Village - "Watashi Tachi No Choson Seikatsu
Shinseiki Shashin Kenkyu Sho
No. 6 Motojio-cho Shinjuku Tokyo-To
Double Frame ¥320 - Black and White

The New Constitution - Part I - "Atarashii Kenpo" - Daiiesshu
Life in the Wood - Part II - "Mori No Seikatsu" - Dainishu
Shinseiki Shashin Kenkyu Sho
No. 6 Motojio-cho Shinjuku-ku Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥440 - Black and White
Other programs: Constitution

POWER CONSERVATION

Electricity and Electric Current - "Denki To Denryu"
Nihon Micro-Film Co.
No. 5, 6 Chome Ginza Chuo-ku, Tokyo-To
Double Frame ¥230 - Black and White

P.T.A.

P.T.A. - "Fubo To Sensei No Kai"
School Education in America - "'America' No Gakko Kyoiku"
Shinseiki Gento Seisaku Sho
No. 6, Motojio-machi Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame - ¥300 - Black and White
Other Programs: Board of Education, School Reorganization and Adult Education

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Cat and the Sunflower - "Neko To Himawari"
Riken Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Chome, Azukisawa Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double Frame - ¥380 - ¥340 ---- Color.
Other Programs: Disease Control and Health Centers

Till a Doctor Comes - "Isha No Kurumade"
Nihon Micro-Film Co.
No. 5, 6 chome Ginza Chuo-ku, Tokyo-To
Double Frame - ¥230 - Black and White
Other Programs: Nursing

Japanese-Produced Film Strips Available
For Use With Information Programs (Cont'd)

PUBLIC HEALTH (Cont'd)

Mr. Wakasugi and Tuberculin - "Wakasugi-Kun To Tsuberkurin"
Riden Slide Co.
No. 11, 2 Chome, Azukisawa Shi[illegible], Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame - Color ¥340 ---- Black and White ¥260
Other Programs: ¥380
Disease Control

UNION ACTIVITIES

Federation of Workers' Unions - "Rodokumiai No Rengo"
Shinseiki Co.
No. 6, Motejio-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame - ¥280 - Black and White
Other Programs: Labor Education

Management and Rules of the Local Workers' Union - "Tanii Kumiai No Unei To Kiyaku"
Shin Seiki Co
No. 6, Moto jio-machi Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame - ¥250 - Black and White
Other Programs: Labor Relations Committees

Proper Union Activities - "Tadashii Kumiai Undo"
Shinseiki Shashin Kenkyusho
No. 6, Motejio-cho, Shinjuku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥230 - Black and White
Other Programs: Labor Education

Training of Union Leaders in America - "Amerika No Kumiai Shidosha Kunren"
Shinseiki Shashin Kenkyu Sho
No. 14, 2 Chome Kosai-cho Nihonbashi Chuo-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥400 - Black and White
Other Programs: Labor Education

VOCATIONAL SAFETY

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No. 6, Motejio-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥220 - Black and White
Other programs: Labor Education

Japanese-Produced Film Strips Available
For Use With Information Programs (Cont'd)

YEN SAVINGS

The Childrens' Bank - "Kodomo Ginko"
Daiichi Bunka Sha
No. 45, 5 Minami-cho, Akasaka Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥350 ---- Color.
Other Programs: Youth Organizations and P.T.A.

Here Is a Way - "Koko Ni Michi Ari"
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No. 45, 5 Minami-cho, Akasaka Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥350. Color
Other Programs: Local Autonomy, Public Works and City Planning, and Womens' Affairs

Where Is The Way To Live? - "Ikiru Michi Wa Izuko Ni
Daiichi Bunka Sha
No. 5, 5 Minami-cho Akasaka Aoyama Minato-ku, Tokyo-To
Double frame ¥350 --- Color.

FILM STRIPS

No.	Name of Film Strips
1.	Our Livelihood Co-operative Union
2.	Until the Democratic Country is formed
3.	Beginning of Culture
4.	Collective Bargaining and Labor Contract
5.	Picture Story of Labor Union
6.	Starting Point for Women
7.	Our Labor Union (Part 1, Organization) (Part 2, Activities)
8.	Soveringty Rests on People
9.	Settlement of Grievances
10.	Promulgation of New Law
11.	League of Nations and Japan (Part 1 and Part 2)
12.	Correct Union Movement
13.	Democratic Conference

13

幻燈画解説書
民主教育シリーズ
一

民主的な團体の出來るまで

L-1715

製作
提供

F.F.D株式會社

製作意図

社会の向上の上に一つの目的のもとに団結した人々の力が如何に大きな影響をもたらすものであるかは言をまたない。然しこの団体の運営が若しあやまった方法をもつてなされたならば、その結果は如何なるものになるか、こは我々が戰時中いろ〳〵な強制的な団体によつて体驗したことである。

民主的な団体は如何にあるべきか。この作品は、連合軍司令部の指示にもとずいて民主的な団体のありかたを具体的に解説したものである。

解　説

内容説明
（題目と字幕）

(1) 民主教育シリーズ

(2) 民主的な団体の出来るまで

(3) 大きな石を一人で持ち上げようとしている原始人

(4) 大ぜいの原始人が一しょになって大きな石を持ち上げている。

(5) 原始人の集りを指揮を持って眺んでいる強い男

こんな大きな石はとても一人では持ち上げられませんね。それならば、どうすれば持ち上げることが出来るでしょうか。大ぜいの人が力を合せれば出来るでしょう。

この様に大ぜいの人達が力を合せて一つのことをやったのが団体組織の始まりだったのかも知れません。一人一人では弱くても、その力がより集ると、一人ではとても出来ないような むずかしいことでもたやすく出来るものなのです。団体組織の価値はこの点にある訳です。

ところが、この様に特別に力の強い者があらわれて、団体組織を支配し、自分勝手の目的のために使って、自分は何にもしないでいる。というようなことがあります。これでは本当の民

(6) 強い男も棒をすて、一しょに石をはこんで行く

(7) 水平線をのぼる太陽にむかって走えている原始人

(8) 太陽にむかって手をあげている原始人達

(9) 手前に大ぜいの原始人、遠く山につづく三本の道

主的な団体組織とはいえません。

本当の民主的な団体組織では、役員も会員も皆が自分の権利と義務と責任とを充分にわきまえて、皆で研究し、相談して団体の目的のためにつくすようにしなければなりません。

本当に民主的な団体組織を作るのにはどのようにしたらよいでしょうか。まず第一に一人ではどうしても出来ないような目的を持ったとします。そしてこの目的は是非共大ぜいの協力を得て成しとげる必要があるものとします。

まず第一にそのおなじ目的を持った人達が集って相談をします。そして、この目的を皆で力を合せてやったら、きっと効果が上る。と皆の意見が一致したら、つぎには目的に賛成をしそうな仲間を選び出すのです。

目的をとげるためには、いろ〳〵な方法がありますが、団体を「民主的なやり方で明るく正しく」運営するのには、つぎのような方法が一般に行はれている方法です。

(10) 会合
議長と書記の
選挙

目的に関心そもつ人達が、さだめられた場所に、さだめられた時刻に集のたならば、まづ第一に、集まった人達の中から臨時の議長と書記とがえらばれます。議長はこの会合の中心となって議事をすゝめ、書記は会議の記録をとるのです。

(11) 会員を名指す
議長

選挙がすんで、臨時議長と書記とがきまりますと、臨時議長は出席者の一人に会合の目的を説明してもらいます。

「この会合の目的について話し合い度いと思います。渡辺さんどうぞ」「私達はこの町にいろ〳〵な病菌がうえんしていることを心配しておりますけれども、ただぐちをこぼしているだけではどうにもなりません。どうすれば町の衛生状態をよくすることが出来るか考えなくてはならないと思います。今日集ったのはそのためです」

(12) 意見をのべる
他の人（女）

また、ほかの出席者にもそれ〴〵意見を発表してもらいます。このようにしてその計画の内容を集った人達の全部にはっきりとなっとくさせるのです。「議長！　この町に最近病菌が非常に多いことは皆よく知っております。町当局の方では予算の関係で適当な防疫手段をとることが出来ません。どうしても、町民お互の手で何とかしなくてはならないのです」

(13) 傍聴、動議する人

(14) 議長が会員に討議をすすめる様話している。

(15) 意見をのべる男

(16) 反対意見をのべる人（女）

そして、動議がなされます、「議長！私は疾病対策を研究する為にクラブを組織することを動議致します。」

「只今の動議に賛成致します。」「この町の疾病対策研究の為にクラブを組織することが動議され、賛成されました。皆さん討議して下さい。」動議が賛成されますと、議長はその動議についての研究を出席者にはかります。

出席者は、それぞれの意見をのべるのです。「議長！私達は医学の知識が始んどありませんから、クラブを作っても何にも出来ないのじゃないでしょうか、お医者さんだけしか会員の資格がない様に思いますが。」

今度はほかの意見が出ました。「この様に出席者の誰でも必、自分の考えたことをのべる権利を同じようにもっているのです。「議長！私はそう思いません、お医者さんの指導は勿論大切ですが、お医者さんも町民の協力がなくては疾病防止運動は出来ません、ですから私達がカを合せてお医者さんといっしょに働く団体を作らなければならないと思います。」

(17) 病　　瞰

(18) 説明する議長
賛成する会員

(19) 起立による表決

よい意見が出ると、前の動議は修正されます。「議長！今の方が仰有のに様にこれは病象対象の医学的研究としうるだけの問題ではありません。私達は研究してそれから実行しなくてはならないのです。それで私は始めの動議を次の様に変えることを提案します。即ちこの町の公衆衛生を研究し促進するためにクラブをつくります。

議長はその修正動議を人々にはかります。「この町の公衆衛生の研究と促進の為にクラブを作るという修正動議です」。「私はその動議に賛成します」。

こうしてすべての修正が終ると、議長はそれを表決にうつします。表決には投票によるとか、手をあげるとか、起立するとかいろいろな方法がありますが、賛成か不賛成かを人々がはっきりと示すことが出来るような方法をとることが必要です。賛成か不賛成かは多数決でさめるのです。

「この町の公衆衛生の研究及び促進のためのクラブを作るという動議が提出され賛成されました。如何でしょうか起立表決によってきめたいと思います。賛成の方はおたち下さい」。

(20) 会則起草委員：会の動議そのべる人（女）

(21) 会則の写しを作っている委員

(22) 修正意見をのべている会員

「この様にして団体を結成することが、出席者の多数決によってきまったら、つぎには、団体の会則と附則を作ることになります。会則と附則は団体の目的を達成するためのいろ〳〵な方針や規則をきめる大切なものなのです。

「議長！　私は議長が委員会を任命してこのクラブの会則附則を起草させることを動議いたします。」

委員会で会則の草案が出来ますと、つぎの会合ごとに正式に提案される前に、爲しをとって全部の会員に送られます。会員はそれをよく研究しておきます。

つぎの会合の時に、会員は会則の草案の爲しに自分が修正したいと思うことを書き入れて持って行きます。草案は、各條項ごとに討議され、表決されて行きます。

「本会の役員は毎年の総会において多数決による投票制そもって選出し、その任期は一年とする」「議長！只今の第條の後に、役員の重任出来る回数を規定する第條を追加する事を動議します。」

(23) 意見をのべている人、ノートに書き入れている人

(24) 多ぜいの人々のあげている手

(25) 投票箱に投票する人（ハせ）

(26) 民主的団体の基本原則表
一、役員は会員によって選挙される
二、役員は会員に対し責任を負う

この様におろそかに適意なく意見をのべ合うのが、会員としての義務であり責任であるのです。賛成して会員となった以上はクラブの目的を達成する為めに全会員が力をつくさなくてはなりません。

全部の條項の討議が終りますと、修正や訂正を終った全文が再び読みあげられます。そしてこの草案を採用するかどうか表決に附されます。

さて、これでいよ〳〵団体が結成され、会則と附則も出来ました。今度はその規則に従って、役員の選挙が行はれます。選挙によってそれ〴〵の役員がきまったらいよ〳〵団体の仕事にとりかゝるのです。

この様に民主的な団体を理想的に作りあげるのには次のような基本的な原則を守ることが大切です。
一、役員は会員の選挙できめること。
二、選ばれた役員は会員に対して、団体の運営の上の責任をもつこと。
三、役員が責任をもつからといって、会員が知らぬ顔をして

三、会員は団体の行事に積極的に参加する。

四、団体の運営する一切の問題を会員の間で充分に自由に討議する。

五、多数決の方式を採用すること、同時に少数の者も見解を表明出来る規定を設けること。

(27) 終

いたのでは団体を組織した意味がなくなります。会員たるものは団体の仕事に進んで参加すること。

四、何か問題が起った場合は、会員が皆でよく研究すること、

五、多数決できめること、同時に誰でも意見をのべられるようにすること。

団体の目的が成功するかしないかは、会員全体の協力如何にかかっているのだということを、会員の一人一人が忘れてはなりません。

おわり。

幻燈器と幻燈画の御相談
はFFDへ御申越下さい
FFD株式会社
東京都中央区銀座西七丁目（電通ビル）

Preparation of Film Strips

Film strips, or slide films, afford one of the best and least expensive forms of visual education used by labor unions and employers in the United States and Great Britain.

There are two types of usage of the film strip.

The first is the simple film strip accompanied by a script. As the film strip is run through the machine, the man or woman operating the machine reads the appropriate section of the script. This is good in one way, for it permits flexibility of presentation and use of persons with local accents.

The second is the simple film strip which instead of a script to be read has a script recorded on a phonograph record. As the record is played, a tiny bell at the end of each frame informs the operator to turn the strip to the next frame. This has the advantage of clear and uniform presentation of the message, and further permits use of music and other sound affects. However, in a country where local dialects are common, the sound film strip has the disadvantage of uniform language dialect.

The simple film strip is easy to prepare, cheap to reproduce, requires only a small amount of film, and reproduction of scripts is also inexpensive. An entire machine with strip and scripts can be carried from factory to factory by an operator, and can be effectively used for groups of from 50 to 150 to 250 persons at a time.

The film strip with recorded platters is more expensive and involves amplifying equipment.

Principles

Any person with a reasonable amount of common sense can prepare a film strip.

But in the writing of the script, which should precede the designing of the film strip, infinite care and patience should be exercised. The film strip should contain but one central idea ...one idea and no more. After deciding the idea, the next step is to work out a presentation, or write a script. The script should be developed in such fashion that each separate thought to be expressed, each fact to be presented, is accomplished in not more than forty words or thirty kanji. Each frame is then shown only for a few seconds. If shown for too long, the audience loses interest in the picture, and the film is harmed by overexposure to the heat of the machine.

The idea to be expressed should be developed over a number of frames (individual pictures) which usually run from 40 to 55 frames. Too few frames do not give an interesting strip. Too many may prove boring. A film strip of 50 frames, with 30 seconds per frame, allows a film strip of 20 to 25 minutes, which is about as long as interest can be held.

Now in the development of the idea, a few principles will be of aid. One is the principle of clarity of thought. Pick pictures or cartoons which aptly illustrate the subject matter. If charts are included, they should be so simple that a worker can look at them and grasp their meaning in a few seconds. The script which goes with charts should carefully repeat what is said on the screen. This is the principle of repetition.

A second principle is that of example. A principle is enunciated. A picture illustrates the picture. The next frame repeats the principle, putting on the screen a word-by-word statement. The operator reads the principle. Then this is followed by four or five frames which illustrate the principle.

The third principle may be called the principle of humor. If a film strip is made from a series of pictures, they may be quite uninteresting. But if clever cartoons are used, with humourous characters, the interest of the audience is kept at a high pitch.

The principle of identification is also valuable in the presentation of an idea. Thus, a film-strip maker may decide upon a funny little character, called S..to S..n. He designs a cartoon film strip which weaves the idea through a series

of actions in which Sato San is the leading actor. The audience identifies itself with Sato San, and through such identification accepts more readily the basic ideas.

At the end of the film strip, use one or two frames to summarize the central theme of the strip. Do not be afraid of repetition. It aids in leaving the audience with something to think about. Something definite and real which will lead to later discussion.

Presentation

The technique of presentation is just as important as the film strip itself. Before the film strip is shown, the chairman of the education committee gives a short description of the film strips. He points out important matters to be watched for.

The film strip is shown.

After the strip has been shown, a question and answer period should be held. Ask several questions about key ideas. Answer questions from the audience. Thus the showing of the film strip may take 2 minutes for the introduction, 20 minutes to show the film strip, and then a question-and-answer period of say 15 more minutes. If good questions are asked, and if intelligent answers are made, every person who has seen the film strip will leave the room with a clear idea of the matter.

Script Writing

In writing the script, after you have decided what you want to write about, sit down and begin to break down the idea into a series of parts. See where you can work in illustrations. See where you can work in references to current labor legislation or the new constitution.

Then divide it up into a series of short sentences which have real continuity. Consider an example.

We want to prepare a film strip on parliamentary procedure. After jotting down a few ideas, we finally decide that we will limit the first film strip to a discussion of the idea of parliamentary procedure and its use in local union meetings.

So we jot down a few notes.

1. The union meeting is provided for the rank-and-file to meet, suggest ideas, debate action, and make decisions.

2. But if all meet and start talking at once, confusion results.

3. Therefore some type of procedure is needed to keep order and provide an opportunity for all to voice their opinions in an orderly manner.

4. Traffic control is quite similar. The policeman and the red-and-green lights regulate the control of traffic in an orderly manner. The chairman acts as the regulator.

5. But the chairman may not permit people to speak as they want. He may be a dictator.

6. Therefore the union adopts an order of business, called an agenda, which prescribes what will be discussed and when.

And so forth. Then, after writing up this basic outline, I again sit down and begin to break it down into simple statements, called frames.

Frame 1. The union meeting is held regularly in order that the men, women and youth members of the union may come together and discuss their problems, make decisions as to action and policy.
Frame 2. This is a basic democratic process. It is an implementation of the right of free speech and open exchange of opinion and conviction on the part of a free people.
Frame 3. It is guaranteed by our union constitution....
Frame 4. Just as it is guaranteed by our new national constitution.

Frame 5. But the meeting cannot be a free and open discussion without rules, for then disorder would prevail...
Frame 6. Members may all start to talk at once, and perhaps arguments may lead to physical conflict...
Frame 7. Therefore some procedure must be adopted in order to give all a chance to talk at the proper time in an orderly manner.
Frame 8. Throughout the history of democracy, men and women in democratic associations have employed democratic procedures.
Frame 9. Developed through centuries of democratic development in European countries...
Frame 10. Written down in precise form by the Englishmen, Roberts...
Frame 11. And used from day to day in the English Parliament.
Frame 12. American Congress.
Frame 13. Japanese Diet.
Frame 14. And Local union meetings.
Frame 15. You see, control of a meeting is very much like bicycle and automobile traffic at a road intersection...
Frame 16. If everyone tried to speed across the intersection at the same time, people would be hurt or killed...
Frame 17. Therefore the people through their government give to the policeman the duty to regulate traffic...
Frame 18. One group passes on a green light, others must stop on the red light...
Frame 19. When someone wants to make a turn, he signals to the policeman...
Frame 20. Then the policeman recognizes him and waves him on, then he moves.
Frame 21. Everyone has the right of movement...
Frame 22. But the policeman regulates that right in the interests of the bicyclists, motorists, and persons on foot.
Frame 23. The Chairman of the local union serves the same purpose.
Frame 24. He is not an arbitrary dictator giving orders to the rank-and-file.
Frame 25. Rather, he is the man who turns on the red and green lights. He regulates the discussion of the rank-and-file. But he himself, as Chairman, is silent...
Frame 26. Both Chairman and rank-and-file members are regulated by a series of rules, parliamentary procedure.
Frame 27. They must conduct their meeting according to the rules.
Frame 28. The union, in its by-laws, establishes an order of business, called an agenda. This outlines the order in which union business is to be discussed. It cannot be violated by either chairman or union members...
Frame 29. The agenda is hung up at the front of the union meeting hall so that everyone is thoroughly familiar with it...
Frame 30. .....

and so on through the remainder of the script.

Having written the script, next I must decide how to illustrate it. Looking over it, I make a series of notes as follows:

Frame 1. Picture of a group of persons in a meeting.
Frame 2. A person in the center is addressing everyone.
Frame 3. A picture of the Union constitution.
Frame 4. Picture of the Japanese Constitution.
Frame 5. Picture of a disorderly meeting.
Frame 6. Two members are punching each other.
Frame 7. Members seated around a table as if in deep thought. One person is making notes. Another is thumbing through a book.
Frame 8. Picture of very old-type persons, sitting around holding a discussion by a camp-fire.
Frame 9. Picture of an Elizabethan chamber with be-wigged men discussing...
Frame 10. Sketch of the Englishman Roberts...he holds his book.
Frame 11. Picture of the English Parliament.
Frame 12. Picture of the American Capital.
Frame 13. Picture of the Japanese Diet Building.
Frame 14. Picture of a local union meeting.
Frame 15. Picture of a road intersection with traffic passing.
Frame 16. Picture of a traffic jam, with angry people on all sides...
Frame 17. Picture of a traffic policeman.
Frame 18. Picture of one group stopped for the light, as others pass...
Frame 19. Motorist signals to policeman to make a left turn.
Frame 20. Policeman is waving the motorist on.

Frame 21. Picture of a road intersection with traffic moving.
Frame 22. Picture of the policeman with arm raised as if making a signal.
Frame 23. Picture of a Chairman facing a large group of members.
Frame 24. Picture of a huge man, a dictator, shouting at the workers.
Frame 25. Picture of the Chairman wielding the gavel.
Frame 26. Picture of union publication, "How to Run a Union Meeting..."
Frame 27. Chairman pointing to the rules and apparently reading from them.
Frame 28. List of items on an agenda.
Frame 29. Picture of union meeting with agenda hung up facing the members.

"Well done," we say to ourselves as we complete the job. "Now to get on with the task."

We go over the series of ideas. They all seem to be good. We take the script and the series of pictures to be presented to several friends, ask them to read it carefully, criticize it, and make further suggestions. After agreement is reached, we find a friend who can make good illustrations, both pen and ink and water colours.

"Ah so," we say to ourselves, "Many of these illustrations can be done in ink, some in water colours, some with pictures..."

So we go to the Ginza one fine day and with a photographer friend get pictures of the traffic scenes, the policeman, and so forth. We visit the Diet and take a fine picture of the beautiful building. We take a few pictures at the next union meeting in order to fill out the pictures of the union meeting, the Chairman, two members in disorder, and so forth. The remainder of the pictures are made as pen and ink sketches, or water color drawings.

All of the photographs are enlarged so as to be uniform size, say 8 x 10". All of the sketches or water colour drawings are made of the same size. A title frame is designed, a proper end frame is made, and we are then ready to take the set to a photographer, where he photographs the entire set on one continuous strip. This is a matter of only an hour or so. The next day you have a negative print of the finished film strip, and are then ready to make copies for your own union, and can also sell copies to other local unions.

And by selling prints of your film strip with the prepared script, you can not only recover the money spent in the initial project, but may accumulate additional funds with which to finance a series of film strips.

Film strips are especially of use in explaining the operation of the Labor Relations Committee, in showing the operation of grievance machinery and the shop steward system, in explaining political action techniques ... and a hundred and one other things. New ones can be made so cheaply that any local union or national union can maintain a veritable stream of new educational film strips.

Everyday throughout Japan kami shibai men and women pound their wooden clappers together to show simple stories to the children. How much more important for democracy that unions prepare and show educational film strips, which are really kami shibai on film, to the trade union rank-and-file!

In America, local unions as well as national unions make their own film strips. It is very inexpensive, especially if there is a union member who loves to work with camera and photographs. It requires common sense and a good imagination, but the work is very simple. Your first film strip may not be very good, but as you do two or three such strips, you will develop the art of film strip making, which because of its inexpensive nature is a peoples' art.

American Experience

During the spring of 1941, the United Auto Workers, CIO, had been conducting a mighty campaign to unionize the plants of the Ford Motor Company, and by April of 1941 it was obvious that the plant would be organized very soon. At that time, workers with grievances had no recourse. If they did not like their job, they were free to quit. If they had a foreman friend, they could complain to the foreman, but the foreman did not have to settle the problem. If they did not have a foreman friend, they just forgot about the grievance.

In the sprawling Rouge Plant of the Ford Motor Company at Detroit, over 75,000 workers would soon be members of the UAW. They would begin to use the shop steward system for handling grievances. The union had to prepare for one of the quickest and mightiest education problems in its history. The Education Department had stewards' manuals prepared for the shop stewards soon to be elected. But they had to educate the rank-and-file as to how the system worked. Therefore the Education Department prepared a special cartoon film strip, complete with a phonograph script, which explained in detail the shop steward system, grievance machinery, and its use in the settlement of grievances.

In May of 1947 the Ford Motor Company and the UAW had a contest of strength. A giant strike paralyzed the plants of the company. A week later the company capitulated, and the UAW was on the road to success. A month later a National Labor Relations Board election was held to determine the desires of the workers, and the UAW - CIO was approved by the majority of the workers. The contract was shortly signed, and it included the entire shop steward system.

Education Department members and volunteer workers were ready, equipped with sample grievance forms, steward handbooks, and the talking film strip machines. Stores were rented near the Ford Plant, for during the early Summer of 1941 practically every worker in the Ford Plant at Detroit attended a meeting, heard a short lecture on the shop steward, and then saw and heard the film strip on the system. Day and night the workers attended the film strip showings. Workers leaving the plant at midnight stopped in the early hours of the morning, on their way home to bed, to see the film strip.

Within three months, the tens of thousands of Ford workers had been educated as to how to use the grievance machinery. The new shop stewards were elected, and by September 1941 the Ford Plant grievance machinery was functioning effectively and actively in settling the thousands of grievances of the workers.

The Garment Workers' Union, AFL, has made extensive use of the film strip, as have many other major unions in the United States and Great Britain. When the U. S. Department of Labor set up its Workers' Education Extension Service, one of the primary projects was the manufacture of film strips to be used by the unions of America in the education of their workers. During the long years of the war hundreds of workers who had never worked in a factory received quick and rapid training through use of talking film strips.

Thus within the past ten years, the film strip in America and Great Britain has won a valuable place in both the education of trade union members and the training of new workers.

9. Translation of Slide Films

(1) The Union Activities
(2) Labor Union Laws
(3) The Right Union Movement

THE RIGHT UNION MOVEMENT

1. Title: a. The Right Union Movement

   b. This film for magic lantern was produced in reference with the data announced by the Labor Division, ESS, GHQ.

2. The Essence of the Labor Union Movement:

   How should your democratic union movement be operated? First of all, it is most important it should be lead by union members who have rich experiences and good understandings. When general members have no knowledge about the unionism, nor have any interrest in it, the union movement may cause, on the contrary, undesirable results. How perfect and democratic the union contract may be, the democratic unionism cannot be secured with that only.

3. The Use and Abuses of the Union Movement:

   A good union can grow soundly, as its general members learn, through their daily experiences and educatioh, how to manage and operate their union.

   For instance, even when we drink very good and old wine, if it is so strong and we take much at a time, it affects our head and makes us faint away, and sometimes, even hurts our health. The same can be said for the union movement. The union movement can be a powerful means for reforming and improving the society, while it may turn to a destructive power economically, unless it is managed and operated by intelligent and well-informed unions.

   Generally speaking, there are two big abuses which union movement is apt to cause.

4. Union Spoilers with Monetary Aim:

One of the abuses is the union spoilers with monetary aim. That is a conspiracy plotted by those who want to enrich themselves, through the victim of the union.

Now, let us assume a problem on forming a labor union in a factory using a thousand employees. Most of the employees have an interest in reforming their working conditions, though they do not fully understand the meaning of the unionism. Then, a group of one or more persons deems the union as a kind of black market, and when the union is organized, this group attends the formation meeting of the union to get the general state of the union. And the captain of the group invites his friends at some night, and talks over a plan to get rid of the present honest president of the union, as he is an obstruct in their way.

5. The Caucus:

Then, this group begins to hold a secret meeting in order to carry out their plan. Such a secret meeting is called a "caucus". They hold a caucus before the union meeting opens, and draft a plan, their plot, apportioning a duty to each member of caucus.

Then, they attend the union meeting. At the meeting, A member of the caucus makes a short speech on quality of union leaders. Next, stands B member and tells the audience that their union president is an unhonest and unjust man. In succession, C makes a speech like the previous ones. Then D, the captain of the group, stands up and crys out, "Decide by vote whether we will dismiss the president or not". The general union members, who do not know the inside circumstances and have not received any political training, believe the whole story planned by the caucus. We often hear such cases as

a simple plot as mentioned above, could raise a success in falling good and honest union leaders from their positions.

6. The Tough Gang:

When these conspirators failed with the above means, next they adopt a tactics of a tough gang or youth acting troop.

They employ a tough gang and make them attack the union president on a lonely street at some dark night, and, while he is in hospital, they usurp his position and take the leading post of the union.

Another way is that the tough gangs force into the president's house, and compel him to plot and act together with them. And another different way is t o disburb the union conference with the tough gangs. First, a member of the caucus starts a discussion, then another member makes a provoking action against the chairman of the conference, and at this juncture, the tough gangs begin to act violently at once to spoil the conference. Seeing such a scene, the general union members think it outrageous and do not want again to attend such a meeting, as they do not know their plot.

7. The Money-Making:

Once these plotters catch the power of the union, they find out some way to get money for their own profits through the victim of the union. At the time of a negotiation with the company, they go to the company president beforehand and say that the workers are about to go into strikes unless they are paid much allowance every month, but if the president will offer them, the plotters, 20,000 yen, they will try to settle the dispute with the half amount of the required allowance payment and prevent the strikes. The unhonest employer may pay them under such a pressure. The corrupt leaders, thus betraying the union

members, will go to enjoy some hot spring with this ill-gotten money.

8. The Strike Insurance:

The strike insurance is one of the ways corrupt leaders use to enrich themselves. These degenerate leaders suggest to the employer that, though it is very difficult to control the union mass and the employer is always put under a threat of strikes, if he permits the union leaders to use motor cars, gives special distribution of food and wine, and grants other privileges, they will try to control workers; or if he offer 10,000 yen they insure him no strike be taken place in this factory.

The employer might agree ~~with~~ to such a proposal. But in fact, the general workers never know of such a dealing between the company and their degenerate leaders and never hear even a rumour of the strike.

9. The Embezzlement of the Union Fee:

These degenerate leaders of the union enrich their pockets with above means, but also they watch for the union fee. This is the way to raise a union fee sharply and prevent new workers who do not pay the fee, from getting an opportunity to find a job.

Such leaders never make public the financial report, and thus the surplus money are put into their pockets. Another way is as follows:

Degenerate leaders gain their companions for the union leaders and after holding the rein of the union executive office, resolve to give the union leaders much money in recompense of their self-sacrifice service for the union mass.

10. The Union Bosses:

The union bossism is a higher phase of the union spoiling. On

this step, the union leaders give up the union entirely and work for the sake of the company only. Such leaders advocate democracy more loudly, but indeed, they keep silence whenever the question on election or publization of financial report of the union are brought about by some member. There are many a example that, when a new union is going to be formed, the employer visits such a boss and proposed to contact a secret labour agreement between themselves.

11. The Crusade of the Bosses and Degerate Leaders:

As above mentioned, degenerate leaders and the union bosses who are profitted with the union, lead the unionism to the wrong course. In such cases, the union serves only for one person or a group of minority, whose object is the money only. It is very difficult to break such a system, once it has been established by these degenerate leaders and union bosses. However, if so oppressed union mass unite at once and request the publicization of the financial report, or the election by secret ballot, these leaders and bosses can be cleared off. The best weapon to fight them is to catch their true characters and understand their ways of doing.

12. The Union Spolers with Aim for Power:

We described the union spoilers with monetary aims in the preceeding pictures, but there is another type of the union spolers, those with aim for the power. Usually, such a case contains a problem that minor political parties try to get the control power on local labor unions or the nation-wide big union, in order to expand their polical power.

For instance, a certain political party tries to carry out some plan according to their ideology. In this case, they may not get

support of the majority of workers if they appeal to the union directly. Therefore, that party crawls into the union inside by an undemocratic means, and manouvers to lead the union to a certain direction, even against the workers' will. First, the party organizes a small caucus with the faithful elements for the party among the workers of the factory. Tactics adopted by the caucus are about the same with previous cases. The first work taken by a political party ~~that tries~~ trying to control labor unions is like that mentioned here.

13. Sabotages:

The next work is, in many cases, sabotaging union conferences, because it is impossible to capture the union if so many workers attend the conference and the union democracy dominates the meeting. At the conference, each member of the caucus makes a long speech on an insignificant problem, only to prolong the time. At the next meeting, they employ the same tactics. Then, as earnest workers never dream such a behind-scene plot by a political party, they give up to attend such ridiculous meetings. Thus, at last, only members of the fraction or their followers attend the union meeting, and they carry out a nomination and election at their will.

14. The Totalitarian Domination:

Such a fraction controls the union by the same means as degenerate leaders abuse the union for their good. If some one tried to stand against the fraction and cast an opposite vote, he should be slandered by the fraction members. As they spread false rumours on him among the workers, at last, other members beleive the rumour that he opposes the union or he is a member of the company sponsored unions. He is called as a politically degenerate, or reactionary worker or the

like, by these fraction members for their undemocratic object. Perhaps even a strike may be caused, not for ~~fulfilling~~ realizing worker's proper demands, but for accelerating political object of the party to which the fraction belongs.

15. The Centralizational Control:

It is important enough that the minority dominates a local labour union, but, if such a thing happens simultaneously in many unions at various districts, or nation-wide labour federations of various kinds, the fraction activity gets more important meaning. Then, policies of nation-wide federations or local union groups will be decided not by general union members, but by some political leaders. These policies are communicated to fraction leaders of every union, and after soon, every fraction starts to take action, simultaneously, on union lerders committee or the union meeting in order to make the union mass adapt their plan. Of course, they pay careful caution in order this plan shall not be found as an order from the centeral part, but rather appears to be formed spontaneously among the union.

16. Controlling way:

Undemocratic minor fraction system has many ways to dominate labour unions. One of them is to provide, in the union contracts, that the union leader can expel those members who disturb peace and order of the union, or obstruct the union meeting. Indeed, some democratic union members are expelled from the union because they with stand against the totalitarian management of the union, as they have no chance to appeal the case to a higher-organ of the union, nor they can hold an impartial trial. In some case anti-communist corrupt leaders expel communist elements among members inproperly, and in other case, communist leaders expel anti-communist members inproperly.

17. The Communication Belt:

The communication belt system is another way to operate the union movement from outside the union, or give a strong influence on it. Organizations in charge of this communication belt have plausible title such as " The Patriotic Labor Association" or "The Cultural League". Sometimes, they publish their organ, paper and show a great concern in the labour union. They support strikes or give help to every kind of union movement. In the left case of the picture, union members can see power sources, motors, belts, machines and all other things with their own eyes; but in the right case of the picture, the whole political fractions are consealed from the workers' sight. The most important point in that such hidden communication belt system is unhonest movement managed under the aim at capturing and controlling the union through undemocratic ways.

18. Red Bating:

The Red Bating is, explaining in a word, to call non-communists as if they were communists, or put a stamp of communism to non-communistic plans or polid es. Employers use this means often to threat their employees, altacking the union leaders that they are communists. But as the employees know well that their leaders are not communists, they, on the contrary, call their employers as the red-bating. But when the communist is exposed his true character, he denys the fact and blames other man as the red-batings; and thus, entangling the problem he dodges the attack. By doing so, communists succeed in defending themselves and pretending neutral members.

19. The General Tactics of the Fraction Activety.

The political activety changes its polices according to the circum-

stances of the time. Sometime, they refuse to participate in the nation-wide union established previously, because they know the difficulty to control such a union. In stead of this, Communists organize their own union and try to get laborers' supports when they failed to acheive this plan, they give up such an hostile union system, but adopt a policy to send their follower's into previously established or newly formed labour unions. These activities caus e confusion and trouble inside the union, and result to disturb the sound development of useful unions and give harms to laborers.

20. The Points of the Fraction Activity:

The fractions inside the union atc as undemocratic or anti-democratic group of minority, and force their plan to the union members. The object of their activities are; (1) to propose various resolutions, planned with many political intentions, to the union; (2) to try to use the union funds and other verious means for their own objects, such as propagation; (3) to try, at election, to get laborers' support for the condidates of their political party; (4) to use labours' weapons such as strikes and others, for their political parpose; (5) to support the union leaders who follow their party's polices, or who promise to support their party; and (6) to slander their enemies or those who do not cooperate with them that they are "reactionary elements" or "political degenerates".

21. The Company Sponsored Union:

There is one more tupe of the union spoilers, namely the company sponsored union, managed by the employer's party. Usually such a company sponsored union is managed directly or indirectly by the employer or his spokesman of a company. The collective bargain is restricted as much as possible and the workers' demands are hardly accepted. On

the other hand, the management of the union is quite totalitarian. The company party offers an office to the union and make the lawyer engaged by the company a consultant of the union. In order to organize a company sponsored union, the company follows the fraction activity or adopts the communication belt system. And if there are some workers who doubt the character of the union, the employer threats them, saying that they shall be dismissed unless they take a part in the company sponsored union. Most of workers in a small factory have to agree with such undemocratic condust, though reluctanly, as they are afraid of loosing their jobs.

22. The Way to Prevent Union Spoilers:

In order to prevent many union spoilers as decribed above, it is most important that the union members have a thorough knowledge about these union spoilers. The precaution is nothing but the prevention. Another way to prevent them is to establish a firm labor union contrast, drafted and approved by the union members themselves. We can check the union spoilers to the minimum extent, by providing clearly in a democratic union contract such articles as to hold the union meetings regularly once or more times every month, to elect the union officials by secret ballots and to decide every policy of the union by the secret note.

23. Control the union by the union members:

Such a democratic union contract should contain provisions for expelling union members, an appeal to higher organs, the regular treasury report, and management on the use of the union funds. Further, the regular convocation of the nation-wide union convention and decisive right of the union members in regard of electing their representatives for the general convention should be also provided clearely in the union

contract. At the same time, it is important that the union members have intelligent and eager concern in management of both their own union chapter and headquarter of their union.

24. Responsibility of Union Members:

The union movement is for and of the union members themselves. It is the members who pay the union expenses and give powers to the union. Therefore, the union members should manage their own union by themselves. Every member of the union, should hold the prnciple of the labour union deeply in his mind. All the members, men and women, have a duty to assure that their union is managed by a democratic and responsible way. The union members awakening to their responsibility as union members, will never cause a totalitarian control of the union or union spoilers. And as the unions develope soundly, the democratic Japan can be constructed. The labour education for all men and women members will promise the strong and democratic labour union of the future Japan.

file

Planned by: LABOR ADMINISTRATION BUREAU, LABOR MINISTRY

LANTERN - SLIDE

"LABOR UNION LAWS - A PICTURE STORY"
(29 Slides)

Made by: LABOR UNION FILM COMMITTEE

Edited & Photographed by: Yokohama Cinema Studio

SLIDE	EXPLANATION
1. Title: Labor Union Laws-A Picture Story	This picture story was planned by the Labor Ministry and made by the Labor Union Film Committee in order that law for laborers, that is "Labor Union Law", can be easily explained and readily understood.
2. Mr. Sato leaves a public employment agency	Sato had been a skilled machine operator. On returning home after serving five years in the armed forces, he found that he would have to look for a job all over again. So, he went to an employment agency and received a letter of introduction. Sato went to a factory that was recommended and had an interview. He asked, "Can't you give me a little better wages"? "Well, let's see now. You'd better work for awhile. In time, we will raise your wages according to your ability. Thus was their attitude. Sato thought it unfair. He kept silent, however, as he was afraid that he would betold "then we won't employ you".
4. Mr. Sato's living difficulties.	Sato conscientiously applied himself to his job for the next few months. He did not, however, receive any raise in wage. He continued to receive the extremely poor wages of a temporary employe. One night, Sato's wife complained of their living difficulties. "Why don't you ask your employer for a raise? You've been working there for quite a few months now, haven't you.

5. Mr. Sato's individual negotiation

The next day, timidly but with his mind firmly made up, Sato went to his employer and told him. "I have entirely regained my former efficiency. Will you give me a raise as you promised." The employer curtly replied, "Our firm is, also, having its own troubles. And there are others to be considered. You're not the only one. If you're not satisfied, you're free to go anywhere ~~to any place~~ that is prospering ~~ous~~.

6. A sympathetic friend

Sato was a angry as a wet hen. As he was racking his brains as to what to do, a fellow workman, Suzuki, came to him and said, "What's the matter. Did you ask for a raise and was refused? Well we were all handled in the same manner. If their attitude is everyone for himself, then the only thing we can do is to do something about it ourselves. There's no use moping about it. Cheer up!

7. Mr. Sato carefully reads a labor administration office poster

Sato thought that matters might be different if he got work somewhere else, so he again went to the employment agency.

In front of the Labor Administration Office, which was located in the same building, he saw a poster on labor union law.

His first thought was, "this is it!". He went into the office.

The person in charge patiently explained labor union law to him.

Everyone knows the saying that a single arrow can easily be broken but a number of arrows bundled together cannot

easily be broken. ~~People~~ Workers taken individually are weak, but by banding themselves together, they possess a strength equal to that of the employer.

9. Laborer's law-labor union law

The movement which gives the laborers the strength of unity, through which they can protect their livelihood and elevate their standard of living, is the labor movement.

The law that protects the freedom of the labor movement, guides it and helps its development is the union labor law.

Thus, union law can be called the law for laborers.

10. Studious Mr. Sato

After having the labor union law explained to him, Sato felt much better.

Since then, Sato has bought books on labor union law and on labor movement and is studying assiduously.

11. Insecurity of labor

The laborers of the factory became dissatisfied. One day they held a meeting.

Suzuki and the others said, "We can't work for such wages. "Let's all strike immediately.

12. Mr. Sato explains "first of all, a union".

Sato explained, "Such a thoughtless, blundering method is useless. First of all, let's form a labor union. Let us get together and choose a representative, who will negotiate with the firm.

If the firm fails to understand us and does not come to terms, then is the time to strike".

13. "Let's form a union is the cry.

Many people agreed with Sato and began the task of forming a union.

Within the factory, every man was called upon to form a union.

14. An attempt at undermining

After two or three days Sato was called in by the head of the personnel section.

"Since you were the first to ask for a raise, we are thinking of giving you alone a raise. How's that?

In return, we want you to refrain from this nonsence of forming a union".

Sato replied, "I'm not the only one who wants a raise. Moreover, the matter of forming a union is a matter that concerns us alone. We will not let orders from the firm interfere with it.

15. Proposal for a "company sponsored union"

After finding they could not thwart the plan for forming a union, they took a different tack and attempted to form a company sponsored union.

At a meeting called by the chief of the personnel section the workers were told that they would be afforded various advantages and funds would be divided equally between the company and the union. He also touched upon a plan for a constitution.

Sato opposed the plan by saying that a labor union should be formed independently by the workers. Should they accept funds from the company, the union would amount to a company sponsored union, which is prohibited by union law.

16. Dismissal

The next day, the company told Sato that his actions were against company regulations and was fired.

Without showing any ~~superior~~ surprise, Sato told them that to dismiss a person for his activities in forming a union or in the interest of a union, is a violation of the eleventh article

of labor union law.

17. A telephone call from the labor administration office to the labor committee

Sato immediately went to the labor administration office and told them the circumstances of his dismissal.

The office immediately transmitted the matter to the prefectural labor committee.

18. A mediator expounds labor law to the employers

The labor committee quickly sent a mediator to investigate the matter and carefully explain the spirit of the labor law.

The people of the company fully understood and forthwith rescinded the dismissal of Sato.

19. Rally for formation of union

After riding out the foregoing turbulences, the workers, with unanimous opinion took advantage of the opportunity to form a union and without further incidents, held a union rally.

20. Mr. Sato receives congratulations from the labor administration office

Sato, who was elected a committee man went to the labor administration office to report on the formation of the union. He took the newly formed union's ~~contract~~ constitution with him.

The head of the office smilingly congratulated him.

21. Collective bargaining

The union immediately formed a bargaining committee and their demand for pay increases, improvement of working conditions, etc, was to be taken up with the company.

22. Mr. Sato demonstrates the strength of fighting

In contrast to the times of individual bargaining, the workers can, with their union, fight back should the company attempt to belittle them.

Thus, the company began, of their own accord, to negotiate with sincerity.

23. Copies of the labor, contract is kept by the company union and the labor administration office

Thus, Sato and his fellow workers succeeded in their negotiations for better wages and treatment.

These agreements were put into writing, as a labor con-

tract, and signed by both company and union. Further-more, a copy of the contractwas forwarded to the labor administration office to be held by them as evidence in case of a breach of contract.

24. Revival of production

The workers realized that the power which resulted from uniting their effort was the reason for their being able to gain a breathing spell. But they knew that the real work of the union had just begun. In order to help rebuild war-torn Japan by restoring production through the ~~effect~~ effort of the workers, they formed a plan and set about, with all their ~~effort~~ strength, to increase production.

25. Welfare and cultural fair-lities of the union

Another important task of the union is that of mutual assistance toward the betterment of the union member's life. Sato's union formed cooperative groups within the union, sponsored shows to entertain families of union members, built a library, and held various educational lectures.

26. The workers improve both financially and culturally

Thus, Sato's union admirably grew. The union members improved not only economically, but culturally as well.

27. "Let us study union labor law. And let us form labor unions"

28. End.

file

" OUR LABOR UNION " (PART II)

"THE UNION ACTIVITIES"

PICTURE	EXPLANATION
1. Title: "OUR LABOR UNION (PART II) "THE UNION ACTIVITIES"	In the Part I, we studied how to organize a labor union. In this part, let us see what activities a labor union performs.
2. Objects of Union : Slogans are read: "Establishment of the Minimum Wage System" "Proper Working-Time" "Sex Equality"	The first object of a labor union is reform and improvement of labor conditions such as wage and working-time. A labor union will improve workers' livings into better and brighter ones by and by.
3. Collective Bargaining: A negotiation being held between the representatives of the union and company.	For the above purpose, the union sends its representatives to hold a negotiation with the company on the labor condition problems such as wages and working-time. At the meeting, they exchange their opinions and discuss actively on the problems. Representatives of the union can talk with the emplouer's party on the equal standing, as they represent the benefits of all the union members.
4. Labor Agreement: A "Labor Agreement" being concluded between the company and union.	After the negotiation, all the matters determined between the two parties concerned shall be composed in a document, and exchanged to each other. This is called, a "Labor Agreement", every article of which should be provided in detail as possible.
5. Sinnere Labor under the Labor Contract: Union leaders warning late-comers and those who disregard the contract.	It is an important spirit of democracy to sincerely observe these provisions conluded through agreement of the two parties. We must increase our production under mutual trust and cooperation, and restrain ourselves from taking selfish and wilful conducts. The labor contract should not be disregarded, nor laborers should disturb the order of their workshop by coming late or doing other careless behaviors.
6. Workshop Committee: Workshop Committee holding negotiation with the company to settle workers' grievances.	However, even though the labor agreement is concluded, there may arouse many grievances and discontents regarding detailed points of the contract, from among workers. Workshop Committee of the union perform a task of taking up every grievances of this kind, tha trying to settle the problem peacefylly through negotiations with the company.

7. Impartial Judge:

A judge undertaking judgement of the dispute.

This settlement shall bemanaged according to the text of the contract, bat even yet there may occure such a case as opinions of both parties cannot agree on the question of, for instance, interpretation of the contract. In such case, one of adequate ways to settle the problem is to ask the third person's impartial judgment on thequestion.

8. Conflict:

As the negotiation was brought to a deadlock, union represetnatives walking out of the counsil-room.

It is all right when the labor agreement is concludd so smoothly and peacefully, but sometimes a negotiation ends in failure and the difference of opinion between both parties concerned may cause a conflict.

9. Number of disputes:

A diagram of the number of labor disputes since the surrender.

Considerablly many disputes were caused as the result of such disagreement of opinion. The total number of days spent for disputes during the last year counts 50,000 days, which caused as much losses as a big factory with one thousand employees rested from work for one and half a year. Such undesirable results should have been avoided under the present condition of Japan, and even laborers and employers involved in these disputes might not want to go into such a situation unfortunate for everyone.

10. The Labor Relations Committee:

A diagram showing the constitution of the "Labor Relations Committee"

The "Labor Relations Committee" is an important organ established by the State in order to avoid such undesirable disputes to the possible extent. This committee is established in every prefencture. The committee consists of equal mumbers of laborers' representatives, employer's representatives and neutral committees who have labor experiences, and carries business impartially and fairly in order to secure laborers' benefits properly.

Conciliation

11. "Intercession":

A diagram showing the procedure of "Intercession."

There are three kinds of procedures taken by the labor relations co mmittee for settling labor disputes.

"Intercession" is one of them. It is a way to settle the dispute peacefully through the committee's intercession. The committee will send an agent and help to settle the dispute, at a request from either side of conflicting parties.

12. "Mediation":

A diagram showing the procedure of "Mediation"

Another way is mediation. As a rule, it should be requested to the committee, by an agreement of both the company and union parties concerned. In this case, the committee, after having carefully and fully examined both parties' opinions, suggest a settlement plan to them.

When both parties concerned agree to this plan, the dispute can be settled; but when even one of them is dissatisfied with it, it needs not to follow the committee's plan necessarily.

However, under democracy, it is custom to respect and accept the committee's opinion and the trand of the public opinion, even when there is more or less grievance.

13. "Arbitration":

A diagram showing the procedure of "Arbitration"

"Arbtration" is the way to ask the committee to give judgment on the dispute, promising that both parties will follow the committee's decision in any case. Therefore, the way is adopted for particular problems such as interpretation of the provisions of the contract, or a few unsettled questions which could not be solved even when most part of the problem was settled through negotiation.

14. Disputing Right:

A picture symbolizing the laborers' disputing right.

But how should laborers do when they cannot settle the dispute with the company through the above mentioned means? Then, laborers possess the right to dispute, their best weapon, as a rule, within the limitation of the public welfare. They can exercise this right to settle the dispute when they have no means but that.

15. Settlement of Dispute:

Workers coming back to their workshop, as the dispute has been settled.

If all the union memebers keep their unity, and their opinions are reasonable and proper, and they take fair conducts, they can gain support of the public opinion, and finnaly carry out their demands.

16. Service Works of Union:

(1) Activities of a cooperative society and clinic managed by the union.

To negotiate with the company for improving labor conditions and treatment of the union, is not the all part of the union's business.

The union should serve for workers, by planning and managing various works for welfare of workers.

17. Service Works of Union:

(2) Picnics, sports and amusement meetings held by the union.

Holding athletic meetings, picnics, and other entertainment meetings in order to give workers comfort and recreation, is also one of important union activities.

18. Service Works of Union:

(3) A labor school and a union-managed library.

Every member of the union should understand the democratic unionism thoroughly, in order that the union can perform really fine activities.

For this purpose, the education of union members is a very important matter. All union should make efforts to achieve this important work.

19. Political Activities of the Union:

A picture of the Diet building, and a diagram showing the voting of election for Diet members.

Labor union also takes political activities. In order to reflect the unions' will to the national politics, through the Diet, labor unions always keep attention on the Diet moves, and carry various measures for the benefits of union movement. They give union members political education to elevate their political concern, or, at the time of election, recommend those candidates who have friendly attitude for union movement.

20. Social Activities:

Placards are read: "Exterminate Balck-marketing", and "Rehabilitate Production"

Not only making efforts to improve the labor conditions within individual companies, the union movement will paly an important part also in democratizing the society and developing the national economy.

21. Democratization of Labor Union:

A cartoon showing war-criminal union officials, fascists and totalitarianists being driven out of the union.

The greater role a union plays, the more important becomes its respondibility. First of all, a union should set an example for being democratic. We must always beware not to lean to fascist or totalitarian tendency, and if there are union leaders with such leanings, we must get rid of them at once.

22. Development of the Union System:

A diagram showing the industrial or regional unification of unions.

The union movement is basedon each component union, and, at the same time, each union can develope into a nation-wide, powerful organization, combining with each other in industrial or regional system.

23. Rehabilitation of Production:

Workers rising to set up the rehabilitation task of production.

Thus, labor unions work for rehabilitation of production for the good of the society. When people

Until it can be said that production has made great gains because of the formation of the unions, we cannot get the confidence of the society or people's support, nor expect further development of our unions.

24. Conclusion:

With the above mentioned activities, our labor union movement will bring the reconstruction of bright and peaceful Japan.

25. END

THE GREENLESS ISLAND
(Midori Naki Shima)

by Kyoto Studio, Shochiku Co., Ltd.

Synopsis

Hashima Island, commonly called Warship Island, is located about 15 miles from Nagasaki and is noted for its coal mine which stretches deep under the sea. This tiny island, studded with high buildings housing nearly 4,000 miners and their families, has neither water nor vegetation, and its only connection with the main island of Kyushu is by plying ferry boats.

The story opens on a ferry boat which is about to leave for the Island. Sumiko and her mother are about to return to the island along with newly recruited miners. Jonen, a good hearted priest of the island almost misses the boat, but coming aboard, he boasts of his success as a go-between and teases Sumiko about her coming wedding with Daisuke, a young miner of the island.

Among the newly recruited miners is Goro, a former sweetheart of Sumiko. Unaware of her presence, he watches the approaching island longingly. Goro is welcomed heartily by his pal Daisuke, and he later visits Sumiko's father Shuzo, a veteran miner and presently the head of the miners union. Shuzo does not know of Goro's former relationship with his daughter and tells him that she is engaged to Daisuke. He proposes a toast to celebrate the coming marriage and Goro's return with sake received as miner's incentive goods. On the way home, Goro meets Sumiko and, unable to suppress his emotions, asks Sumiko to renew their old relationship. She refuses.

Goro goes to the miners' dining room and after having more sake begins to recall wartime experiences in the mine. (Flashback of the mine under military supervision.) Goro and Daisuke, no longer able to bear slavery and torture, finally attempts to escape. Daisuke is caught and returned while Goro was rescued by a Japanese army transport heading for China. Goro, then, boasts of his work in China, using several hundred Chinese laborers under the Japanese military, which is now nothing but a glory lost together with Japan's surrender. He throws sarcastic remarks at Daisuke, now a union official. However, Shigeko the waitress recognizes Goro with whom she lived in China. Although her devotion went unrewarded, she came to Hashima Island hoping to find him. She asks Goro to take her back.

On the following day the mine is again busy. Daisuke hears of a rumor concerning Goro and Sumiko while he is washing his clothes in his off-shift hours. Daisuke also hears of a mine accident in which a miner was injured and goes to see him in a hospital. Miners blame the company for the accident and inform Daisuke that Goro has gone to complain to the company. But, Daisuke, instead of being critical of the company, visits the union office to discuss aid for the injured miner and the proposed merger of the island's employees union and miners' union. There, Daisuke learns that Goro is preparing to run as a candidate for the chairmanship of the union.

Meanwhile, Sumiko's mother learns of the rumor concerning Sumiko and Goro and asks her daughter for the truth. Sumiko tells her mother that although she is aware of her obligation to Daisuke her affection for Goro is reawakening. Later that night Daisuke informs Sumiko's father, Shuzo, that he plans to run for the union chairmanship. Shuzo encourages Daisuke to run, stating that now is the era for young men to take up the responsibilities of the mine. Sumiko's brother Shuhei who is now influenced by Goro's rabble-rousing denounces his father's code of miners as feudalistic, and Shuzo in return denounces his son as having misguided ideas and lacking the true miner's spirit. Thus, the argument becomes heated, and Shuhei asks Sumiko whom she will choose in Daisuke's presence.

On the night of Bon festival, Shigeko the waitress decides to explain the situation to Daisuke. About the same time, Goro is earnestly persuading Sumiko to marry him if he wins in the union election. Daisuke finds them together and, asking Goro to conduct himself in the open, takes away Sumiko to urge her to decide between the two.

From the following day, Goro begins his election campaign, and Daisuke's friend starts a one man campaign for Daisuke. Prior to the election, the two candidates hold a public debate. Goro stresses his opposition to the merger of two unions

emphasizing the differences between the miners and employees, agitating the miners against the employees. Daisuke in turn agrees partially with Goro's opinion that there are certain differences but emphasizes the importance of working together, the necessity to produce coal which is the basic material to rehabilitate Japan. The voting then takes place. In counting the ballots, it gradually becomes evident that Daisuke will win. Then, suddenly, the electric power goes off, and an attempt is made to destroy the ballot box.

Outside, Goro grabs Sumiko, takes her to a lonely spot and pleads with her to marry him even if he loses the election. Then, a man approaches Goro and reports secretly that the power was cut off according to plan but in so doing the power to the mine was also cut, damaging the generator, draining and air pumps, thus threatening the mine with flood and explosion.

During the great confusion that follows, Shigeko threatens then pleads with Sumiko not to take Goro away from her, but not satisfied by Sumiko's answer Shigeko becomes violent. Goro appears and throws Shigeko aside. In a fit of anger, Shigeko exposes Goro as being responsible for the power stoppage, which Goro hoped would disrupt the balloting. Goro realizes his plight, and rejecting Shigeko's plea to flee with her, instructs Shigeko to prevent Sumiko from exposing his part in the power sabotage. Then, Shigeko attempts to convince Sumiko that whatever she said was a lie spoken in a moment of anger.

Sumiko is informed that her father Shuzo is trapped in the mine. Worried families of miners crowd the mine office and gradually become incensed against those responsible for the power stoppage.

In the mine, Shuzo directs other miners to take precautionary measures until the rescue party arrives. Sumiko seeing the tragedy Goro has provoked decides to expose him, but seeing Shigeko's pleading eyes, refrains. The damaged generator is now restored, and the rescued miners emerge from the shaft. Sumiko's brother Shuhei tells Sumiko that Goro is a hero who volunteered for the rescue party. Overcome by Goro's hypocrasy Sumiko finally exposes him. This news is relayed throughout the mine, and Daisuke, who is also in the rescue party, learns of the treachery and urges Goro to surrender himself to the police. Instead of yielding to Daisuke's friendly advice, Goro, now panic-stricken, attacks Daisuke with his hammer and escapes.

Shuhei discovers him, and the enraged miners pursue Goro to lynch him. Daisuke is helped out of the mine and pleads with the angered mob not to take the law into their own hands. Shigeko attempts to stop the crowd but in vain. Enraged Shuzo and Shuhei lead the mob. Meanwhile, Goro hiding in an abandoned air-raid shelter discovers Sumiko alone and kidnaps her as hostage. The mob discovers, Goro, but knowing that Sumiko is his hostage does not dare attack. Daisuke tries to calm the miners who are throwing missiles and approaches the air-raid shelter with the policeman. Realizing that he is now doomed, Goro cynically grins and tells Daisuke "You can have Sumiko." When Goro is taken out of the air-raid shelter, Daisuke calms the angered mob decrying violence and pleading that law and order is the only path which the miners should follow. Sumiko safely in the arms of Daisuke sees him with renewed admiration and love.

On the following day, Daisuke is announced as the new union chairman. In an address to the union members, the retiring chairman Shuzo remarks "Young men should shoulder the burden of the next generation, and it is an honor to name Daisuke a true miner born and raised on this island as my successor." Daisuke stands speechless as he is overcome by applause.

About the same time, Goro and his accomplice are on the departing ferry boat under surveilance while Shigeko forlornly stares at Goro who is now a criminal.

Produced by ..... Seikichi Ishida
Original story by ..... Yasutaro Yagi
Adapted by ..... Nagatoshi Kiyoshima
Directed by ..... Tetsujin Kosaka
Cast..... Shuji Sano, So Yamamura, Michiko Ikuno & Masami Morikawa

111

Correct Union Movement

Prepared by the Labor
Ministry

1. Title.

2. Your union movement should above all be democratic, which, however, is not so easy. It is necessary that each one of you should thoroughly understand the movement.

3. This strip aims at showing you some of the temptations and pitfalls to which you might all too often fall prey.

4. Certain gangsters try to make money out of the unions, by taking advantage of your ignorance.

5. Their favorite tactics is to take over and control union meetings by forming secret group or fraction within the union itself. They arrange proceedings of union conference beforehand so that everything goes to their liking and according to their plan. Any opposition is forestalled by their pre-arranged plan.

6. If the conference can not be conducted as they have premeditated they resort to violence. They may make use of youth action groups or hire gangsters to wreck the meeting.

7. Once the union is controlled in this way they then go to the president of the company and try to extort money by intimidation and threat of a strike.

8. These bosses lead a luxurious life while members of the union continue to live miserably.

9. Not content with extorting money from the company these union gangsters try to help themselves to the union funds. Misappropriation of the union funds is skillfully planned by putting their own men among the treasury officials.

10. These union bosses are adept at paying lip service to democracy but actually they are autocratic and are given to intrigues.

11. In order to get rid of these gangsters you must not only know about democratic way of the union but must always attend the union meeting and exercise surveillance over the elections and accounting.

12. There is another specie of the union gangsters. These groups aim at grasping power rather than money. When a minority political party wishes to seize big power with a backing of the working class the party resorts to such tactics as control of labor unions in an undemocratic fashion.

13. Their tactics is similar to one employed by the above-mentioned money-making gangsters in that they put their own minority groups amidst the union members.

14. Their "fraction" activities consist in removing opposition by personal attacks on these who oppose and by intimidation.

15. In this way the party gradually gets hold of various unions. Now the party by a secret directive can engineer the union activities for their own political purpose.

16. To maintain such secret organization absolute control is necessary. Therefore not only are the opposition members ousted but there are often strifes among their comrades for power. The party has to exercise strict centralized surveillance over the party members.

17. Once such machination is complete the union ceases to be a democratic organ run for and by its members.

18.. In order to hide their scheme anyone who censures their movement are branded reactionary.

19. Fraction activities resort to various tactics according to the given circumstances. They don't mind contradictory tactics so long as they can achieve their selfish end.

20. Fraction activities include effort to muster those comrades who are subservient to the party's cause and to use strikes as a means to promote their political interests.

21. Lastly interference with the union sometimes comes from the company who seeks to weaken the union's power.

22. In order to combat 3 forms of undermining union movement as above-mentioned it is imperative that you should well understand the union movement and form a democratic contract. You should furthermore take upon yourselves responsibility of running the union in a proper and self-reliant manner.

23. Union movement is a tree capable of bearing excellent fruits but is not altogether free from worms which eat into the tree. It is incumbent on the members to kill the worms.

24. Only by so doing can you build a healthy and peaceful society.

4. 管下各労政事務所別実施状況

別紙(一)に依る

二、労働組合文庫調

労働組合の設置による文庫を次の通区分し調べてみる

1. 文庫総数　一六六件

2. 文庫を所有する組合の産業別

機械器具工業	二〇件
運輸業	一七件
通信業	一五件
金属工業	八件
電気器具	一一件
化学工業	八件
紡績工業	九件

John Stupos

勞働教育に関する調査について

一、本年三月以降七月迄に於ける幻灯巡回実施狀況調

1. 実施總数　一四〇件

2. 月別実施狀況

昭和二十三年三月　一九件
〃　四月　三三件
〃　五月　三〇件
〃　六月　三一件
〃　七月　二八件
計　一四〇件

3. 晝夜の別

晝　一〇七件
夜　三一件
不明　二件
計　一四〇件

Investigation concerning Labor Education

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT

HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED

TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

John Stupos

勞働教育に関する調査について

一、本年三月以降七月迄に於ける幻灯巡回実施状況調

1. 実施總数　一四〇件

2. 月別実施状況

昭和二十三年三月		一九件
〃	四月	三三件
〃	五月	三〇件
〃	六月	三一件
〃	七月	二八件
計		一四〇件

3. 晝夜の別

晝	一一〇七件
夜	三一件
不明	二件
計	一四〇件

Investigation concerning labor education

4. 管下各労政事務所別実施状況

別紙(一)に依る

二、労働組合文庫調

一、労働組合の設置による文庫を次の通区分し調べてみる

1. 文庫総数　一六六件

a. 文庫を所有する組合の産業別

機械器具工業	二〇件
運輸業	一七件
通信業	一五件
金属工業	八件
窯業	一一件
化学工業	八件
紡績工業	九件

光學工業	三件
公務	五件
自動車輛製造	三件
印刷業	五件
計則器製造	三件
織物業	四件
製糸業	二件
皮革製品	三件
土木建築	二件
屋外労働	二件
金属製錬	二件
ゴム製造	四件
その他	五件
計	三二産業 三九件

系統別 一六六件

産業別 五〇件

總同盟	二十件
中立	六六件
不明	三十件
計	一六六件

4. 所藏図書数別

五十冊以下	一六件
一十冊以下	一八件
二十冊以下	五七件
三十冊以下	二八件
四十冊以下	一七件
五十冊以下	五件
六十冊以下	一三件
七十冊以上	七件
不明	三六件
計	一六六件

5、貸出期間別

三日	六件
四日	三件
五日	二件
七日（一週間）	一〇八件
十日	七件
十四日（二週間）	八件
二〇日	一件
自由（無期限）	一〇件
計	一六六件

6、至賃負担別

組合側負担数	一一一件
会社側〃	三件
両者〃	四件

不明

計　四八件

三、組合図書室調　一六六件

イ、組合図書室總數　一九件

ロ、組合図書室を有する組合の産業別

機械器具　五件

〃　工業　一件

製紙業　一件

運輸業　一件

計量器製造　一件

印刷業　一件

清掃業　一件

電機器具　三件

土建	一件
自動車製造	二件
不明	二件
計	一九件

3. 系統別

産別	二件
總同盟	六件
中立	八件
不明	三件
計	十九件

4. 貸公の有無の別

有	十二件
無	一件
不明	六件
計	十九件

5、貸出期間

一週間　八件
適宜　一件
十日以上　一件
不明　九件
計　十九件

6、閲覧室の定員

一〇名以下　四件
二〇名以下　六件
三〇名以上　二件
不明　一件
計　十件

7、所蔵図書数

一〇〇以下　八件
二〇〇以下　五件
三〇〇以上　五件
不明　一件
計　十九件

別表(一)

本年3月以降7月迄に於ける

管下各労政事務所幻灯実施状況

一覧表

28.7.31現在

項目別	飯田橋	上野	神田橋	目黒	品川	大森	渋谷	中野	豊島	王子	足立	本田	亀戸	八王子	立川	青梅	三鷹	計
事務所別																		
3月	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	2	0	19
4月	0	4	4	2	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	33
5月	4	3	3	1	1	0	3	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2	1	2	30
6月	4	4	3	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	4	0	1	2	1	31
7月	2	3	2	2	1	4	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	4	1	20

31	1	2	1	0	4	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	3	3	4	4	上	別
28	1	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	4	2	2	2	3	2	下	
140	5	13	8	6	11	2	5	5	10	6	7	8	5	10	15	14	10	計	

109	1	8	8	3	10	2	5	5	8	6	5	4	2	10	11	14	7	晝	晝夜ノ別
31	4	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	3	0	4	0	3	夜	
140	5	13	8	6	11	2	5	5	10	6	7	8	5	10	15	14	10	計	

82	2	10	5	3	3	0	0	5	6	2	4	2	3	4	9	14	10	以下	延時間
16	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	以下	三時間ノ
35	3	0	2	3	8	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	1	6	4	0	0	以上	三時間
7	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	不明	
140	5	13	8	6	11	2	5	5	10	6	7	8	5	10	15	14	10	計	

Correct Union Movement

12

3	え	1	マコ
組合運動はその本物は労働者の人々にとつて非常にためになるものであります。しかし極く上等のウイスキーでもちやんと飲み方をするとフラフラに悪くなつたり、あばれ出したりします。	皆さん正しい組合運動は何よりもまず民主的でなければなりません。組合員のすべての人の考えや希望が十分によく組合の活動の針にとり入れられ、皆さんが満足するように運営されることが。このことは、しかし、そうやさしい事ではありません。これが出来るためには、組合員の皆さんがみんな組合運動のことをよく知り、よく理解して、その上に色々な経験をつむことが必要なのであります。	タイトル	

正しい組合運動

新安紀寫　勝働教育課

説明文

燈配

たりすることになります。
日本の組合運動も組合員の人々がなれないためや、知らないためにまちがつた方向にはしつたりすると、時として日本の経済を破壊することに働いたり、民主化を害したりする結果を生おそれがあります。
そこでこのフィルムでは、組合運動をまちがつた途へ引きこまれる色々なゆうわくや、わるくみのかちくりの幾つかを皆さんにおしらせしようとするのです。

組合運動を悪用して組合を荒してしまうわるだくみの目的には色あります、その第一は金銭もうけ目あての組合荒しです。
まず、この連中のいつもやりロをおしらせしません。
憎のふかいわるい連中はどこにもいるもので、この連中は労働組合が出来て、しかも組合員の人たちがあまり何もしらないと力見ると、これを自分達の金もうけの種にしようと目をつけます。
料理屋の奥かなにかに集つて、この連中は、組合のなかからゆうわくしてこしらえた手下を数名つれだして、どうしてこのも組合をのつとらうかと密議をこらします。

その計画の一つは組合の會議をのっとることです。この悪漢どもは、数名の陰謀団を組合の中に作ります。これは組合のコトカスとか、秘密グループとか、フラクションとか色々に呼ばれています。

この陰謀団は組合の会議の前にすっかり計画を立て、一人一人について組合の会議で誰かまずどういう発言をし、誰かどういう動議を出し、それに若し誰かが反対したら、お前が「卑怯者」、「反動」、「引っこめ」などとなる。誰か会長の不正行為をあばくとい、そしてこういう作り話をやる。「それは本当だ」、「俺が證人になる」などとすっかり筋書を組んで會議にのぞみます。なれてない他の組合員たちは、そのコツカスのつくりごとをウノミに信じこみます。それほどでなくても引こみ思案の組合員達は、ろくな發言もしないで、その連中の計画通りすきなように會議をもって行かれ易いものです。

この筋書通りにうまく會議を引ぱれないときには、次の戦法を用意します。それは暴力団です。それにはおだてに乗り易い青年を行動隊などという名前にして利用することもあり、或はゴロツキを金でや

ということもあります。

前者は会議が思うすべて書と反対の方向動いていきそうなときに会議をぶちこわすためにはよく用いられます。コリカスのメンバーの一人が議論をはじめ、故意にこうふんして極端なことを言います。議長がこれを制止しようとします。すると他の一人が「議長横暴だ！」と飛び出します。それをキッカケに暴力団が奔走あばれ出して会議をめちゃくちゃにしてしまうのです。

その場合には、暴力団を使って議長とか、除名、反対する組員の誰かれを待伏せやっつけるとか、きょう迫して、自分らの仲間にグルにはいらせるとかいろいろのです。

こうして組合をのっとったらこの悪漢どもはどうして金もうけをするのでせう。

その一つは会社から金をゆすることです。

この親分は社長のところへ行ってこういいます。

「うちの組合の連中はストライキに入りたい気分でいますが、月収三倍増額の要求は必至ですから、賃金三倍は私もこの会社で出しなさいと私は骨を折りは無理だと思うので賃金五割ましをとめましょう。そしたらストライキを喰いませう。」

ですから、このスドウイキ保険に五万円ほど私が提供しなければ、保険料としたら安いもんですせ。社長がこの事に不満をいだいて、どうかご勝手に、私は賃金三倍乗で組合を作ってスドにもつきます。

行きますなしでそこでごおんの通りです。

ヨまま

円まんによおしくたのむよ！

これで組合あらしのボスどもはぜいたくな生活をしたり、子分を養うたりします。

おかげで一般の組合員たちはたの綿のようにまんぞくな食事も出来ないまつにはすませう。

組合がボスの喰いものにされるといふのは全くこの通りです。

組合あらしどもは、會社からせびった金だけではまだ満足しないで、さんざんどは組合の資金をごまかします。組合の実权をにぎると段々に組合の会計や監査の役員も連中の仲間でしめるようにかゝります。これが成功すればしめたものです。お手盛の予算ですきけようにに組合の金を使ったりごまかしたりします。

この組合のボスどもはなかなかうわべは上手にしているもので
す。
こんな幹部に限ってえんぜつは上手で、それはとてもうまくし
いことをいったり、民主主義を叫んだり、マルクス主義をふり
まわしたりするものです。がその実やることは独裁的であり
常に陰謀や計画によって自分での地位を守ることばかり
はかるものです。
そして陰に廻ってはその資金を[illegible]に会社とそれ、どこと
でも闇取引をやるのにいそがしいのです。

ですからこういう労働組合を喰いものにするダラ幹やボスを
追い出さねば折角作った組合も、ただこのわるものどもをもう
けさせるだけで組合員皆さんがその役にはすこしも立たないも
のになってしまいます。
組合の皆さんがこの悪者どもを急に払うには皆さんが組合の民
主主義の方法をよく知るばかりでなくいつも組合の会合にば必
ず出席して自分の組合のことばかりこの知識を常に適用して会議
は民主的に、役員選挙は秘密投票で、会計報告は明細にだし
て組合の大会は毎月一回というようなことを実行することであ
ります。

ところでもう一つの組合あらしがあります。そしてこの方はさきの金銭目あての組合あらしより一、そうやっかいなものです。それは、権力目あての組合あらしです。普通これは何か小さな政党が、労働者大衆の力を背景にして大きな権力を得にいと考るところから、労働組合運動の力を自己の政策に利用しようとするのです。一つの政党が直接に労働者大衆に呼びかけるこれは民主的な国ではどの政党にもゆるされた自由であります。それでは一向に大衆の支持が得られないときにいんけんな政党は、こっそりと組合運動の中にもぐりこんで非民主的な手段で、この組合運動の方向を自己の政党の政策に利用するようにもつてこようとはかるのです。これで組合は往々にして組合員大衆の意志とははずれた方向へあやつられて動いて行くことがおこるのです。

このあらしのやり口もさきの組合あらしのやり方とほぼ同じ手を使います。

まず組合の内部に党のその計画に従事する少数のものをもぐりこませます。これが党のさしづに従って秘密の会合をもつて、組合のつとりの計画をすすめるのです。

彼等は組合員の多数の考えはどは無智な連れに意識だとして、それより自己の党の考えの方に組合を従はせようと考えているのです。

14

このやは組合に入りこんで盛んにフラクション活動をやり、組合をわがものにしめつけてきます。わざと下らない発言をつづけて会議をだらけさせ、独占するために色々な手段を考えます。組合の会議に出るのを少くするようなことも図ります。また組合員が会議に反対する者があると仲間でよってたかって反動だとかいう中傷をあびせて卦じます。会社のまわし者だとかいう手を使います。そしてじゃま者は一人一人とりこみます。党はかげにあって常に監視している者は一人一人とりこみます。一人一人片づけ、仲間にとりこみます。そのやり方は、全体主義の国のケイサツのやり方と似ています。

15

こうして党は方々の組合をのっとって来ますと、党本部では準

備はよしとし、これらの組合の仲間に党の秘密指令を発します。各組合の細胞ではそれを組合のプランとしてもち出していかに組合大衆の自発的の決意でもあるかのように組合の行動を決定してしまいます。各組合がこうしてかくれた党の指令で一度にそろって一つのかくされた目的に向って動き出します。党はこの勢力を充分に政治的に利用することが出来るのです。組合員の人々は自分らは何も気づかぬうちにその政治目的に利用される結果となるのです。組合の政治的ゼネストなどこうしておこされるのです。

こういう秘密組織を多くの組合にはきわめて強い統制が必要です。この連中の反対者に対しては非民主的な方法で組合から除名しそ追い出しをかけます。仲間の間でさえ常にきそい合って排げきがくれば勝です。党は常これらの上に監視して強力な中央集権の力をもっています。

こういう組織が出来上って社舞うと労働組合というものは、そ

の組合員のためをはかりつつ、その組合員の手のようで運転にあたって行く民主的な機関ではなくなって、外部の政党などからもしの回転によって、まわされるだけのたゞのはずみ車にすぎなくなるのです。

そのようなり方は然し一般の組合員には見えないようにかくされているのです。

この、みつのからくりを組合の他の人々から気づかれないようにするのは、赤よばわりをすることです。

「赤よばわり」という新手を使います。

会社がその従業員が組合運動などをしたものを、赤よばわりするなといつたのだ。

赤よばわりは喰わぬとそういうのを秘密のからくりを組合員が見出したのです。

これを逆用して、この秘密のからくりを組合員が見出したのを逆用してこれを非難することは、そんな赤よばわりをする奴は反動だ！

これとはいつた風にすりかゝるとこの細胞は幾手にもわかれて、色々のことをいつたりして、手ぎわよくしてしまうのです。

見えないからくりをかゞまれてしまうことにつとめるのです。

細胞活動は色々とその情勢に応じて戦術をかえます。彼等の口にするところはいかにも組合運動のための理論的主張のようですが、それは多くの場合に一つの戦術的主張にすぎないので昨日は戦線統一をとなえ、今日は地域斗争を主張して驚きません。

以上に応じては、組合員が民主的にきめた方針に従って脱退して行く方向を、内部からはばみ、切りくずそうと試みたことのあります。

このように細胞活動は

(1) 党に従属する人間、党の自由になる人間だけをかつぐこと

(2) 選挙にはかり

(3) 組合の力で投票を集めようとかゝり

(4) 党のために利用しようとしあらゆる機会をとらへて組合を

(イ) 他の都合のわるい人間は同じ組合員でも元んりよはく中傷

(ロ) 組合の基金や宣伝機関をも利用しようとします。

(ハ) 組合の表ト方針きめ方も政治的に使用することを考え

これらすべて民主的精神からはずれた行動といわねばなりません。

21

最後の組合あらしの一種に会社の手による組合あらしがあります。会社が悪意をもって組合の体化させようと考えたり、会社の自由になる組合としようと考へるとき、色々の手段で組合をあらすことにかゝります。

こうして作られたものが御用組合です。

御用組合のことはこゝでこれ以上申すまでもなく皆さんごしようちのことと思います。

22

以上の三つの組合あらしをふせぐにはどうしたらよいか、

結論を申しますとつまるところ組合員の皆さんすべてがよく組合運動のことを知り、

第一に、それによつて民主的なよい組合規約をつくり、

次に、それがかりでなく、第三としてその規約に従つて、組合の運営を皆さんが、自身の手で、しかもその人たちにゆだねられることが、自主的に運営して行くことであります。

組合運動という本は立派な果実のなる本ですが、それにいろいろ害虫もたかり易いのです。組合員は常に心して害虫の駆いつとめねばならぬわけであります。

このようにして色々の組合あらしを退治して民主的な労働組合が成果をむすぶところ、労働者は男も女も明るい生活と、平和な社会とをきずきあげて行くことが出来ましょう。

Story of New Constitution

幻燈画解説書
民主教育シリーズ

新しい憲法の話

「主權在民」

選作
提供
F.F.D株式會社

L-10.164

2

製作意図

新しい憲法の話の第二集である。

新憲法の大特色の一つ、主権在民をとりあげて詳細に解説した。

國の主権を持つことになった國民の政治に対する関心の昂揚を主眼として製作したものである。

上映に際しては解説書の内容をよく理解した上でよろしく取扱してほしい。

内容解説
（表面と写真）

(1) 民主教育シリーズ

(2)

L-10164

(3) 主権在民
新しい憲法の話

(4) よいくずれか、
つた誠事堂と、
新しい堂々たる
誠事堂

解説

新しい憲法は日本のくにがらを根本的にたてなおしました。ものとも天皇を中心として国民が一つにまとまっており、日本という国民がそこに成り立っているという事情はこれまでと変りありませんが、国民の主権が新しい憲法によって天皇から国民に移され、これまでは天皇の意志にもとづいていた国の政治がこんどは国民自身の手によって行はれるようになったことは全く革命的な変りかただというはゝありません。

(5) 百姓町人の首に鐵をつけてひっぱって行く武士

(6) 鐵をとられた百姓町人が憲法という題目の上るのを秋呼している

(7) 菊の御紋の幕を後にして官僚と貴族と軍閥

もちろん前の憲法にさめられていた政治のしくみも封建時代にくらべるとはるかに進んだものでありました。封建時代にはどんなふうに政治をやって行くかという約束などは全くないし又それについて人民の意見をとりあげるなどということはおよそ問題になりませんでした。領主や領主の威光をかさにきた役人たちがどんなにかのってきまるまねごとをしても人民はそれに対して苦情をいうことさえ許されなかったのです。

それに対して明治維新後は憲法その他政治のよりどころとなるいろ〳〵な法律が公けにされ、治めるものの考へ一つで政治を行はれるという状態はあらためられることとなりました。又國民はそうした法律を作ることにあづかったり、その法律にもとづいて行はれる政治に対して意見をのべたりする權利も與へられました。こうして明治以後の日本はかなり民主主義的な方向に進もうとしていたといえるのです。

しかし本当の民主主義の考え方からいうとまだ不徹底なものがいくつも残っていました。その第一は國の主權が天皇の手におさめられていたことです。國民は結局天皇におのかえするとと

いう立場におかれて政治にあずかるといっても天皇の政治をおたすけするというたてまえからゆるされたわけでありました。せつかく國民の代表者を集めた議会が出来ても、政治の実際をさしずする内閣総理大臣を選ぶことには何の權限もなく、又枢密院などという一般國民とは無関係の機関が政治の上に大きな発言權をもっていてどうすることも出来ませんでした。

本徴底の原因は政治にあずかることのできる範囲がひどく限られていたことです。議会が國民の代表者を集めたといっても その一つである貴族院の議員には華族や大金持又は特別な功労者と認められたものだけが選ばれて居て、一般國民の意志はそこにはすこしもはたらいていませんでした。もう一つの衆議院のほうはたしかに國民の選挙による議員でありましたが、この選挙をする權利は國民の一部にすぎない地主や金持にたけ與へられていて、大部分の國民は政治上の無能力者にされていたのです。

こうした不合理を直そうとする運動はさかんに行はれましたが、特權階級の人々ががんばっていたために中々思うようにいきません。ただ衆議院の選挙だけは時代の動きにともなって少

(8) 華族や金持などが議会というわくの中で政治というぶしをもてあそんでおり、一般國民はその外に立ってうらやましそうにながめている。

(9) 官僚と貴族と軍閥の代表者がしばしば政党内閣

しづゝ範囲をひろまり、大正の末にはとうゝ二十五才以上の男子であれば誰にも與えられることになりました。

(10) 多数の國民が政党代表者をかつぎあげて総理大臣席に運んでいるそのわきで官僚と貴族が陰謀をたくらんでおり、軍閥はにらみつけている。

こういった時代の動きは又國民の直接の代表者を集めている衆議院の力を強めることになりました。そうなると内閣総理大臣を選ぶ上にも衆議院の考えを無視するわけにはいかなくなり始め衆議院に多数を占めた政党の代表者が選ばれるようになって来ました。形の上では非常に民主主義的になったわけですが、まだ天皇政治の原則は動かないので、それに乗じて特権階級はいろ〳〵と民主政治をおさえつける手をうち、それに加えて政党の陣容や軍部の横車などもあって、わが國の民主政治はまもなく下り坂になってしまいました。それから後のなり行きはみなさんがよく知っておられるとおりです。

あけて一般國民(男子)を入れている、門のわきには「一般國民入るべからず」の棒杭が倒されている。